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Marine Fish and Invertebrate Atlas: Summarizing Geographic Distribution and Population Indices in the Scotian Shelf and Bay of Fundy (1970-2020)

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Canadian Technical Report of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences

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MARINE FISH AND INVERTEBRATE ATLAS: GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION, POPULATION INDICES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PREFERENCES OF MARINE SPECIES IN THE SCOTIAN SHELF AND BAY OF FUNDY DERIVED FROM THE ANNUAL MARITIMES SUMMER SURVEY (1970-2020)

by

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ABSTRACT

Ricard, D., Gomez, C., Emberley, J. and Regnier-McKellar, C. 2021. Marine Fish and Invertebrate Atlas: Geographic Distribution, Population Indices and Environmental Preferences of marine species in the Scotian Shelf and Bay of Fundy derived from the annual Maritimes Summer Survey (1970-2020). Can. Tech. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. nnn: viii + 194 p.

The summer groundfish research vessel survey on the Scotian Shelf and in the Bay of Fundy started in 1970 and was designed to measure the distribution and abundance of major commercial fish species. Over time, additional information on non-commercial species was collected, and allowed considerable insight into ecosystem function and structure, as documented in many primary publications whose analyses used the survey data. The same groundfish survey database has also been used to produce species status reports, atlases of species distribution and remains an essential source of information for stock assessments in the Maritimes Region of Fisheries and Oceans Canada. This report builds on previous work and former atlases by updating a comprehensive suite of indices to assess population status and environmental preferences of 104 species. For each species, trends in geographic distribution and biomass were plotted. The spatial extent of distribution was plotted over time to gauge how the area occupied has changed. The relationship between abundance or biomass and spatial extent reflected whether the species distribution expands when biomass increases. Length frequencies over time depicted any changes in mean size. The plots of condition over time revealed whether individual fish are fatter or thinner than their long term mean. Depth, temperature and salinity preferences were estimated to gauge the range of suitable environmental parameters for each species. Finally, for each stratum, the slope describing how local density varies with regional abundance was estimated. The reproducible set of tools provided in this report constitutes a stepping stone to conduct other ecological analyses using the summer groundfish research vessel survey data by fostering reproducibility and transparency of ecological information collected and reported annually. Recognizing the diversity of approaches for visualizing and mapping fish and invertebrates in the Scotian Shelf bioregion, we recommend the development of a regional community of practice to compare and evaluate approaches for mapping, interpolating and/or modelling fish and invertebrates so future publications and advice can lead to more comparable work and consistent science advice to support processes such as marine spatial planning.

RÉSUMÉ

Ricard, D., Gomez, C., Emberley, J. and Regnier-McKellar, C. 2021. Marine Fish and Invertebrate Atlas: Geographic Distribution, Population Indices and Environmental Preferences of marine species in the Scotian Shelf and Bay of Fundy derived from the annual Maritimes Summer Survey (1970-2020). Can. Tech. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. nnn: viii + 194 p.

Le relevé estival par navires de recherche sur le poisson de fond sur le plateau néo-écossais et dans la baie de Fundy a débuté en 1970 et visait à mesurer la répartition et l'abondance des principales espèces de poissons commerciales. Au fil du temps, des informations supplémentaires sur les espèces non commerciales ont été recueillies et ont permis de mieux comprendre la fonction et la structure de l'écosystème, comme le montrent de nombreuses publications primaires dont les analyses ont utilisé les données d'enquête. La même base de données sur les relevés du poisson de fond a également été utilisée pour produire des rapports sur la situation des espèces, des atlas de la répartition des espèces et demeure une source essentielle d'information pour les évaluations des stocks dans la région des Maritimes de Pêches et Océans Canada. Ce rapport s'appuie sur des travaux antérieurs et d'anciens atlas en mettant à jour une série complète d'indices pour évaluer l'état de la population et les préférences environnementales de 104 espèces. Pour chaque espèce, les tendances de la répartition géographique et de la biomasse ont été tracées. L'étendue spatiale de la distribution a été tracée au fil du temps pour évaluer comment la zone occupée a changé. La relation entre l'abondance ou la biomasse et l'étendue spatiale indique si la répartition des espèces augmente lorsque la biomasse augmente. Les fréquences de longueur au fil du temps représentaient tout changement dans la taille moyenne. Les graphiques de l'état au fil du temps ont révélé si les poissons individuels sont plus gros ou plus minces que leur moyenne à long terme. Les préférences en matière de profondeur, de température et de salinité ont été estimées pour évaluer la gamme de paramètres environnementaux appropriés pour chaque espèce. Enfin, pour chaque strate, la pente décrivant comment la densité locale varie avec l'abondance régionale a été estimée. L'ensemble d'outils reproductibles fournis dans ce rapport constitue un tremplin pour effectuer d'autres analyses écologiques à l'aide des données du relevé estival des navires de recherche sur les poissons de fond en favorisant la reproductibilité et la transparence de l'information écologique recueillie et rapportée annuellement. Reconnaissant la diversité des approches de visualisation et de cartographie des poissons et des invertébrés dans la biorégion du plateau néo-écossais, nous recommandons le développement d'une communauté de pratique régionale pour comparer et évaluer les approches de cartographie, d'interpolation et / ou de modélisation des poissons et des invertébrés afin conduire à des travaux plus comparables et à des avis scientifiques cohérents pour soutenir des processus tels que la planification de l'espace marin.

1 Introduction

The summer (July-August) groundfish research vessel survey on the Scotian Shelf and in the Bay of Fundy was started in 1970 by Fisheries and Oceans Canada Maritimes Region. The survey was originally designed to measure the distribution and abundance of major commercial fish species. Over time, information on non-commercial species was also collected. The groundfish survey database storing the information collected during the annual survey provides the main source of fisheries-independent information for marine species in the region. This information is routinely used to support stock assessments, to produce species status reports and has been previously used to publish atlases of species distribution.

The current document is an update of an earlier report (Ricard and Shackell 2013) that built on former atlases by updating a comprehensive suite of derived indices for 104 species to assess population status and, when feasible, environmental preferences. The information collected during the survey is stored in a relational database management system archived at Fisheries and Oceans Canada Maritimes Region which contains detailed information about the sampling locations and the associated catch. Tow-level survey data is also publicly available from the Ocean Biogeographic Information System (DFO 2016) and from the Open data portal supported by the federal government (DFO 2021). The present atlas builds upon the work done by Fisheries and Oceans colleagues from the northern Gulf of St. Lawrence (Bourdages and Ouellet 2012), southern Gulf of St. Lawrence (Benoît et al. 2003) and on earlier work in the Scotian Shelf (Simon and Comeau 1994; Horsman and Shackell 2009).

To facilitate updates and foster collaboration on the analyses of the survey data, the computer code necessary to extract the data, to perform the analyses presented herein, and to reproduce and update the current document is made available in a git repository (Ricard and Gomez 2021).

The survey area covers three major Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) zones that divide the Scotian Shelf into the colder east 4V and 4W (strata 440-466) and warmer west 4X (strata 470-495). For each species, temporal trends in geographic distribution and, when possible, biomass are plotted. Some caution is required in interpreting the results obtained for several taxa due to low sample size as explained later in the text. A full ecological interpretation of trends is beyond the scope of this report. Other documents stemming from peer-reviewed scientific processes under the auspices of the Canadian Science Advisory Secretariat (CSAS) provide further descriptions of spatio-temporal trends in different indicators and put the information collected during the summer groundfish research vessel survey in a more focused context (see for example Clark and Emberley (2011)).

2 Methods

2.1 Survey Description

The survey is conducted annually in July-August and covers the Scotian Shelf and the Bay of Fundy (Figure 2). It normally involves two separate trips on board an offshore fisheries vessel from the Canadian Coast Guard for a total duration of around 6 weeks at sea.

A number of changes in fishing gear type and vessels used occurred since the onset of sampling activities (Clark and Emberley 2011). Comparative fishing experiments were conducted when those changes in survey platforms took place (Koeller and Smith 1983; Fanning 1984; Fowler and Showell 2009). The A.T. Cameron using a Yankee 36 trawl was the primary survey vessel from 1970 to 1981. The vessel that was then built to replace the A.T. Cameron to conduct trawl surveys (CCGS Alfred Needler) was not yet operational and the Lady Hammond was used to bridge the gap between the A.T. Cameron and the CCGS Alfred Needler. A change to the Western IIA trawl also took place after A.T. Cameron was retired. The CCGS Alfred Needler entered service for the 1983 summer survey using a Western IIA trawl. It has been the main survey platform since. The CCGS Alfred Needler suffered a fire in 2003 and the CCGS Teleost was used instead. In 2007, 2008 and 2018 the CCGS Alfred Needler was not available and the survey was conducted on the CCGS Teleost in 2007 and 2018, and on the CCGS Wilfred Templeman in 2008. A timeline of the survey platforms can be found in Figure 1.

In 2018, because of the unavailability of the CCGS Alfred Needler, only a partial survey coverage was achieved on CCGS Teleost and most of the strata in NAFO Division 4VW were not sampled.

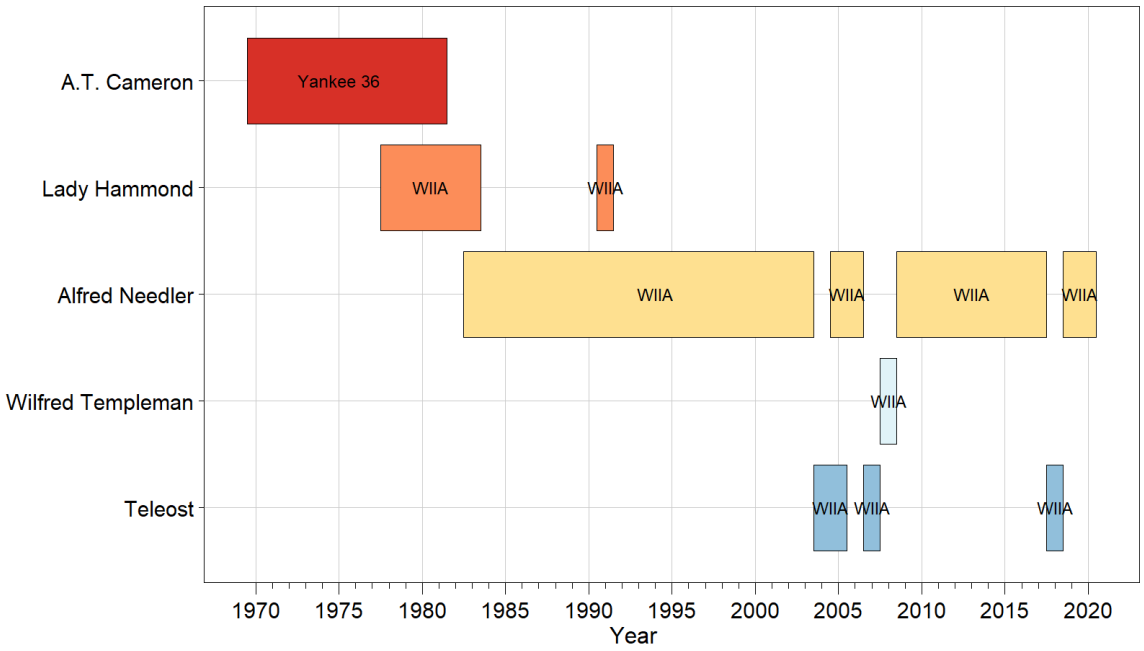

Figure 1. Timeline of survey platforms used in the Maritimes Region summer survey. The x axis denotes the timespan of the survey. The y axis identifies the vessel on which survey sets were conducted. The type of fishing gear deployed is overlaid on the polygon representing the time window when each vessel was used (WIIA is the Western IIA trawl).

2.2 Sampling Design

The summer survey covers divisions 4V, 4W and 4X of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) which includes the Scotian Shelf and the Bay of Fundy. The eastern limit of the survey is the Laurentian Channel and the western limit is the Fundian Channel (Figure 2).

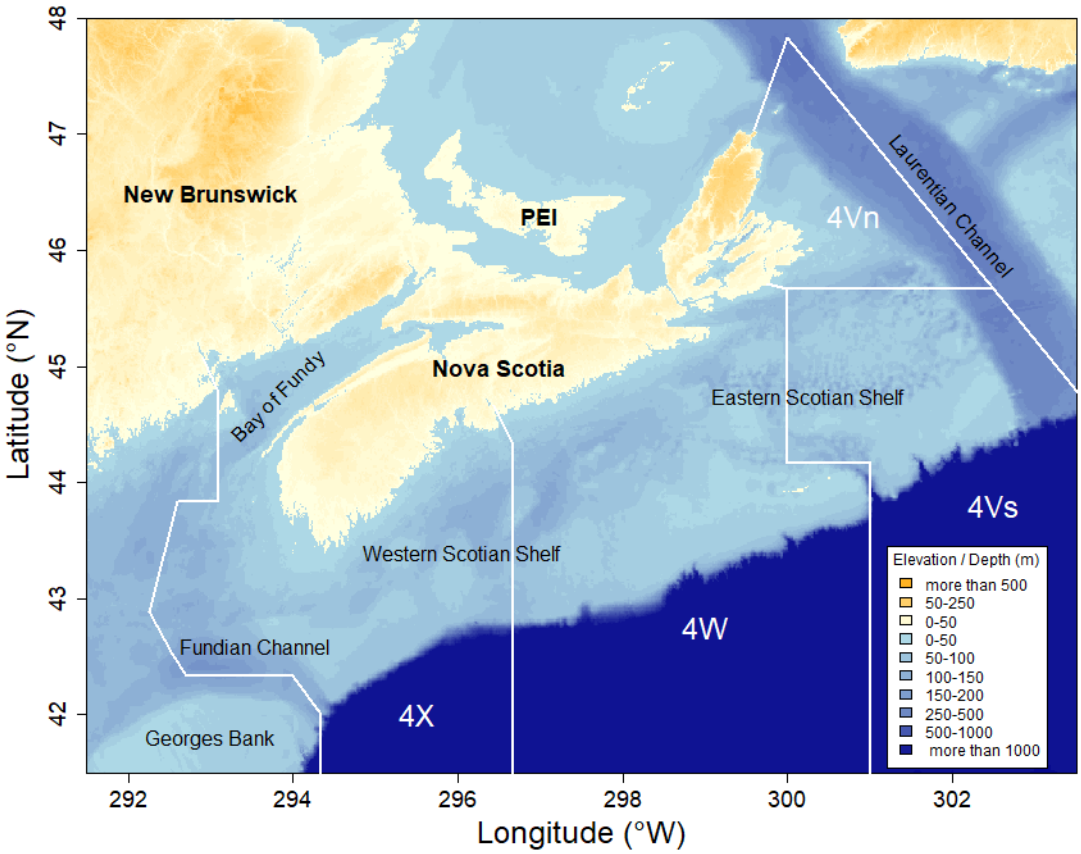

Figure 2. Map of the Scotian Shelf and Bay of Fundy where the DFO Maritimes summer survey takes place. The bathymetry presented here is the 15 arc-second gridded data set from the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Geographical locations of interest and the boundaries of relevant NAFO Divisions are also shown on the map.

The survey follows a stratified random design (Doubleday and Rivard 1981; Lohr 1999) (Figure 3). The number of tows conducted in each stratum is approximately proportional to the surface area of the stratum. The targeted area covered by the survey has remained constant since its inception, with the exception of additional deeper strata that were only sampled a few times since 2000. Because the sampling of the deeper strata is opportunistic and irregular, the analyses presented herein only include strata 440 to 495 which cover NAFO Divisions 4V, 4W and 4X (Figure 3 and Table 1).

The basic sampling unit of the survey is a 30-minute fishing tow conducted at a speed of 3.5 knots. This yields a distance towed of 1.75 nautical miles.

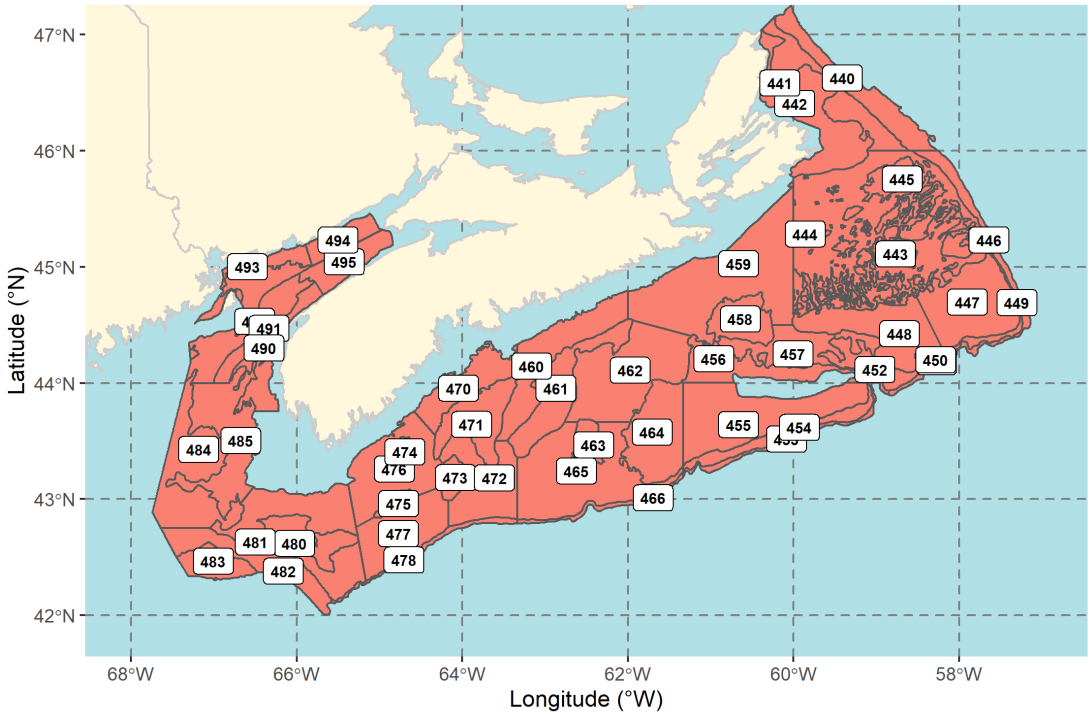

Figure 3. Map of the summer survey strata 440 to 495.

Table 1. Summer survey strata details. The strata used in the analyses are presented separately for NAFO Divisions 4Vn, 4VsW and 4X. For each stratum, the depth range in fathoms and the surface area in square kilometers are reported.

NAFO Div.	Stratum	Depth range (fathom)	Area (km ^{2})
4Vn	440	101-200	924
	441	51-100	1000
	442	11-49	1437
4VsW	443	11-49	1318
	444	51-100	3925
	445	101-200	1023
	446	101-200	491
	447	11-49	1616
	448	11-49	1449
	449	51-100	144
	450	51-100	383
	451	101-200	147
	452	101-200	345
	453	101-200	259
	454	51-100	499
	455	11-49	2122
	456	11-49	955
	457	51-100	811
	458	11-49	658
	459	11-200	3148
	460	51-100	1344
	461	101-200	1154
	462	51-100	2116
	463	11-49	302
	464	11-50	1297
	465	51-100	2383
	466	101-200	226

NAFO Div.	Stratum	Depth range (fathom)	Area (km ^{2})
	470	51-100	920
	471	101-200	1004
	472	51-100	1249
	473	11-49	265
	474	11-49	161
	475	11-49	156
	476	51-100	1478
	477	51-100	1232
	478	101-200	233
	480	11-49	655
4X	481	51-100	1875
	482	101-200	1042
	483	101-200	532
	484	101-200	2264
	485	51-100	1582
	490	11-49	601
	491	51-100	687
	492	51-100	1086
	493	11-49	533
	494	11-49	417
	495	11-49	584

After each tow the catch is sorted by species and weighed. Each fish caught is then measured, and further sampling of individual fish weight, maturity status and age are performed for different length classes. When catches exceed 300 individuals, a random sub-sample is used to obtain the length and weight measurements.

2.3 Taxonomic Levels

Fish species caught during the surveys are identified by trained scientific personnel and their scientific name is determined. An internal species code used in the relational database is reported for each species (Losier and Waite 1989).

By its nature as a bottom trawl, the fishing gear used in the survey catches certain species better than others. To ensure that meaningful ecological information can be extracted from catch samples, we report the catch records for the subset of species that are caught reliably by the gear. To appear in this atlas, a species must have had a minimum of 10 observations over the duration of the survey activities. While both catch abundance and weight are recorded, the weight of species that appear at low abundances is often recorded as zero in the earlier parts of the survey when scales of appropriate precision were not available.

We divided the species caught into five categories based on 1) their taxonomic classification,

2) the number of recorded observations, and 3) their period of valid identification (Table 2). Category ”LF”, for ”long frequent”, was assigned to species that have more than 1000 records since 1970 and have been consistently identified since the onset of the survey. Category ”LI”, for ”long intermediate”, was assigned to species that had between 1000 and 200 catch records. Rare and elusive species (those with less than 200 catch records over the duration of the survey) are also reported but to a lower level of analytical details (Category ”LR”, for ”long rare”). Category ”SF”, for ”short frequent”, was assigned to invertebrate species that were consistently sampled only since 1999 (Tremblay M. J. 2007). And category ”SR”, for ”short rare” for invertebrate species consistently sampled only since 1999 and with less than 200 catch records. To ensure concordance with authoritative taxonomic information, the AphiaID from the World Register of Marine Species (Appeltans et al. 2012) is included for the different species presented in this document (Table 3) .

Table 2. Taxonomic levels used to determine the analytical treatment for each species.

Category	**Name**	**Description**
L	long - consistently identified since the onset of the survey in 1970	
LF	long frequent	species that have more than 1000 catch records
LI	long intermediate	species that had between 1000 and 200 catch records
LR	long rare	species with less than 200 catch records
S	short - invertebrate species that were consistently sampled only since 1999	
SF	short frequent	species with more than 200 catch records
SR	short rare	species with less than 200 catch records

Table 3. List of species included in the Atlas. For each taxonomic order and class, each species is listed in the table, its taxonomic family and scientific name is provided, along with its French and English common names, the species code used in the survey database, its AphiaID with a link to the World Registry of Marine Species, its number of catch records in the survey database and its classification category as defined in section 2.3.

	Family	Scientific name	English name	French name	Species code	AphiaID	Num. records	Category
Actinopterygii								
Anguilliformes	Nemichthyidae	*Nemichthys scolopaceus*	Slender snipe eel	Avocette ruban	604	126306	28	LR
Argentiniformes	Argentinidae	*Argentina silus*	Greater argentine	Grande argentine	160	126715	963	LI
Aulopiformes	Chlorophthalmidae	*Chlorophthalmus agassizi*	Shortnose greeneye	Éperlan du large	156	126336	78	LR
		Parasudis truculenta	Longnose greeneye	Oeil-vert à long nez	149	158868	45	LR
	Paralepididae	*Arctozenus risso*	White barracudina	Lussion blanc	712	126352	196	LR
Beloniformes	Scomberesocidae	*Scomberesox saurus*	Atlantic saury	Balaou atlantique	720	126392	37	LR
Clupeiformes	Clupeidae	*Alosa pseudoharengus*	Alewife	Gaspareau	62	158669	977	LI
		Alosa sapidissima	American shad	Alose savoureuse	61	158670	468	LI
		Clupea harengus	Atlantic herring	Hareng de l'Atlantique	60	126417	3487	LF
Gadiformes	Gadidae	*Gadus morhua*	Atlantic cod	Morue franche	10	126436	5451	LF
		Melanogrammus aeglefinus	Haddock	Aiglefin	11	126437	5827	LF
		Microgadus tomcod	Atlantic tomcod	Poulamon atlantique	17	158928	44	LR
		Pollachius virens	Pollock	Goberge	16	126441	2787	LF
	Lotidae	*Brosme brosme*	Cusk	Brosme	15	126447	688	LI

Class	Order	Family	Scientific name	English name	French name	Species code	AphiaID	Num. records	Category
			Enchelyopus cimbrius	Fourbeard rockling	Motelle à quatre barbillons	114	126450	693	LI
		Macrouridae	*Coryphaenoides rupestris*	Roundnose grenadier	Grenadier de roche	414	158960	17	LR
			Nezumia bairdii	Marlin-spike grenadier	Grenadier du Grand Banc	410	183289	529	LI
			Trachyrincus murrayi	Roughnose grenadier	Grenadier-scie	412	126481	18	LR
		Merlucciidae	*Merluccius albidus*	Offshore silver hake	Merlu argenté du large	19	158748	161	LR
			Merluccius bilinearis	Silver hake	Merlu argenté	14	158962	4936	LF
		Phycidae	*Phycis chesteri*	Longfin hake	Merluche à longues nageoires	112	158988	784	LI
			Urophycis chuss	Red hake	Merluche écureuil	13	126503	2195	LF
			Urophycis tenuis	White hake	Merluche blanche	12	126504	3524	LF
	Lophiiformes	Lophiidae	*Lophius americanus*	Monkfish	Baudroie d'Amérique	400	159184	1970	LF
		Ogcocephalidae	*Dibranchus atlanticus*	Atlantic batfish	Malthe atlantique	742	126558	18	LR
	Myctophiformes	Myctophidae	*Myctophidae*	Lanternfishes	Poissons-lanternes	150	125498	160	LR
	Osmeriformes	Osmeridae	*Mallotus villosus*	Capelin	Capelan	64	126735	540	LI
			Osmerus mordax	Rainbow smelt	Éperlan arc-en-ciel	63	126737	59	LR
	Perciformes	Ammodytidae	*Ammodytes dubius*	Sand lance	Lançon	610	151520	1283	LI
		Anarhichadidae	*Anarhichas denticulatus*	Northern wolffish	Loup à tête large	52	126757	17	LR
			Anarhichas lupus	Atlantic wolffish	Loup atlantique	50	126758	1572	LF

Class	Order	Family	Scientific name	English name	French name	Species code	AphiaID	Num. records	Category
			Anarhichas minor	Spotted wolffish	Loup tacheté	51	126759	20	LR
		Callionymidae	*Foetorepus agassizii*	Spotfin dragonet	Dragonnet tacheté	637	276339	20	LR
		Cryptacanthodidae	*Cryptacanthodes maculatus*	Wrymouth	Terrassier tacheté	630	159675	120	LR
		Labridae	*Tautogolabrus adspersus*	Cunner	Tanche-tautogue	122	159785	82	LR
		Pholidae	*Pholis gunnellus*	Rock gunnel	Sigouine de roche	621	126996	21	LR
		Scombridae	*Scomber scombrus*	Atlantic mackerel	Maquereau commun	70	127023	696	LI
		Stichaeidae	*Eumesogrammus praecisus*	Fourline snakeblenny	Quatre-lignes atlantique	626	159817	40	LR
			Leptoclinus maculatus	Daubed shanny	Lompénie tachetée	623	127072	443	LI
			Lumpenus lampretaeformis	Snakeblenny	Lompénie-serpent	622	154675	423	LI
			Ulvaria subbifurcata	Radiated shanny	Ulvaire deux-lignes	625	159821	145	LR
		Stromateidae	*Peprilus triacanthus*	Atlantic butterfish	Stromaté fossette	701	159828	487	LI
		Zoarcidae	*Lycenchelys verrillii*	Wolf eelpout	Lycode à tête longue	603	159258	40	LR
			Lycodes lavalaei	Newfoundland eelpout	Lycode du Labrador	620	127107	72	LR
			Lycodes reticulatus	Arctic eelpout	Lycode arctique	641	127112	70	LR
			Lycodes terraenovae	Newfoundland eelpout	Lycode du Labrador	619	127117	64	LR
			Lycodes vahlii	Vahl's eelpout	Lycode à carreaux	647	127118	565	LI
			Melanostigma atlanticum	Atlantic soft pout	Molasse atlantique	646	127120	43	LR
			Zoarces americanus	Ocean pout	Loquette d'Amérique	640	159267	1478	LF
	Pleuronectiformes	Cynoglossidae	*Symphurus diomedeanus*	Spottedfin tonguefish	Langue fil noir	816	159358	24	LR

Class	Order	Family	Scientific name	English name	French name	Species code	AphiaID	Num. records	Category
		Paralichthyidae	*Citharichthys arctifrons*	Gulf Stream flounder	Plie du Gulf Stream	44	158791	382	LI
			Hippoglossina oblonga	Fourspot flounder	Cardeau à quatre ocelles	142	158833	76	LR
		Pleuronectidae	*Glyptocephalus cynoglossus*	Witch flounder	Plie grise	41	127136	4301	LF
			Hippoglossoides platessoides	American plaice	Plie canadienne	40	127137	6023	LF
			Hippoglossus hippoglossus	Atlantic halibut	Flétan de l'Atlantique	30	127138	1634	LF
			Limanda ferruginea	Yellowtail flounder	Limande à queue jaune	42	158879	3233	LF
			Pseudopleuronectes americanus	Winter flounder	Limande-plie rouge	43	158885	1632	LF
			Reinhardtius hippoglossoides	Greenland halibut	Flétan noir	31	127144	736	LI
		Scophthalmidae	*Scophthalmus aquosus*	Windowpane flounder	Turbot de sable	143	158907	115	LR
Scorpaeniformes		Agonidae	*Agonidae*	Alligatorfishes	Poissons-alligator	351	125588	43	LR
			Aspidophoroides monopterygius	Alligatorfish	Poisson-alligator atlantique	340	159459	1029	LF
			Leptagonus decagonus	Atlantic poacher	Agone atlantique	350	127191	266	LI
			Ulcina olrikii	Arctic alligatorfish	Poisson-alligator arctique	341	274356	13	LR
		Cottidae	*Artediellus atlanticus*	Atlantic hookear sculpin	Hameçon atlantique	880	127193	258	LI
			Artediellus uncinatus	Arctic hookear sculpin	Hameçon neigeux	306	127195	306	LI

Class	Order	Family	Scientific name	English name	French name	Species code	AphiaID	Num. records	Category
			Icelus spatula	Spatulate sculpin	Icèle spatulée	314	127200	40	LR
			Myoxocephalus aenaeus	Grubby	Chaboisseau bronzé	303	159519	40	LR
			Myoxocephalus octodecemspinosus	Longhorn sculpin	Chaboisseau à dix-huit épines	300	159520	3292	LF
			Myoxocephalus scorpius	Shorthorn sculpin	Chaboisseau à épines courtes	301	127203	131	LR
			Triglops murrayi	Moustache sculpin	Faux-trigle armé	304	127205	1182	LF
		Cyclopteridae	*Cyclopterus lumpus*	Lumpfish	Lompe	501	127214	216	LI
			Eumicrotremus spinosus	Atlantic spiny lumpsucker	Petite poule de mer atlantique	502	127217	226	LI
		Hemitripteridae	*Hemitripterus americanus*	Sea raven	Hémitriptère atlantique	320	159518	2126	LF
		Liparidae	*Careproctus reinhardti*	Sea tadpole	Petite limace de mer	520	127212	18	LR
			Liparis atlanticus	Atlantic seasnail	Limace atlantique	503	159524	34	LR
			Liparis fabricii	Gelatinous snailfish	Limace gélatineuse	505	127218	27	LR
			Liparis gibbus	Variegated snailfish	Limace marbée	512	159526	41	LR
		Psychrolutidae	*Cottunculus microps*	Polar sculpin	Cotte polaire	307	127235	29	LR
		Sebastidae	*Helicolenus dactylopterus*	Blackbelly rosefish	Sébaste chèvre	123	127251	610	LI
			Sebastes	Atlantic redfishes	Sébastes de l'Atlantique	23	126175	4152	LF
Stomiiformes		Sternoptychidae	*Maurolicus muelleri*	Silvery lightfish	Brossé améthyste	158	127312	52	LR
			Sternoptychidae	Hatchetfishes	Haches d'argent	741	125603	21	LR
		Stomiidae	*Stomias boa*	Boa dragonfish	Dragon-boa	159	127374	20	LR
Zeiformes									

Class	Order	Family	Scientific name	English name	French name	Species code	AphiaID	Num. records	Category
		Zeidae	*Zenopsis conchifer*	Silvery John dory	Saint Pierre argenté	704	127426	39	LR
Cephalopoda									
	Myopsida	Loliginidae	*Doryteuthis pealeii*	Longfin inshore squid	Calmar totam	4512	574541	96	LR
	Oegopsida	Ommastrephidae	*Illex illecebrosus*	Northern shortfin squid	Encornet rouge nordique	4511	153087	4836	LF
Elasmobranchii									
	Rajiformes	Rajidae	*Amblyraja radiata*	Thorny skate	Raie épineuse	201	105865	3937	LF
			Dipturus laevis	Barndoor skate	Grande raie	200	158548	246	LI
			Leucoraja erinacea	Little skate	Raie hérisson	203	158551	712	LI
			Leucoraja ocellata	Winter skate	Raie tachetée	204	158553	1180	LF
			Malacoraja senta	Smooth skate	Raie lisse	202	158554	1773	LF
	Squaliformes	Etmopteridae	*Centroscyllium fabricii*	Black dogfish	Aiguillat noir	221	105906	31	LR
		Squalidae	*Squalus acanthias*	Picked dogfish	Aiguillat commun	220	105923	1985	LF
Malacostraca									
	Decapoda	Cancridae	*Cancer borealis*	Jonah crab	Tourteau jona	2511	158056	1387	SF
			Cancer irroratus	Atlantic rock crab	Tourteau poïnclos	2513	158057	788	SF
		Geryonidae	*Chaceon quinquedens*	Red deepsea crab	Crabe rouge	2532	158407	33	SR
		Lithodidae	*Lithodes maja*	Atlantic king crab	Crabe épineux du nord	2523	107205	531	SF
		Nephropidae	*Homarus americanus*	American lobster	Homard américain	2550	156134	1623	SF

Class	Order	Family	Scientific name	English name	French name	Species code	AphiaID	Num. records	Category
		Oregoniidae	*Chionoecetes opilio*	Queen crab	Crabe des neiges	2526	107315	1546	SF
			Hyas araneus	Great spider crab	Crabe lyre araignée	2527	107322	625	SF
			Hyas coarctatus	Arctic lyre crab	Crabe Hyas coarctatus	2521	107323	711	SF
		Pandalidae	*Pandalus borealis*	Northern prawn	Crevette nordique	2211	107649	718	SF
Myxini									
	Myxiniformes								
		Myxinidae	*Myxine glutinosa*	Atlantic hagfish	Myxine du nord	241	101170	804	LI
Petromyzonti									
	Petromyzontiformes								
		Petromyzontidae	*Petromyzon marinus*	Sea lamprey	Lamproie marine	240	101174	16	LR

2.4 Analyses

The Oracle relational database where all survey data are stored and archived is accessible from the Bedford Institute of Oceanography in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. Queries written in Structured Query Language (SQL) are used to extract the data from the production server and to create the data products used in all subsequent analyses. Catch records classified as ”valid” (i.e. coming from a representative tow without damage to the net) are used in the current analyses. To make the available samples comparable, catch weight for each species was standardized for the distance towed. The results of the different comparative fishing experiments (Koeller and Smith 1983; Fanning 1984; Fowler and Showell 2009) show that the different fishing platforms have comparable fishing efficiency and no correction factors are used in the present analyses.

All data processing and analyses were conducted using the R software (R Core Team 2020) using packages gstat (Pebesma 2004), PBSmapping (Schnute et al. 2019), RODBC (Ripley and Lapsley 2019), spatstat (Baddeley 2015), maptools (Bivand and Lewin-Koh 2020), rgeos (Bivand and Rundel 2020), classInt(Bivand 2020), RColorBrewer(Neuwirth 2014), MASS (Ripley et al. 2020), worms (Holstein 2018), and tidyverse (Wickham 2019). The present document is rendered as a Technical Report using the csasdown R package developed and maintained by Fisheries and Oceans Canada scientists (Anderson et al. 2021).

2.4.1 Geographic distribution of catches

Spatial interpolation of catch biomass (kg/tow) was done using a weighting inversely proportional to the distance (inverse-distance weighted, IDW), using function ”idw” of the spatstat R package (Baddeley 2015). The IDW method was used with a power parameter value of 10.

2.4.2 Biomass indices

For each species, stratified random estimates of catch biomass (Smith 1996) were computed for each year. Yearly estimates of the standard error were also computed. In years where some strata were not sampled, the stratified estimate is calculated ignoring the missed strata. This implictly assumes that the captures in the missed strata were the same as the overall mean. If a species does not follow this assumption in the missed strata the estimate will be biased. As such, the values presented herein should be treated with further analytical detail to ascertain that the estimate is unbiased.

2.4.3 Distribution indices

For each Category L, I and S fish species, the minimum area required to account for 75% and 95% of the total biomass were computed (D75% and D95%). These measures of distributions were computed for each year by using the Lorenz curve of mean stratum-level catch estimates and the area of occupied strata (Swain and Sinclair 1994; Swain and Morin 1996).

2.4.4 Length frequencies

The length frequency distribution of catch (the stratified numbers-at-length) is tabulated for each seven-year period (1970-2009), and last ten-year period (2010-2020).

2.4.5 Length-weight relationship and condition factor

The relationship between the weight and the length of fish was estimated using the following non-linear isometric relationship:

$$W = \alpha L^{\beta}$$

where W is the total weight (g), L is the length (cm), and, α and β are the parameters to be estimated.

Average fish condition (C) was computed as:

$$C = \frac{W}{\alpha L^{\beta}}$$

2.4.6 Depth, temperature and salinity distribution of catches

For each category L species, We followed the methods developed by (Perry and Smith 1994) and generated cumulative frequency distributions of depth, temperature and salinity of survey catches.

2.4.7 Density-dependent habitat selection

We followed the methods of (Myers and Stokes 1989) to evaluate how fish abundance in each stratum varied with overall temporal fluctuations of population abundance.

For each category L species, we fitted a model of the relationship between stratum-level density and overall abundance (the yearly stratified random estimate of abundance, defined above). To properly use the observations of zero catch while accounting for the logarithmic distribution of catch abundance, we implemented the model as a generalised linear using a log link and a Poisson error distribution:

$$Y_{h,i} = \alpha_h Y_i^{\beta_h}$$

where, $y_{h,i}$ is the average abundance of stratum h in year i, and $\alpha_{h,i}$ and $\beta_{h,i}$ are the fitted parameters. The estimated parameter $\beta_{h,i}$ is referred to as the “slope parameter” and indicates

whether stratum-level density is positively ($\beta_{h,i} <= 0$), negatively ($\beta_{h,i} >= 0$) or negligibly ($\beta_{h,i} \approx 0$) related to population abundance.

To estimate the suitability of each stratum, the median abundance observed during the years that are in the top 25% of yearly estimates is used. We combine the slope parameter estimates from the above model with the median abundance to identify strata that have consistently high abundance and whose local density is weakly related to fluctuation in population abundance ($\beta_{h,i} \approx 0$). Preferred strata are identified for each category L species.

2.5 Description of Figures

2.5.1 Type A

For Category L and S species:

Spatial distribution of catch-per unit of effort, (CPUE, kilograms per tow) in July-August for the Bay of Fundy and Scotian Shelf in five-year periods. Spatial interpolation between tows was done using Inverse Distance Weight (IDW). The probability of occurrence (proportion of tows with catch records for a given species) was also reported for each five-year period.

For Category LR and SR:

Location of tows with catch over the period 1970-2020 (Type LR) or the period 1999-2020 (Type SR). Location of tows with catch over the period 1970-2020 (Type LR) or the period 1999-2020 (Type SR).

2.5.2 Type B

For Category L, S and I species:

Stratified random estimate of CPUE (left panel), distribution indices (D75% and D95%, the minimum area containing 75% and 95% of biomass, middle panel), and distribution vs. weight per tow (right panel). The stratified random mean is plotted as a solid line with the 95% confidence region indicated by the solid grey line. The overall mean is plotted as a grey horizontal line and the overall mean plus or minus 50% of the standard deviation appear as horizontal dashed lines. In all three panels, the early years appear in blue and the last years appear in red. The predictions from a loess estimator are overlaid on the distribution indices (middle panel). The Pearson correlation coefficient between D75% and biomass, and its statistical significance, are also reported in the right panel.

2.5.3 Type C.

Length frequency distribution for NAFO divisions 4X and 4VW. A smoothed length frequency distribution is shown for each 7-year periods covered by the surveys.

2.5.4 Type D.

Average fish condition for all fish lengths (black dots and black line), large fish (thick gray line), and small fish (thin gray line). Fish condition is presented for NAFO divisions 4VW (right panel) and 4X (left panel).

2.5.5 Type E.

Cumulative frequency distributions of depth, temperature and salinity at all sampled locations (thick solid line) and at fishing locations with catch records (thin dashed line). The depth, temperature and salinity associated with 5%, 25%, 50%, 75% and 95% of the cumulative catch is shown in tabular fashion on the bottom right panel.

2.5.6 Type F.

Slopes estimates from the density-dependent habitat selection model (y axis) plotted versus the median abundance during the top 25% of years. The red box indicates strata of particular importance for a species by identifying slopes that are within a standard error from zero and that are within the top 25% of median abundance. Each stratum is identified on the plot by the last two digits of its number.

3 Results

The plots generated for each species are presented in the Appendix.

3.1 Summary of successful tows by year and stratum

A total of 9080 representative tows were conducted for the period spanning from 1970 to 2020 (Figure 4). Tables 4, 5 and 6 present the number of tows conducted in each stratum and year.

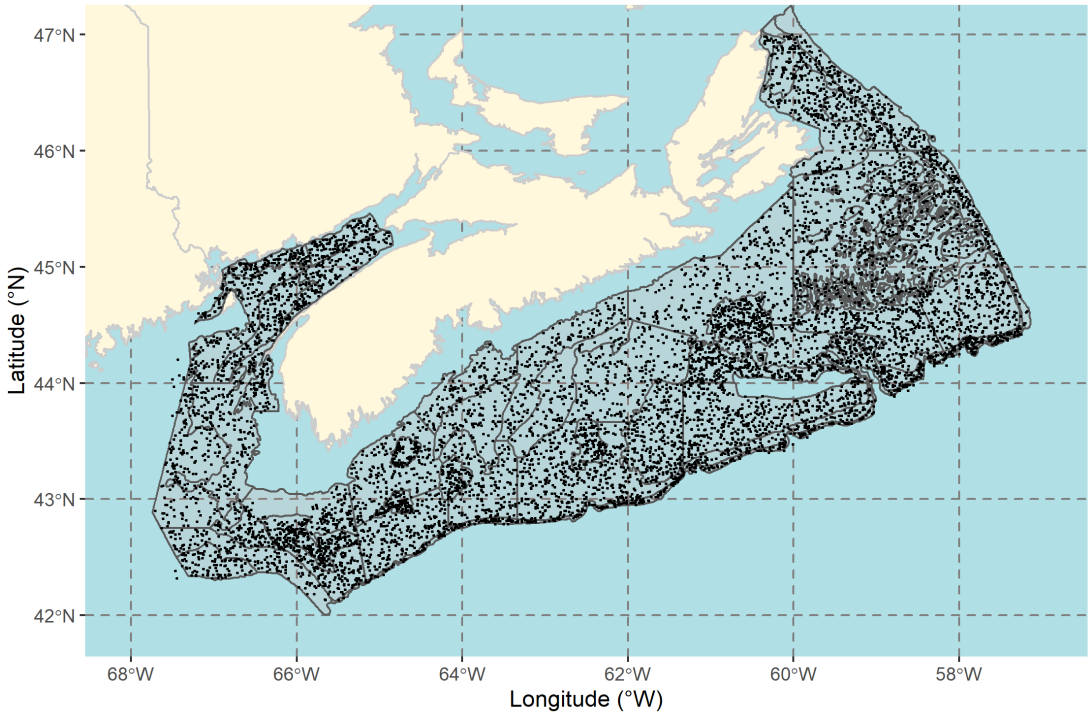

Figure 4. Map of the 9080 representative tows in the Summer survey from 1970 to 2020.

Table 4. Number of representative tows conducted in each stratum during the period 1970 to 1989.

Stratum	NAFO Div.	Area (km2)	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
440	4VN	3173.016	4	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	6	4
441	4VN	3434.000	4	2	2	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	4	4	4
442	4VN	4934.658	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	6	7	5
443	4VSW	4526.012	4	2	4	4	8	3	1	2	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	6	6	5	2
444	4VSW	13478.450	3	2	5	4	6	4	6	7	4	4	4	5	5	6	4	4	6	6	3	6
445	4VSW	3512.982	5	2	5	4	5	5	1	3	4	4	4	5	5	3	4	5	6	4	4	4
446	4VSW	1686.094	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3
447	4VSW	5549.344	4	2	6	5	7	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	7	6	6
448	4VSW	4975.866	5	2	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
449	4VSW	494.496	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
450	4VSW	1315.222	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
451	4VSW	504.798	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
452	4VSW	1184.730	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
453	4VSW	889.406	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
454	4VSW	1713.566	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
455	4VSW	7286.948	7	6	7	6	7	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	7	7
456	4VSW	3279.470	5	4	6	5	5	6	4	6	6	6	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	6
457	4VSW	2784.974	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2
458	4VSW	2259.572	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	3	3
459	4VSW	10810.232	3	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	6	6	5	6	5
460	4VSW	4615.296	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	3
461	4VSW	3962.836	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
462	4VSW	7266.344	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	4	4	4	4	4	6	5	4	4
463	4VSW	1037.068	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
464	4VSW	4453.898	4	3	5	3	3	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	7	6	5	5
465	4VSW	8183.222	6	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	7	6	5	5	5	5	8	8	8
466	4VSW	776.084	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
470	4X	3159.280	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
471	4X	3447.736	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
472	4X	4289.066	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4
473	4X	910.010	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
474	4X	552.874	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2
475	4X	535.704	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
476	4X	5075.452	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4
477	4X	4230.688	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	4	4
478	4X	800.122	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
480	4X	2249.270	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
481	4X	6438.750	5	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	7	6
482	4X	3578.228	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
483	4X	1826.888	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
484	4X	7774.576	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
485	4X	5432.588	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	3	3	3	3	6	7	6
490	4X	2063.834	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
491	4X	2359.158	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
492	4X	3729.324	3	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
493	4X	1830.322	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
494	4X	1431.978	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
495	4X	2005.456	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
		171809.888	134	110	146	134	153	143	135	144	141	147	145	150	150	146	143	152	171	188	177	170

Table 5. Number of representative tows conducted in each stratum during the period 1990 to 2009.

Stratum	NAFO Div.	Area (km2)	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
440	4VN	3173.016	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4
441	4VN	3434.000	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	7	6	6	7	6	7	6	6	5	6
442	4VN	4934.658	5	5	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	6	5	6	6	7	5	5	5	6
443	4VSW	4526.012	4	2	4	3	3	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4
444	4VSW	13478.450	7	8	8	9	6	8	8	7	8	8	9	10	9	9	9	8	10	8	6	9
445	4VSW	3512.982	4	4	4	5	7	4	4	4	3	3	6	5	5	5	5	6	5	4	3	6
446	4VSW	1686.094	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
447	4VSW	5549.344	8	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	4	6
448	4VSW	4975.866	9	6	6	7	7	7	6	7	6	7	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	6	5	7
449	4VSW	494.496	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
450	4VSW	1315.222	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
451	4VSW	504.798	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
452	4VSW	1184.730	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
453	4VSW	889.406	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2
454	4VSW	1713.566	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
455	4VSW	7286.948	12	10	10	9	10	10	10	13	8	11	11	11	11	11	8	12	11	7	5	8
456	4VSW	3279.470	10	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	2	7
457	4VSW	2784.974	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
458	4VSW	2259.572	9	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	5	6	10	8	7	8	8	10	8	5	2	7
459	4VSW	10810.232	5	5	6	4	6	6	4	5	6	6	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	3	6
460	4VSW	4615.296	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	2	3	3
461	4VSW	3962.836	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	2
462	4VSW	7266.344	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	4
463	4VSW	1037.068	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	4	2	2	2	2
464	4VSW	4453.898	9	7	7	7	7	7	7	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	5	8	7	6	4	5
465	4VSW	8183.222	12	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7	8	7
466	4VSW	776.084	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	2
470	4X	3159.280	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
471	4X	3447.736	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
472	4X	4289.066	6	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3
473	4X	910.010	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
474	4X	552.874	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
475	4X	535.704	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
476	4X	5075.452	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
477	4X	4230.688	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	8	5	5	5	5
478	4X	800.122	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
480	4X	2249.270	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	7	9	8	6	8	8
481	4X	6438.750	8	9	9	9	9	7	9	9	9	9	8	9	8	9	6	12	9	7	8	8
482	4X	3578.228	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	3	3	3	3
483	4X	1826.888	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
484	4X	7774.576	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	4
485	4X	5432.588	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	5	5	3	2	5	4	5	5
490	4X	2063.834	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	6	4	3	3	3	4	3
491	4X	2359.158	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	3	3	4	3	4	4
492	4X	3729.324	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	2	3	4	4	4	4
493	4X	1830.322	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	4	5	2	4	4	3	3	4
494	4X	1431.978	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	2	2	4	3	3	4
495	4X	2005.456	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	5	3	3	4
		171809.888	213	189	193	190	195	195	191	193	186	191	213	201	208	216	188	222	209	177	165	196

Table 6. Number of representative tows conducted in each stratum during the period 2010 to 2020 and for the whole 1970 to 2020 period.

Stratum	NAFO Div.	Area (km2)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
440	4VN	3173.016	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	5	4	190
441	4VN	3434.000	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	7	4	238
442	4VN	4934.658	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	6	5	240
443	4VSW	4526.012	4	6	5	5	3	7	4	5	0	9	4	214
444	4VSW	13478.450	11	13	9	8	9	9	11	10	0	6	8	352
445	4VSW	3512.982	4	7	2	4	3	4	4	4	0	6	3	215
446	4VSW	1686.094	3	4	3	3	3	2	3	2	0	3	2	145
447	4VSW	5549.344	6	8	6	7	7	7	7	7	0	6	5	291
448	4VSW	4975.866	7	10	8	8	8	7	6	6	0	7	4	299
449	4VSW	494.496	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	100
450	4VSW	1315.222	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	0	3	2	144
451	4VSW	504.798	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	104
452	4VSW	1184.730	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	0	3	3	110
453	4VSW	889.406	2	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	0	2	2	116
454	4VSW	1713.566	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	2	121
455	4VSW	7286.948	10	10	10	11	11	9	9	8	0	9	6	429
456	4VSW	3279.470	7	9	8	8	6	5	6	6	0	6	4	331
457	4VSW	2784.974	2	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	3	2	113
458	4VSW	2259.572	6	9	8	6	4	5	5	5	0	6	3	269
459	4VSW	10810.232	6	7	6	6	6	7	7	6	0	9	7	262
460	4VSW	4615.296	3	4	4	3	3	5	5	5	3	6	5	151
461	4VSW	3962.836	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	113
462	4VSW	7266.344	4	6	4	4	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	212
463	4VSW	1037.068	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	0	2	2	107
464	4VSW	4453.898	6	7	7	7	7	6	6	4	0	6	4	288
465	4VSW	8183.222	8	10	10	10	10	10	9	7	3	10	7	397
466	4VSW	776.084	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	0	3	2	118
470	4X	3159.280	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	2	112
471	4X	3447.736	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	3	110
472	4X	4289.066	4	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	172
473	4X	910.010	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	104
474	4X	552.874	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	100
475	4X	535.704	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	103
476	4X	5075.452	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	177
477	4X	4230.688	5	4	5	5	6	5	5	4	4	6	4	204
478	4X	800.122	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	119
480	4X	2249.270	8	7	8	8	6	7	7	7	5	7	5	306
481	4X	6438.750	8	10	9	9	9	8	10	9	6	9	6	350
482	4X	3578.228	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	141
483	4X	1826.888	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	105
484	4X	7774.576	3	5	5	5	4	6	5	7	7	7	7	186
485	4X	5432.588	5	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	4	6	5	196
490	4X	2063.834	3	4	2	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	173
491	4X	2359.158	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	168
492	4X	3729.324	4	6	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	171
493	4X	1830.322	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	6	3	3	3	159
494	4X	1431.978	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	2	4	3	128
495	4X	2005.456	3	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	3	4	3	127
		171809.888	196	243	210	208	196	212	214	208	81	227	175	9080

3.2 Distribution of depth, bottom temperature and bottom salinity from survey tows

The depth, bottom temperature and bottom salinity cumulative frequency distribution for the survey are presented in Figure 5.

3.2.1 Decadal distribution of surface and bottom temperatures

The decadal cumulative frequency distribution of surface and bottom temperatures of representative sets from the DFO Maritimes summer survey showcase warmer values of both surface and bottom temperature in the last decade (Figure 6).

4 Discussion

This report builds on previous work and former atlases by updating a comprehensive suite of indices to give a snapshot of population status and environmental preferences of 104 fish and invertebrate species. The current document is not meant to replace stock assessments, species-specific analyses of abundance, biomass and distribution, or any targeted attempts to integrate information about species or group of species from the wide and disparate sources of data about marine organisms in the area covered by the DFO Maritimes summer trawl survey. It is rather meant to provide a reproducible set of tools to extract and visualize the information collected in the summer groundfish research vessel survey. It is hoped that this document can provide a stepping stone to conduct other ecological analyses using the trawl survey data and increase reproducibility and transparency of ecological information collected annually.

4.1 Diversity of approaches used for mapping fish and invertebrates in the Scotian Shelf bioregion

Different methods have been applied in the Northwest Atlantic, and specifically on the Scotian Shelf bioregion, to map fish and invertebrate species distribution. The present report, for example, builds upon the atlas of important habitat developed to map the persistence of relatively high biomass for key fish species using the summer groundfish research vessel survey (Horsman and Shackell 2009). Important habitat was obtained by interpolating observed weight per each species using an inverse-distance weighted (IDW) methodology, and calculating areas with relatively persistent high biomass for periods representing different fishery management eras. To compliment information from this atlas, including additional representations of biomass and diversity, a similar IDW interpolation mapping procedure was followed by Smith et al. (2015), Ward-Paige and Bundy (2015), and Bundy et al. (2017). The summer groundfish research vessel survey is typically conducted during the month of July. However, from the fall of 1978 through to the spring of 1985, DFO also conducted spring and fall surveys using the same sampling design. This unique seasonal data was used to map the seasonal spatial distribution of key demersal and other fish species using IDW interpolation on the Scotian Shelf from the spring, summer and fall between 1978 and 1985 (Smith et al. 2015). Following recommendations provided by

Kenchington and Kenchington (2017), the spatial distribution of three indicators of biodiversity for fish and invertebrates were mapped using IDW interpolation to identify areas with persistently high values across fishery management eras, and compared with areas of persistently high abundance for selected species (Ward-Paige and Bundy 2015). This analysis revealed a lack of consistent relationships between areas of persistent high diversity and persistent high biomass, suggesting that both can be used as independent and important spatial indicators of the system (Ward-Paige and Bundy 2015). Groupings of fishes and invertebrates based on size, habitat and feeding guild, were also mapped using IDW interpolations to identify hotspots of functional group diversity (Bundy et al. 2017). This analysis revealed a spatially and temporally variable distribution of functional diversity across the Scotian Shelf with notable areas of high and low diversity (Bundy et al. 2017). Top quintiles of each functional group using the IDW approach were used as representative layers for fish and invertebrates in the MPA Network design in the Scotian Shelf Bioregion (Serdynska et al. In press). IDW interpolation methods have also been used to map the distribution of individual species such as sea cucumbers (*Cucumaria frondosa*) in the Scotian Shelf bioregion (Shackell et al. 2013), and sea scallop (*Placopecten magellanicus*) in Georges and Browns Bank (Hubley et al. 2014).

Species Distribution Modelling (SDM), instead of IDW, can also be used to evaluate spatio-temporal dynamics by predicting and understanding past, present and future distribution of species using environmental predictors (Robinson et al. 2017). A variety of modelling approaches are being implemented in Maritimes Region to map and predict fish and invertebrate species distribution by incorporating environmental predictors to account for seasonal and temporal variability. For example, a stock assessment of snow crab (*Chionoecetes opilio*) on the Scotian Shelf used data from the snow crab survey from 2005 to 2018 to map spatial data products for this stock, including annual predicted interpolations of potential habitat using Generalized Additive Models (GAM) and several environmental covariates including depth, curvature, slope, species composition, and annual temperature (Zisserson et al. 2019). Sea scallop predicted habitat using Maximum Entropy (MaxEnt) models were computed for German Bank using data compiled via benthic habitat mapping and seafloor geotechnical surveys in 2006, 2009, and 2010 (Brown et al. 2012). Predictions in the Scotian Shelf bioregion and the Northeast United States using datasets from DFO and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration from 1993 to 2012 also predicted sea scallop habitat at a wider scale based on three scenarios of seasonal temperature and salinity climatologies (NOAA) (Lowen et al. 2019). Offshore American lobster stock assessments (*Homarus americanus*) used data from the RV, DFO Georges Bank, and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Northeast Fisheries Science Center (NEFSC) bottom trawl surveys (1970 to 2015) to predict species distribution using boosted regression trees and several environmental predictors (bathymetry, slope, curvature, and annual temperature interpolations) (Cook et al. 2017). Information on the potential for recovery of cusk (*Brosme brosme*) used data from the bottom longline Halibut industry survey and Cusk absences in the Summer groundfish research vessel survey from 1998-2013 to predict suitable habitat using GAM, MaxEnt, and random forest models and several physical environmental variables (e.g. complexity, benthic current stress and complexity, temperature, salinity, primary production, chlorophyll, suspended matter) (Harris et al. 2018). Atlantic halibut (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*) assessments using Summer groundfish research vessel survey and NOAA survey data from 2001 to 2013 predicted juvenile habitat using MaxEnt model and environmental predictors (bathymetry, slope, bottom temperature) (French et al. 2018). Persistent areas of high Atlantic halibut juvenile abundance were predicted using data from 27 bottom trawl surveys combined (NMFS and DFO) from 1978 to 2013 and applying

Bayesian hierarchical spatiotemporal models with two environmental predictors (depth and temperature) (Boudreau et al. 2017).

These examples of mapping efforts in Maritimes Region showcase the diversity of approaches relevant to a variety of important research questions and management applications. Approaches, methods, datasets, and environmental predictors are selected based on individual project research questions, and considerations for each species, communities or stock. This allows research groups to maintain innovation and keep up with emerging methods and technologies to improve assessments, predictions, and ultimately, science advice. The diversity of approaches also leads to complexity when looking across studies as each data compilation and predictive method carries its own independent assumptions and can lead to different spatial outputs.

4.2 Interpreting spatial results for marine spatial planning purposes

Fisheries and Oceans Canada is leading a marine spatial planning process that brings together relevant authorities and stakeholders to better coordinate how we use and manage marine spaces to achieve ecological, economic and social objectives. Operationalizing marine spatial planning includes a series of steps, including the process of analyzing existing conditions by collecting and mapping information about ecological, environmental and oceanographic conditions (Ehler and Douvere 2009; Agardy et al. 2011). Mapping the distribution of species is critical for the implementation of spatial management and as a first step in marine spatial planning processes. Species distribution have supported the identification of important sites for a given species or areas of high richness and diversity, which in turn can be used to inform siting decisions of new activities such as Marine Protected Areas (MPA), aquaculture sites or wind turbines. In the Scotian Shelf bioregion, mapping species distributions has been used to highlight areas of high biological diversity to support the identification of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (Ricard and Shackell 2013; Ward-Paige and Bundy 2015), to distinguish important and persistent habitat of significant species and functional groups to support MPA and conservation planning (Horsman and Shackell 2009; Smith et al. 2015; Ward-Paige and Bundy 2015; Bundy et al. 2017), to identify important habitat for Species at Risk (Harris et al. 2018) and to highlight reserves for data-poor invertebrate fisheries (Shackell et al. 2013). Mapping species distribution has also been used to illustrate multi-decadal scale projections of changes in species distribution in the context of climate change and adaption (Stanley et al. 2018; Greenan et al. 2019).

In support of the marine spatial planning process, a public web-based atlas with relevant geospatial information is being developed to support decision-making. This Atlantic Canada-wide compilation of data and information will be a web-based, public platform with interactive maps of ocean ecosystems, human uses and management areas. The current document cannot present the full diversity of data and mapping products that can be produced for the Maritimes Region. Consequently, we recommend that the data and mapping products presented in this report not be used blindly for the planned atlas, until an evaluation of what spatial information is available and what wasd used in the past is conducted.

This diverse portfolio of approaches and applications is not unique to the Maritimes Region. A recent review of global distribution modelling efforts recommended the adoption of a consistent framework that integrates multi-model approaches and a clear expression of errors and

uncertainties (Robinson et al. 2017). In this context, Pacific Region has developed two initiatives to enable consistency and frequent publication, reproducibility, and transparency. One initiative developed a reproducible report to give a synthesis of data availability, population trends, fishing trends, growth and maturity patterns for 113 groundfish species in British Columbia to support stock assessment (Anderson et al. 2019). The second initiative developed a SDM framework that was applied to twelve species on Canada's Pacific coast as part of the Regional Response Plan (Nephin et al. 2019). The Maritimes and Gulf region, through this and past reports, are also using similar reproducible approaches to facilitate annual updates and transparency (Ricard et al. in prep.; Ricard and Shackell 2013).

Recognizing the diversity of approaches for mapping fish and invertebrates in the Scotian Shelf bioregion, we recommend the development of a regional community of practice to compare and evaluate approaches for mapping, interpolating and/or modelling fish and invertebrates so future publications and advice related to spatial outputs can lead to more comparable work and consistent science advice to support processes such as marine spatial planning. At the international level, guidelines and standards related to appropriate variables and methods for mapping and modeling species and communities of deep-sea habitats were proposed to encourage the production of publications that will lead to more comparable work (Kenchington et al. 2019). Similar general guidance for how groups approach mapping activities would be a worthwhile product in Maritimes Region. Until then, we propose the use of the Open Data record for the Maritimes RV surveys (DFO 2021) as a precursor to the public web-based marine spatial planning atlas.

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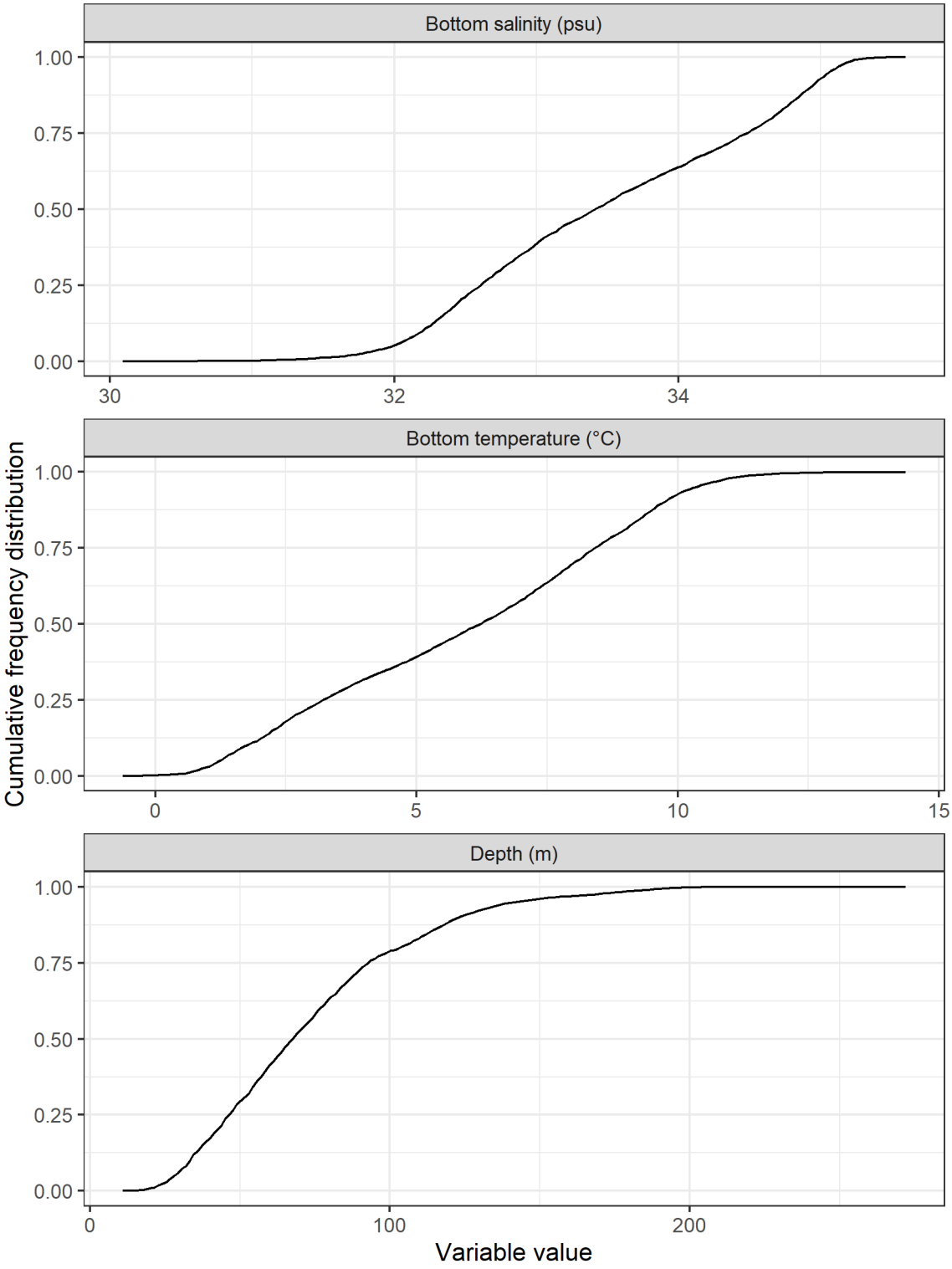

Figure 5. Cumulative frequency distribution of bottom salinity (top panel), bottom temperature (middle panel) and depth (bottom panel) of representative sets from the DFO Maritimes summer survey.

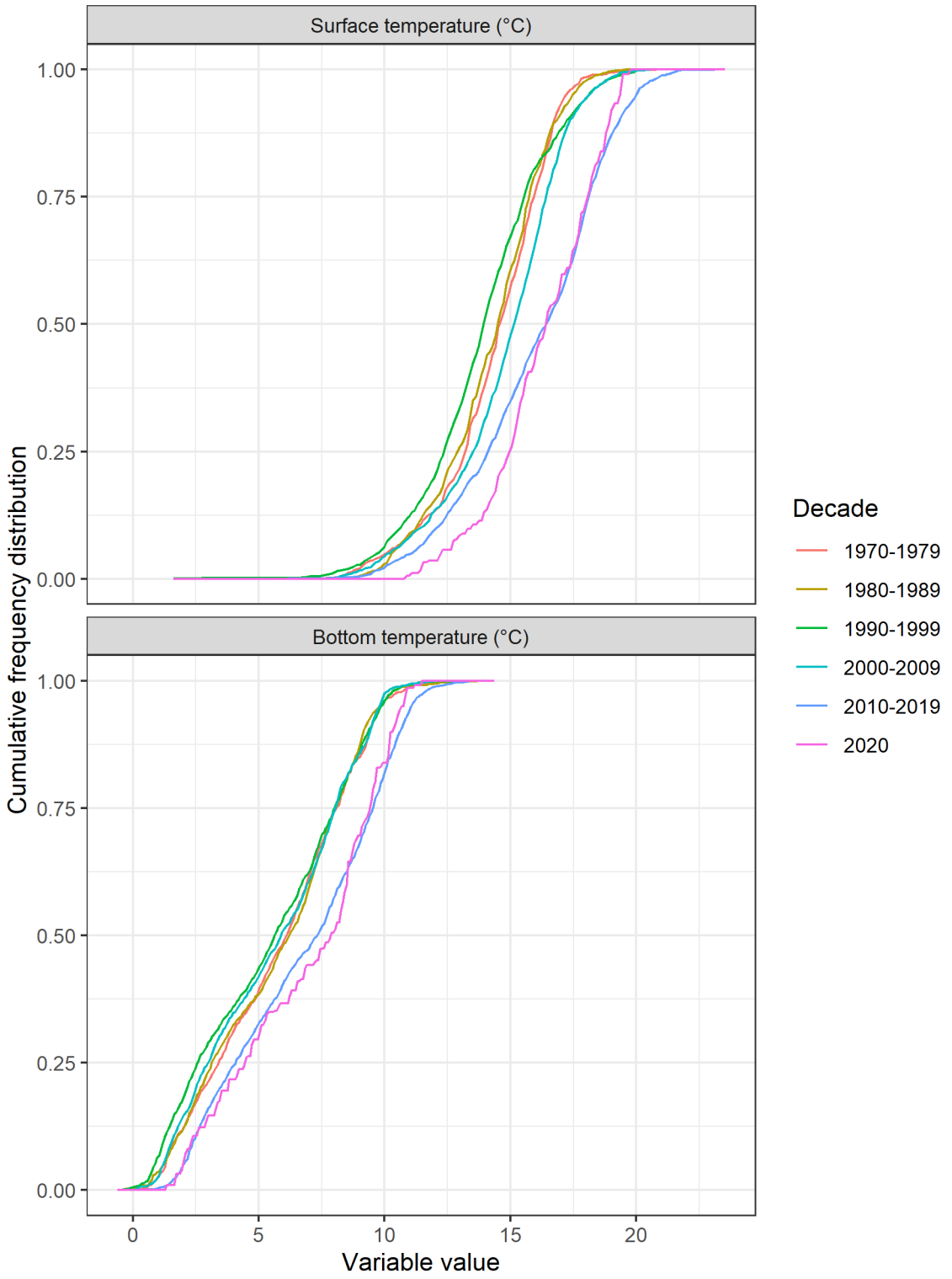

Figure 6. Decadal cumulative frequency distribution of surface temperature (top panel) and bottom temperature (bottom panel) of representative sets from the DFO Maritimes summer survey. Note warmer values of both surface and bottom temperature in the last decade.

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7 Appendix

7.1 Atlantic cod (Morue franche) - species code 10 (category LF)

Scientific name: Gadus morhua

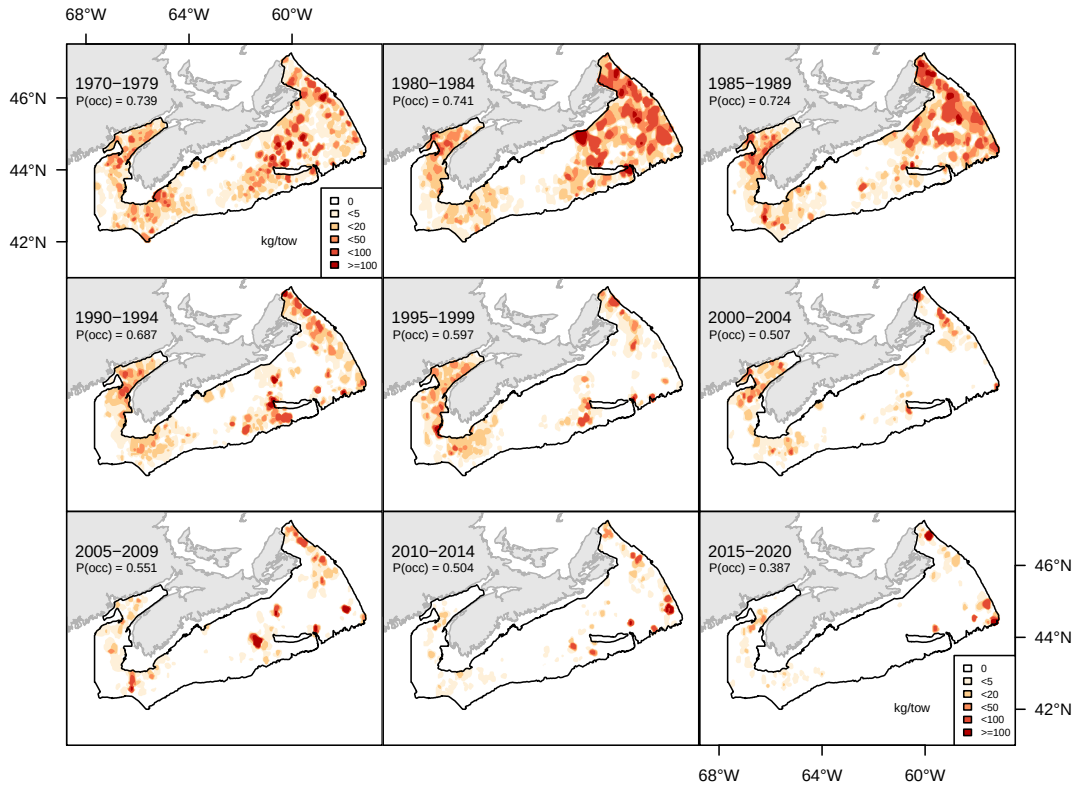


Figure 7.1A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Atlantic cod.

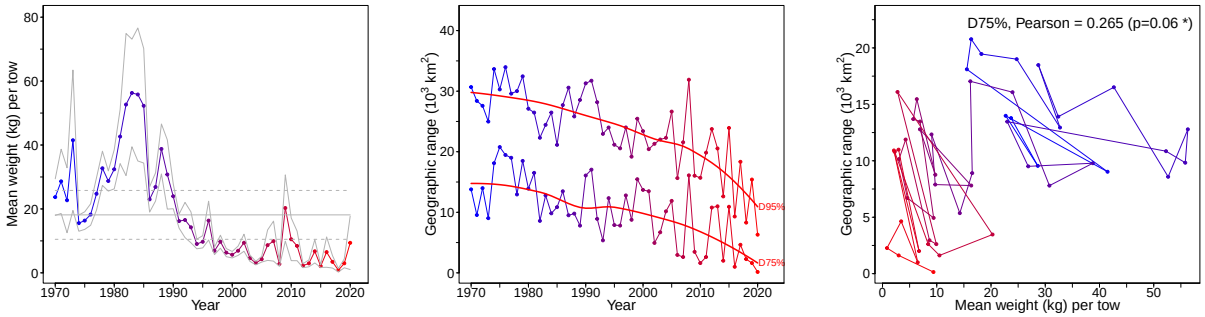


Figure 7.1B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Atlantic cod.

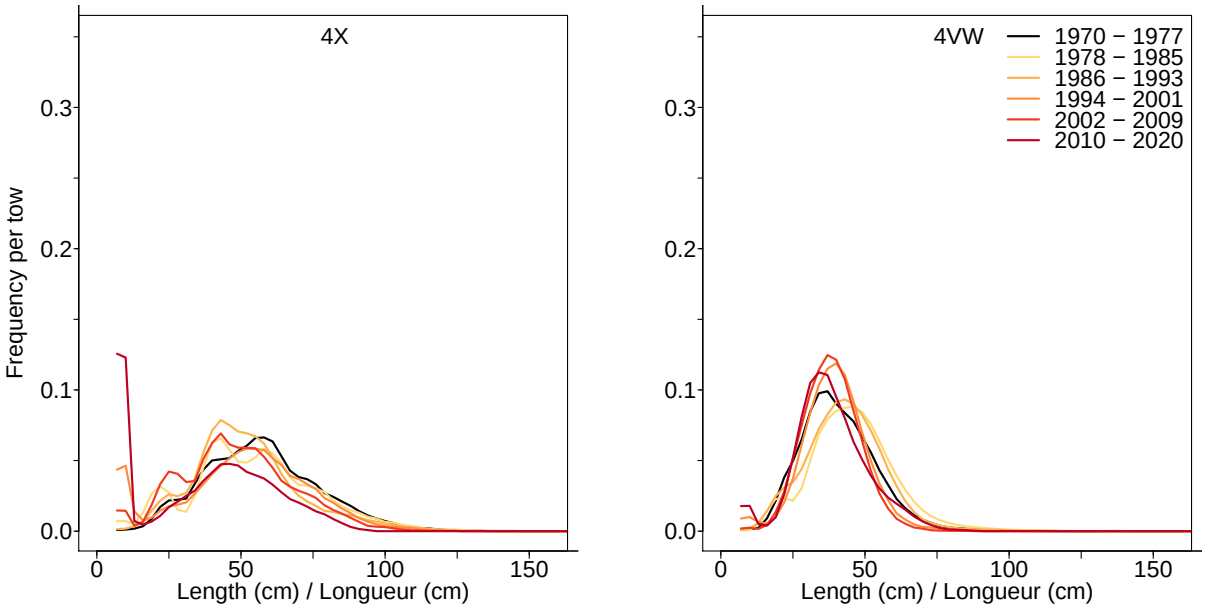


Figure 7.1C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Atlantic cod.

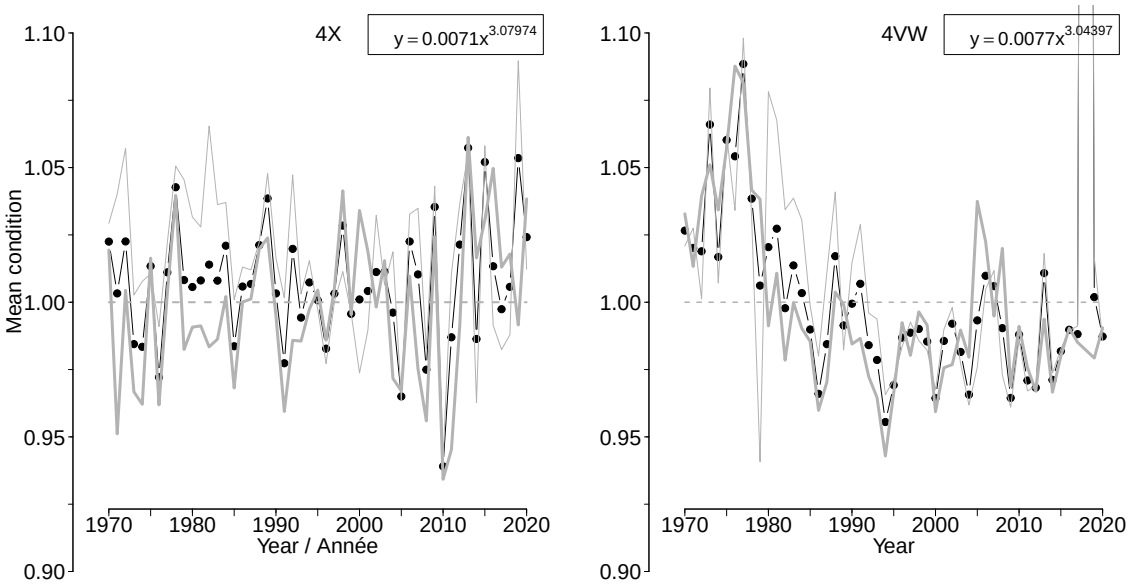
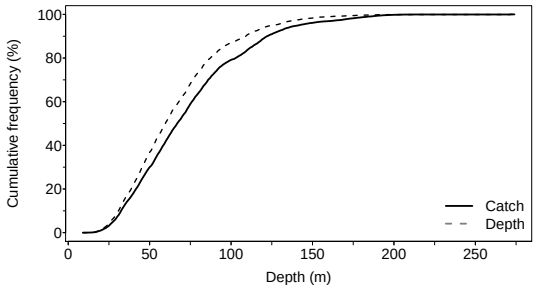
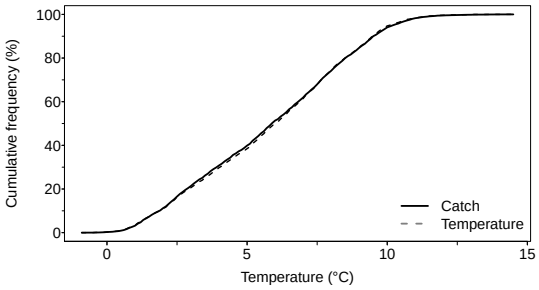
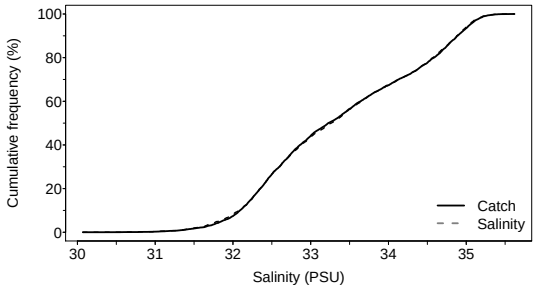


Figure 7.1D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Atlantic cod.







Freq	Depth	Temp	Sal
F5	26	1.2	31.00
F25	43	3.5	32.47
F50	60	6.0	33.27
F75	82	8.1	34.40
F95	126	10.0	35.03

Figure 7.1E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Atlantic cod.

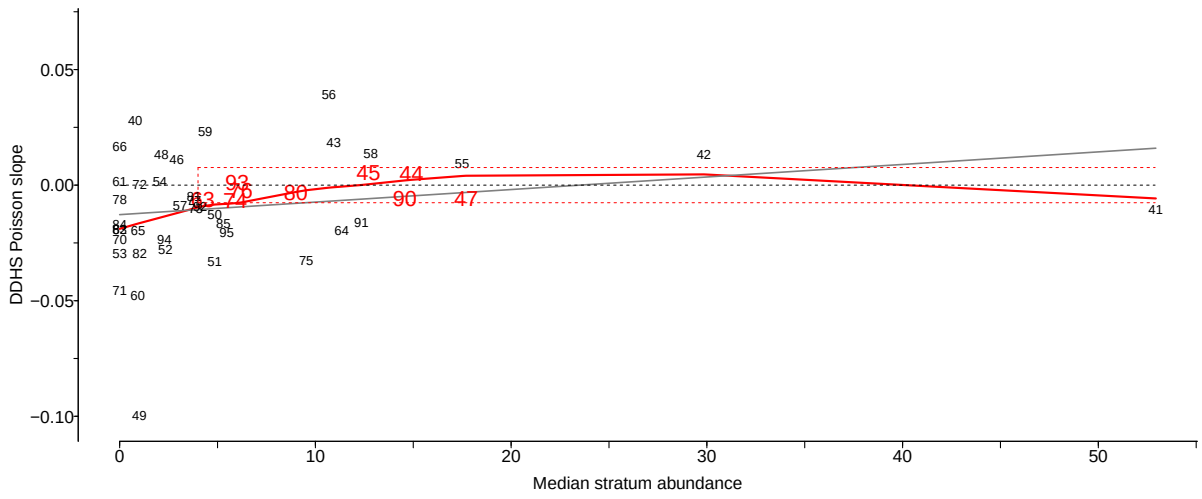


Figure 7.1F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Atlantic cod.

7.2 Haddock (Aiglefin) - species code 11 (category LF)

Scientific name: Melanogrammus aeglefinus

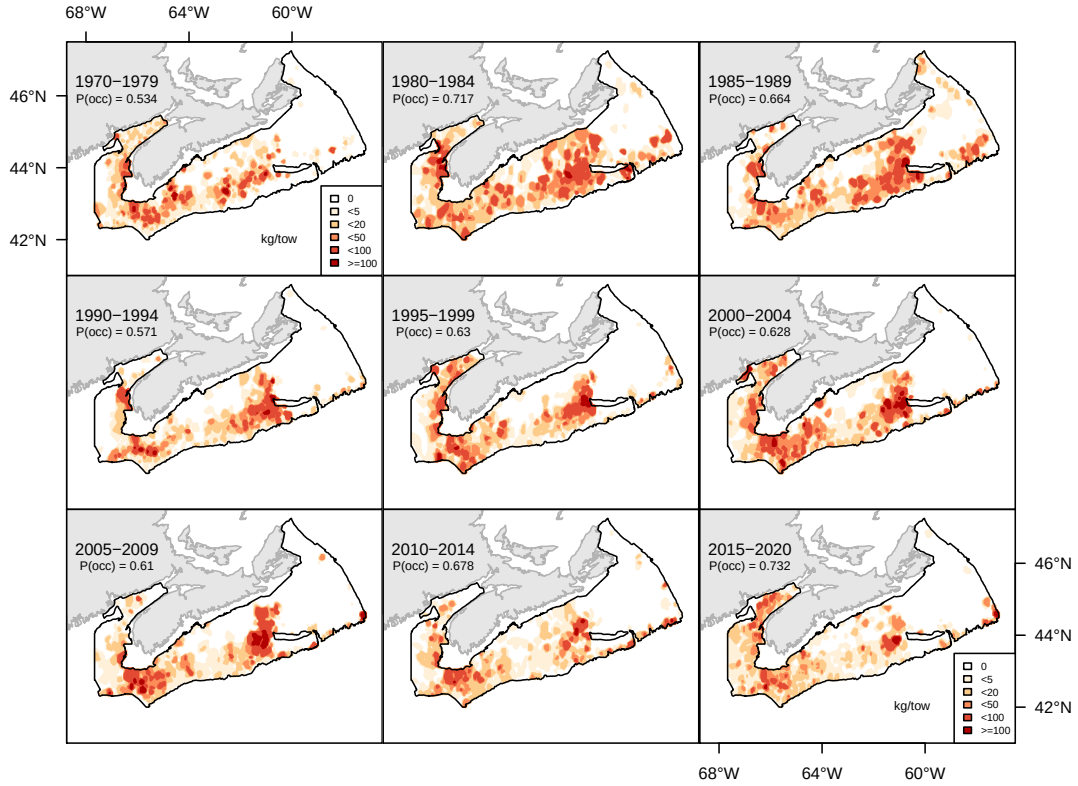


Figure 7.2A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Haddock.

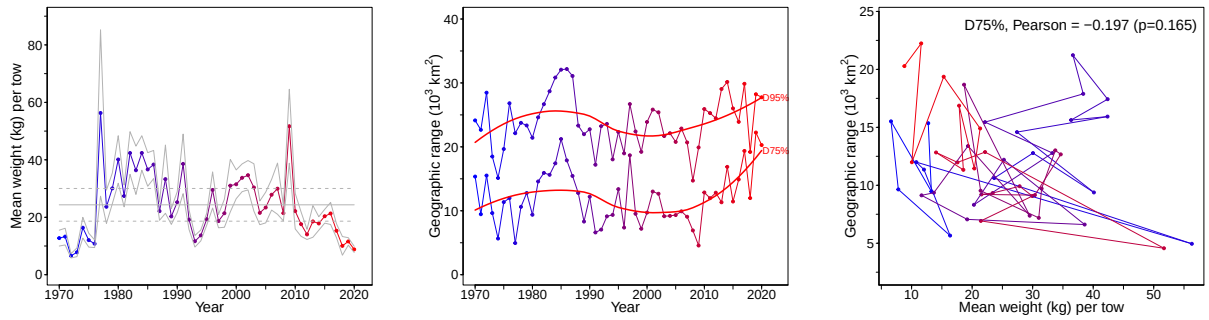


Figure 7.2B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Haddock.

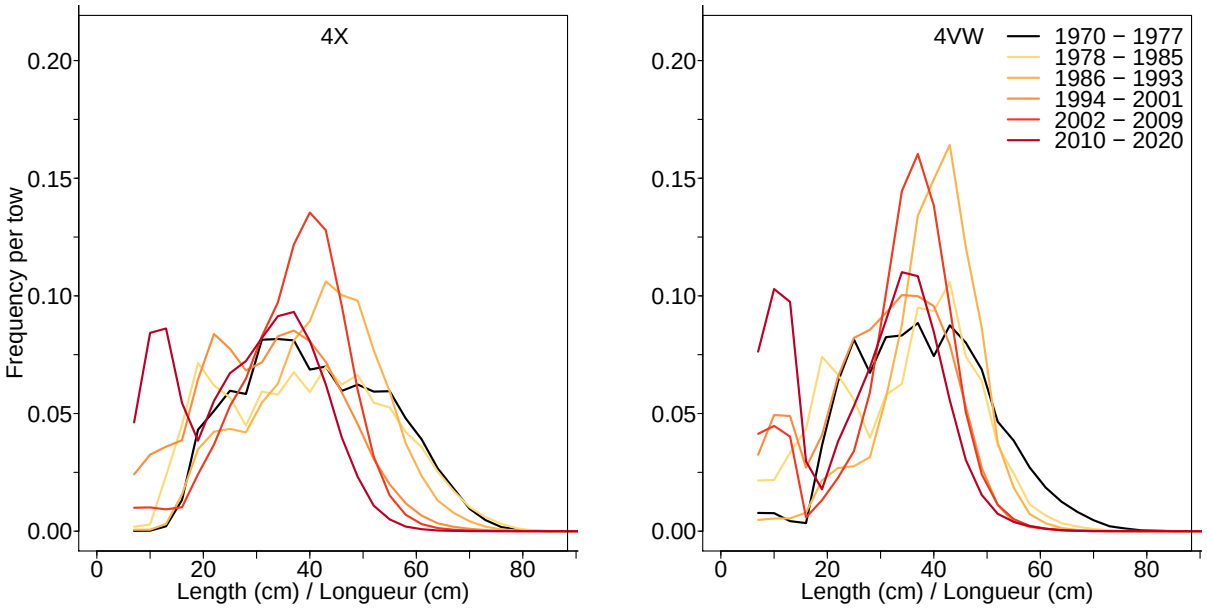


Figure 7.2C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Haddock.

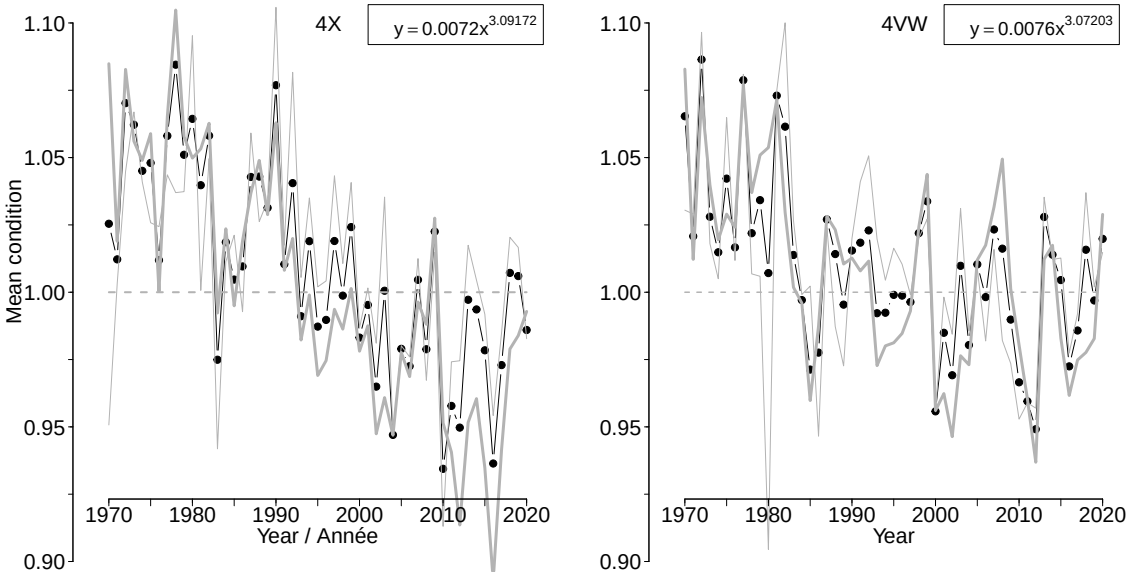
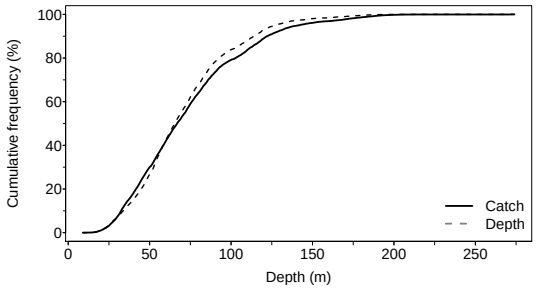
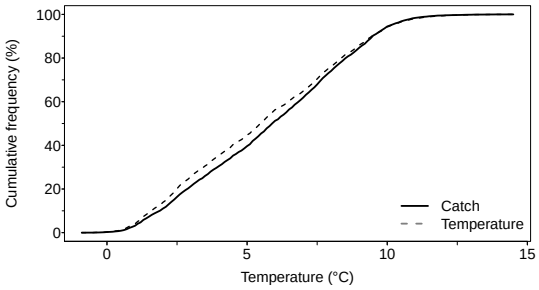


Figure 7.2D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Haddock.





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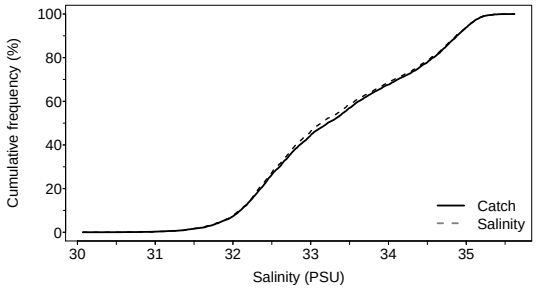

Freq	Depth	Temp	Sal
F5	27	1.1	31.00
F25	49	3.0	32.45
F50	66	5.5	33.14
F75	87	7.9	34.36
F95	127	10.0	35.03

Figure 7.2E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Haddock.

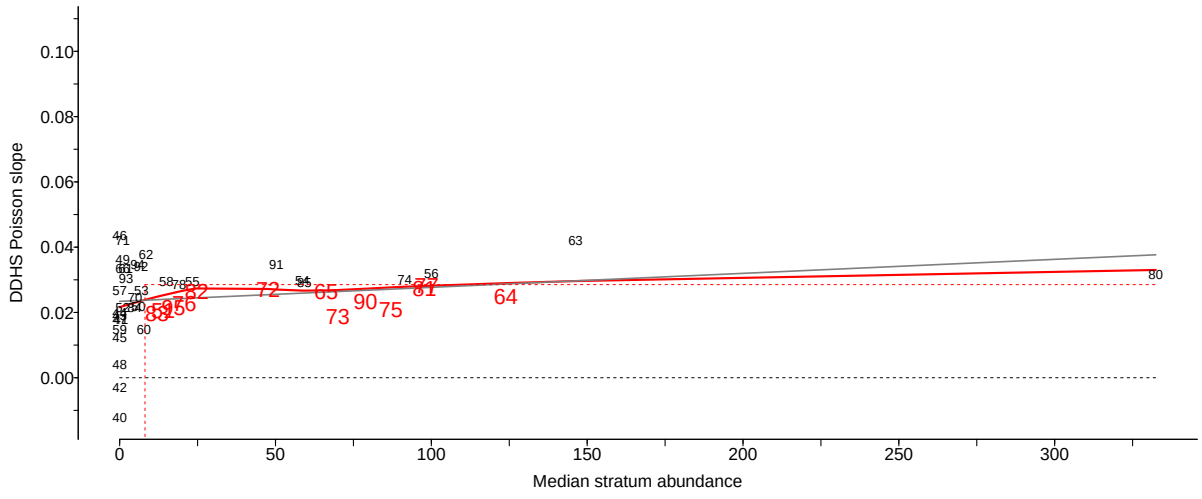

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Figure 7.2F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Haddock.

7.3 White hake (Merluche blanche) - species code 12 (category LF)

Scientific name: Urophycis tenuis

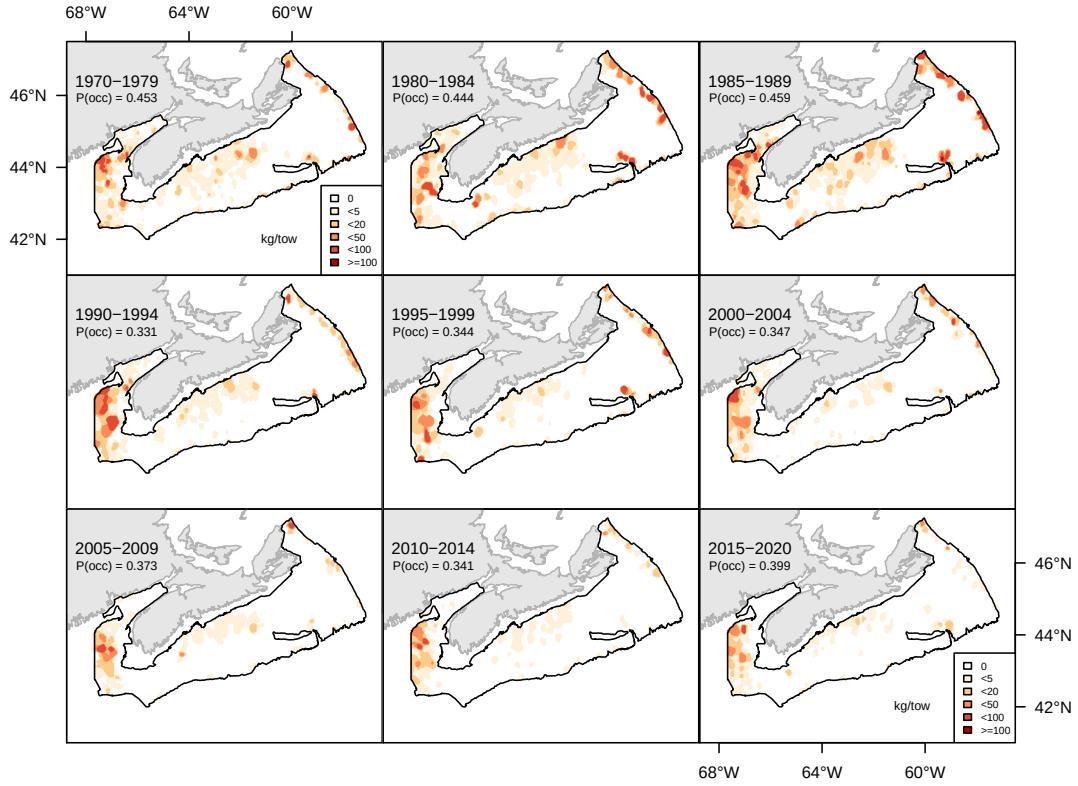


Figure 7.3A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for White hake.

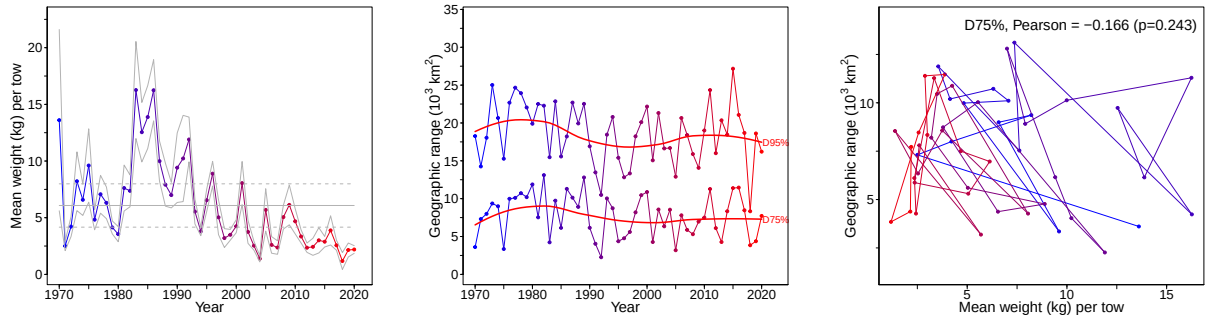


Figure 7.3B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of White hake.

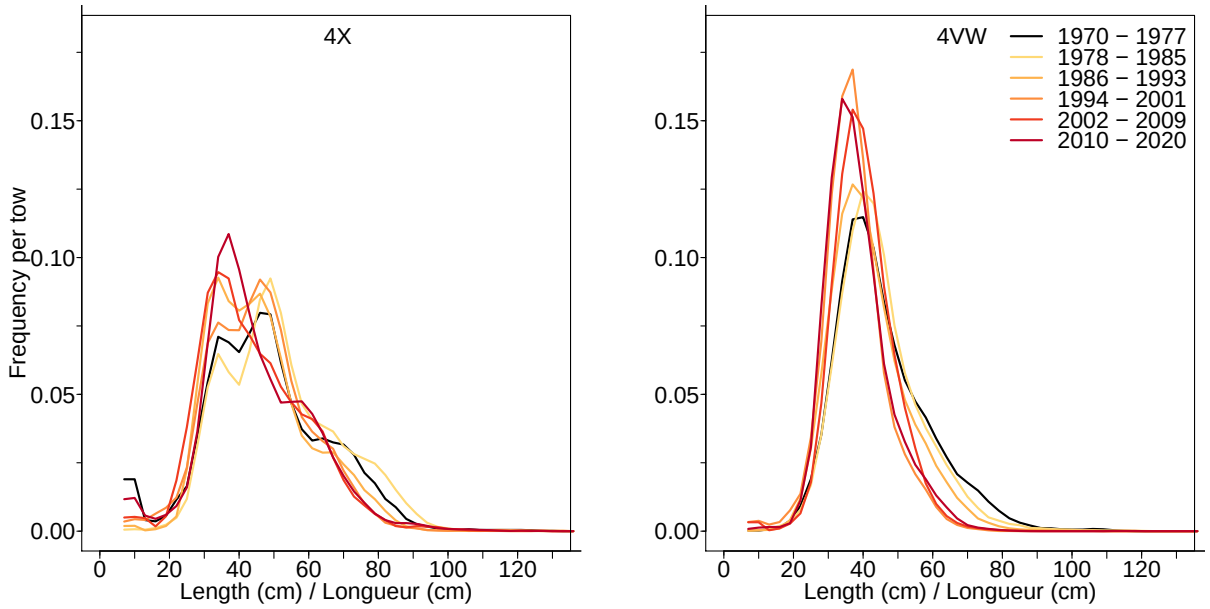


Figure 7.3C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for White hake.

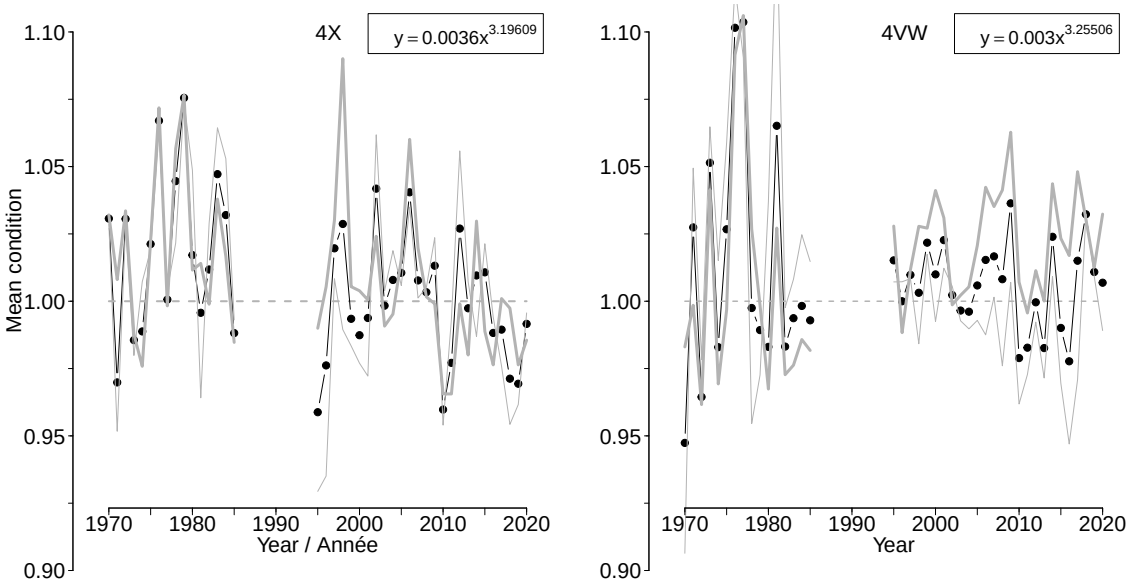
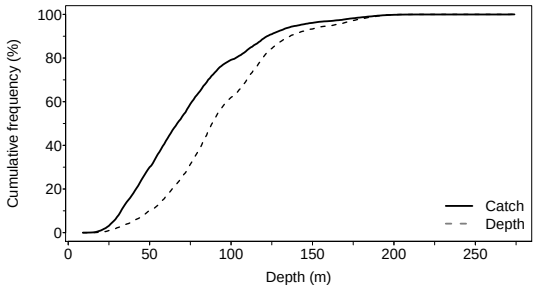
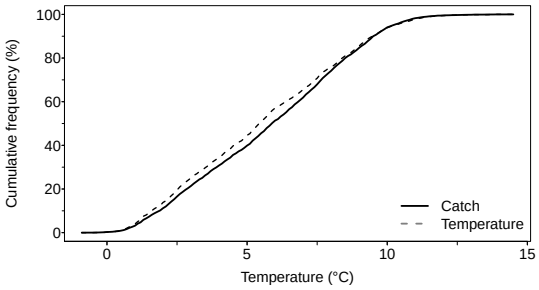


Figure 7.3D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for White hake.





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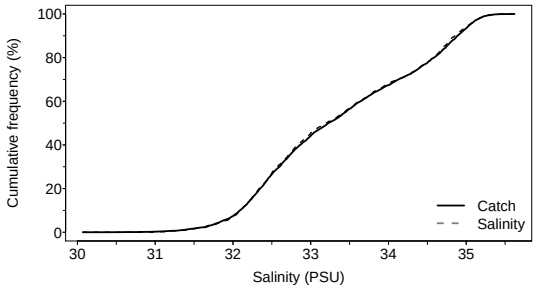

Freq	Depth	Temp	Sal
F5	40	1.1	31.00
F25	70	3.0	32.46
F50	89	5.5	33.20
F75	115	7.9	34.39
F95	163	10.0	35.04

Figure 7.3E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of White hake.

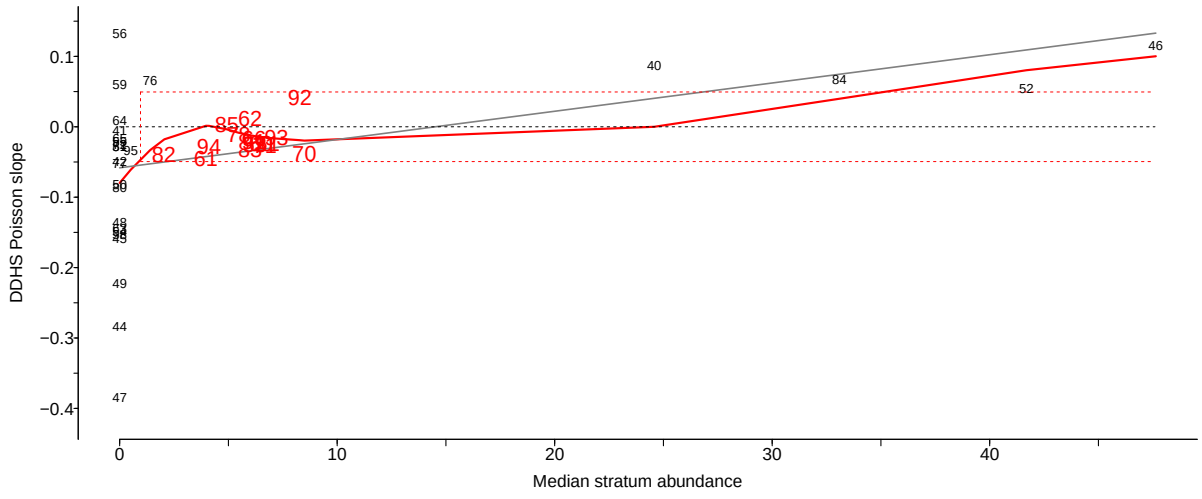

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Figure 7.3F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for White hake.

7.4 Red hake (Merluche écureuil) - species code 13 (category LF)

Scientific name: Urophycis chuss

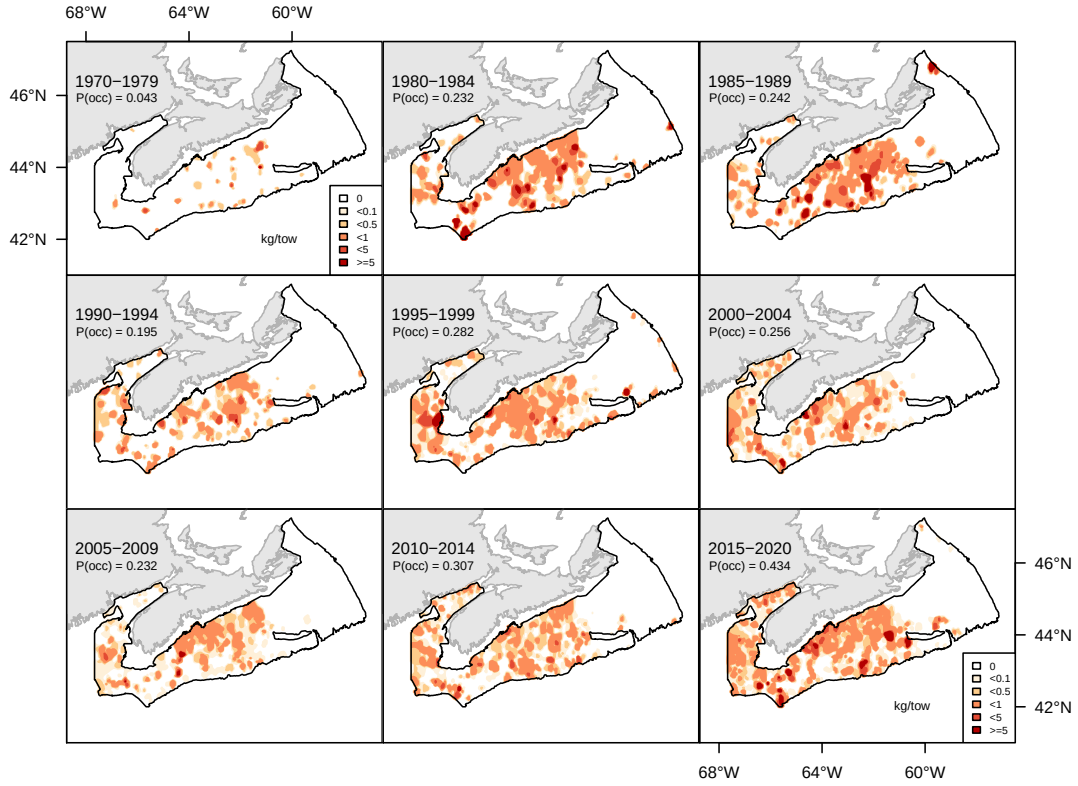


Figure 7.4A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Red hake.

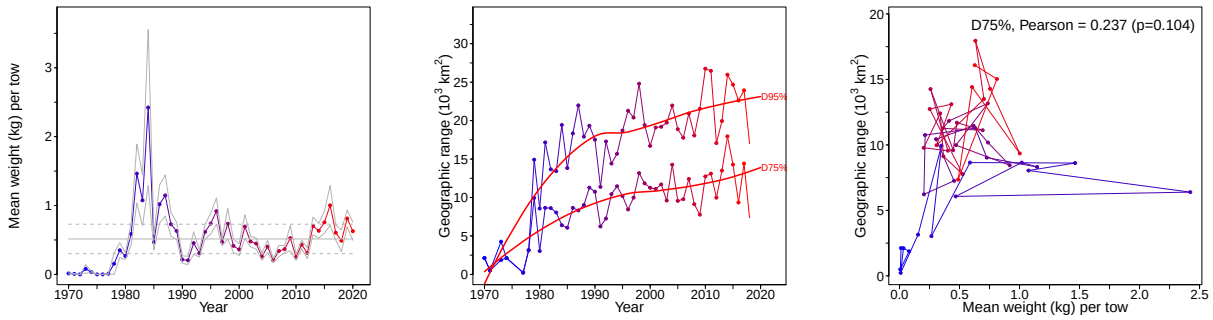


Figure 7.4B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Red hake.

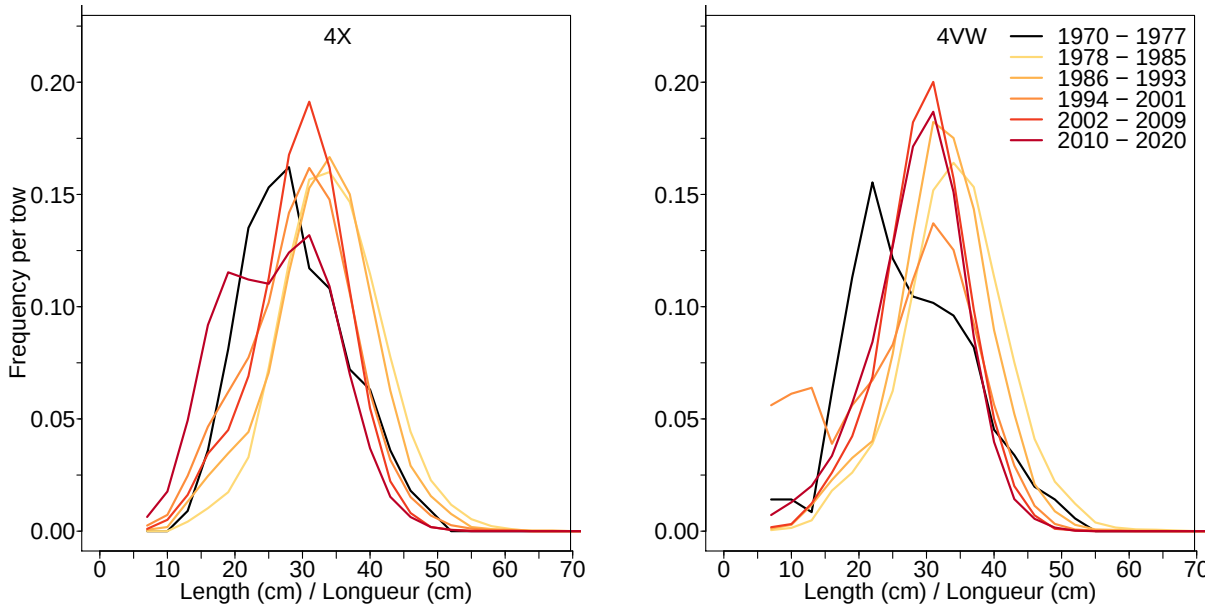


Figure 7.4C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Red hake.

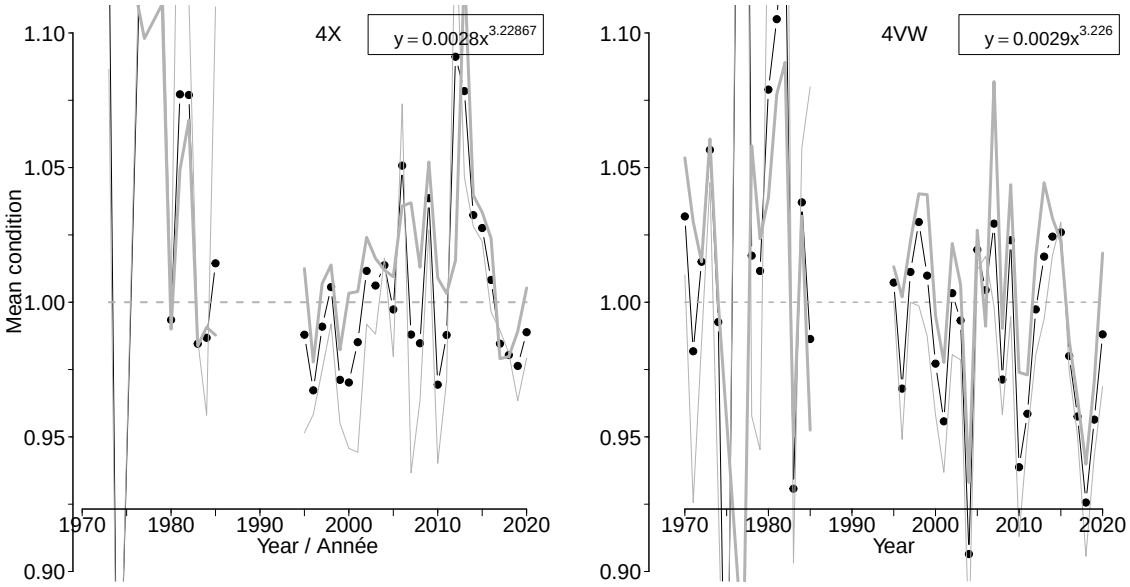
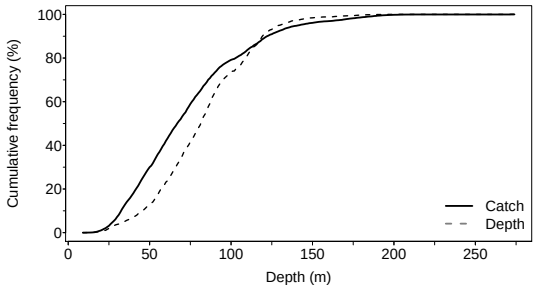
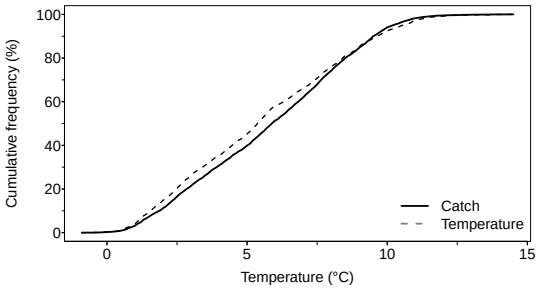
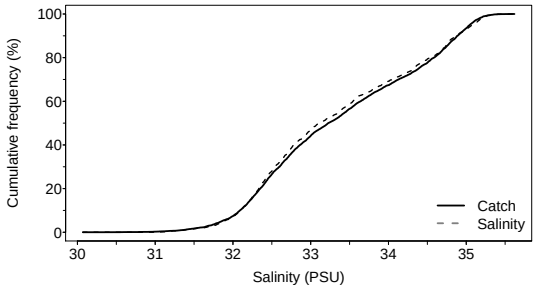


Figure 7.4D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Red hake.







Freq	Depth	Temp	Sal
F5	35	1.1	31.00
F25	62	2.9	32.43
F50	82	5.4	33.12
F75	103	7.9	34.32
F95	130	10.0	35.08

Figure 7.4E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Red hake.

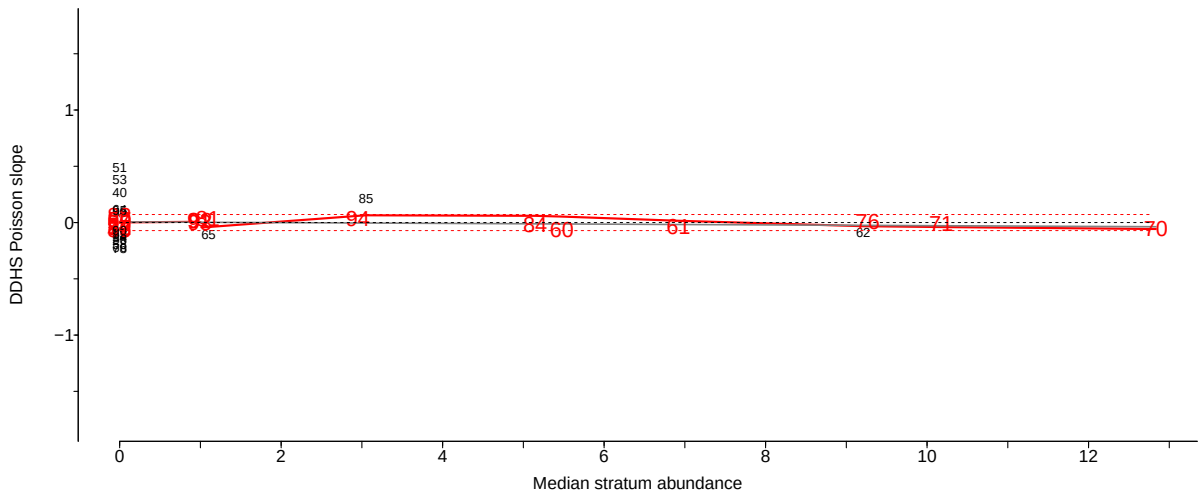


Figure 7.4F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Red hake.

7.5 Silver hake (Merlu argenté) - species code 14 (category LF)

Scientific name: Merluccius bilinearis

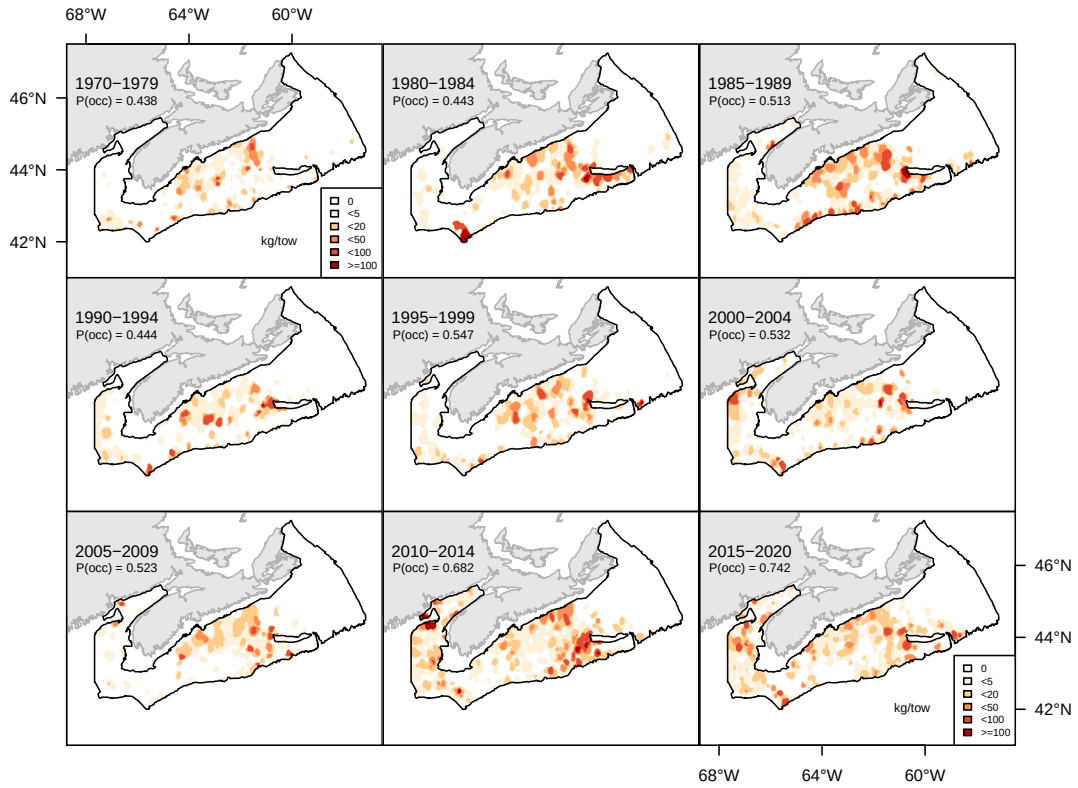


Figure 7.5A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Silver hake.

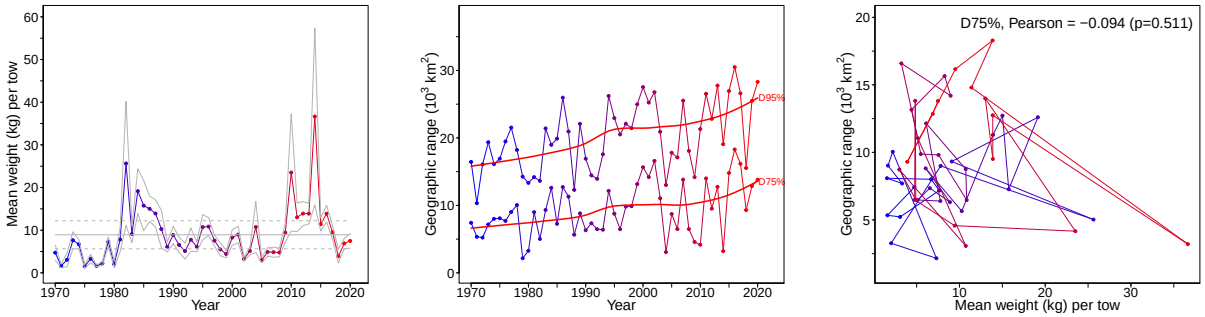


Figure 7.5B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Silver hake.

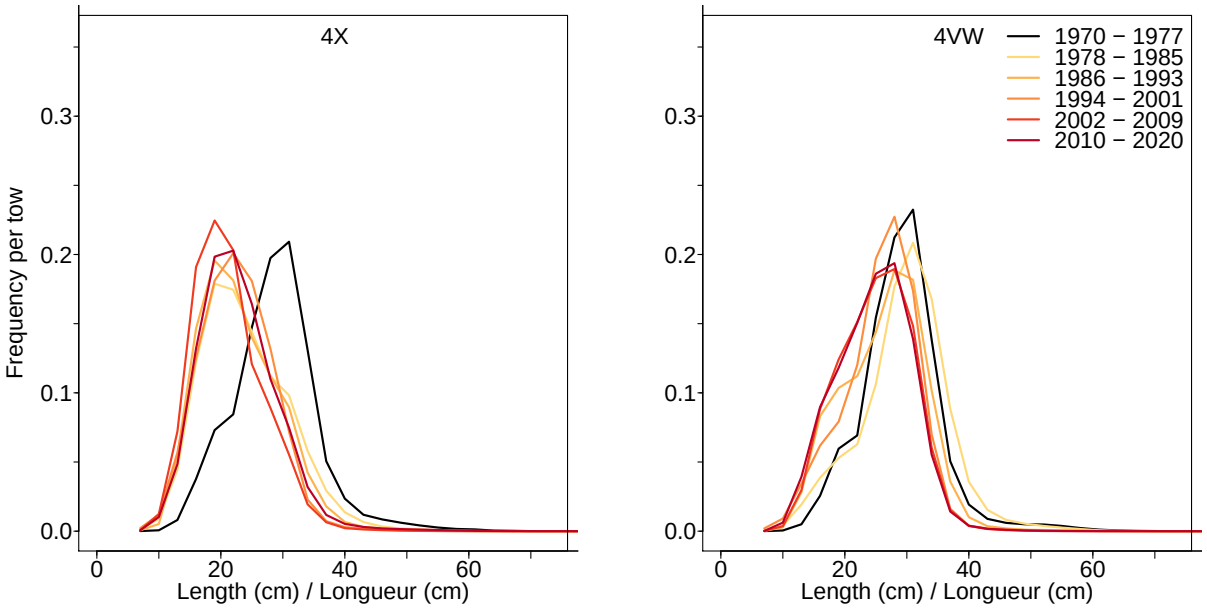


Figure 7.5C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Silver hake.

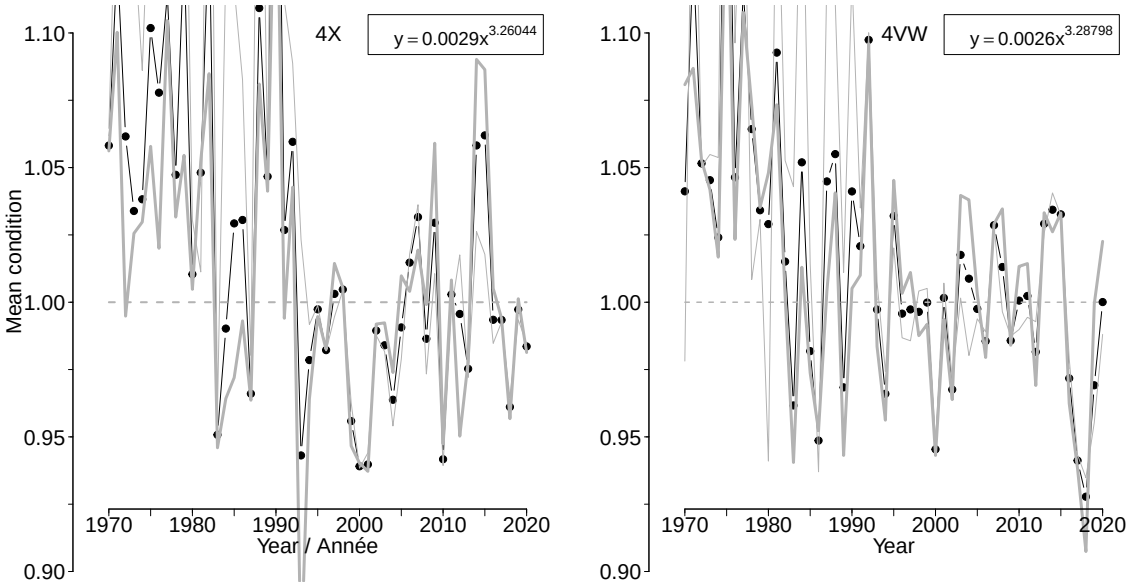
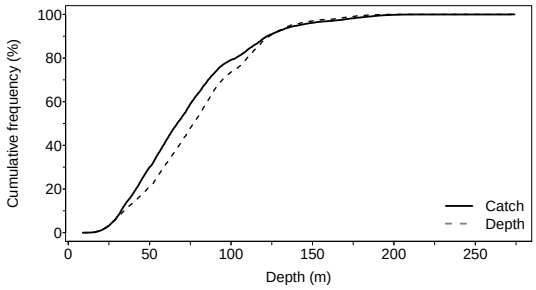
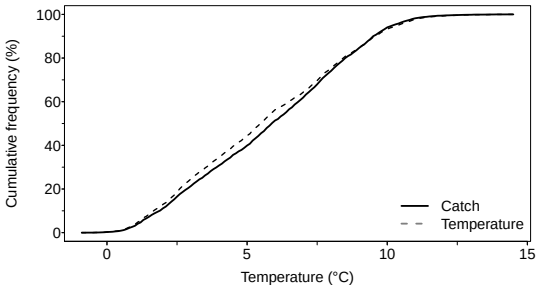
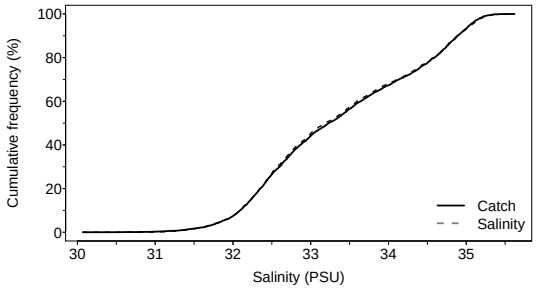


Figure 7.5D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Silver hake.







Freq	Depth	Temp	Sal
F5	28	1.2	31.00
F25	55	3.1	32.46
F50	77	5.5	33.20
F75	104	8.0	34.37
F95	137	10.0	35.07

Figure 7.5E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Silver hake.

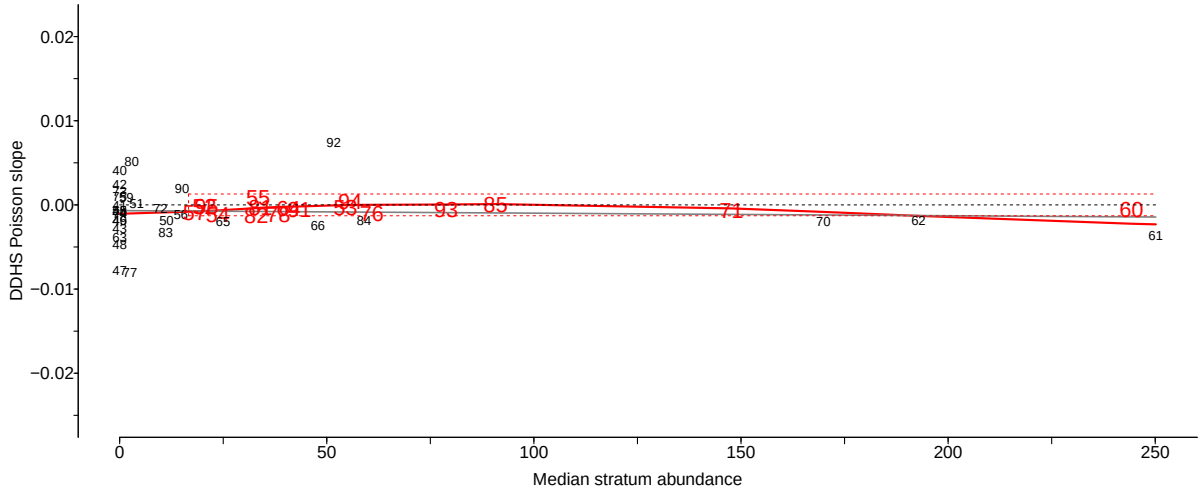


Figure 7.5F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Silver hake.

7.6 Pollock (Goberge) - species code 16 (category LF)

Scientific name: Pollachius virens

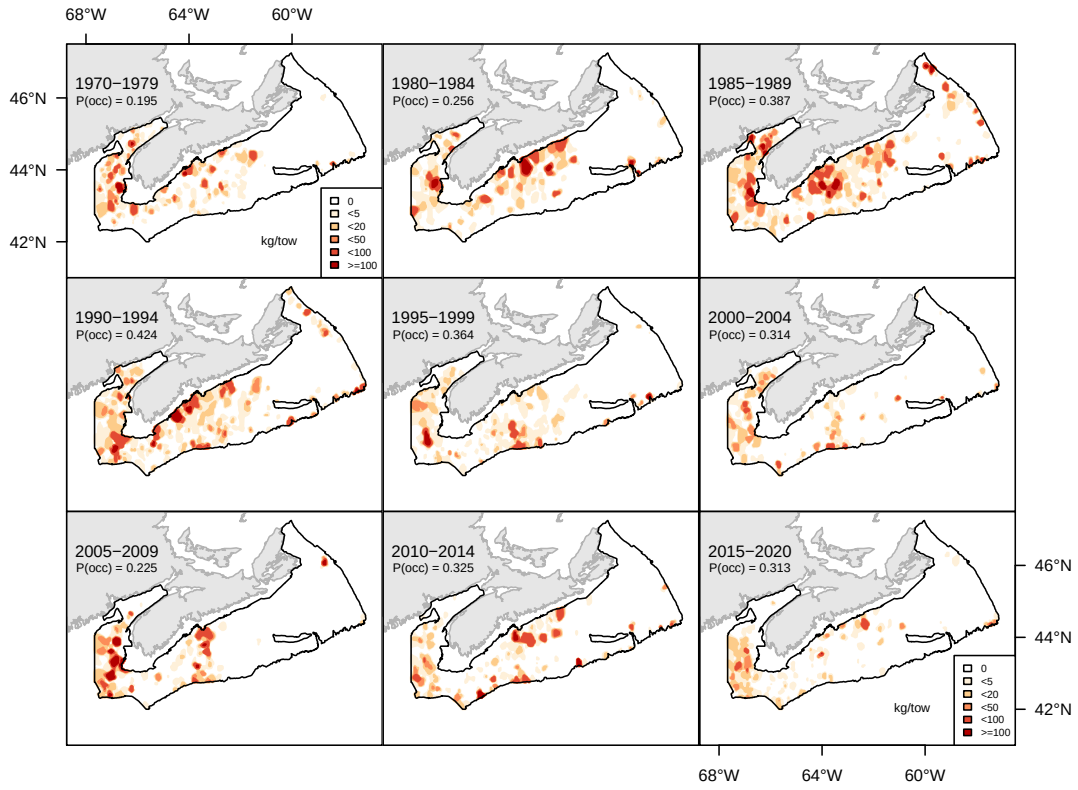


Figure 7.6A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Pollock.

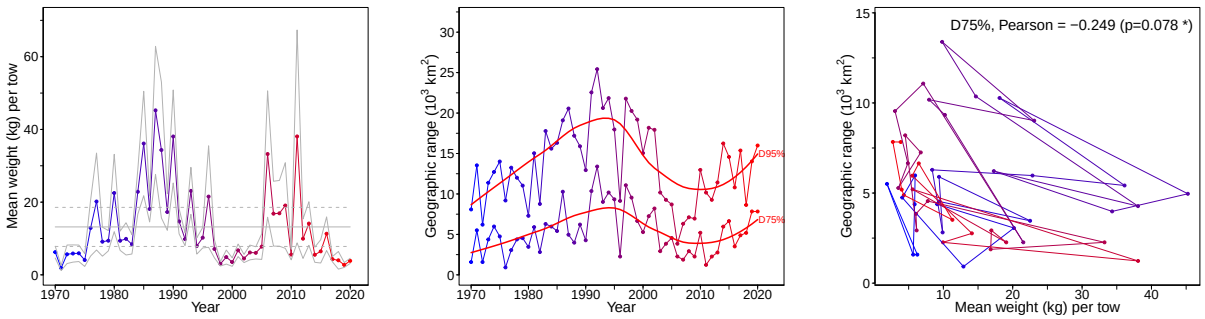


Figure 7.6B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Pollock.

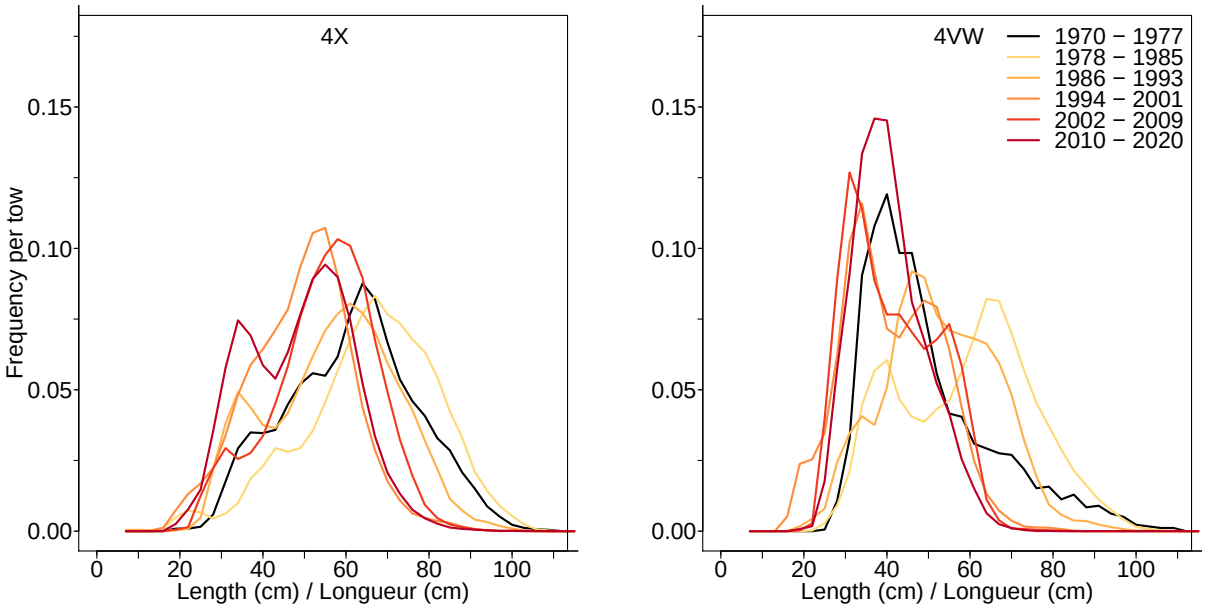


Figure 7.6C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Pollock.

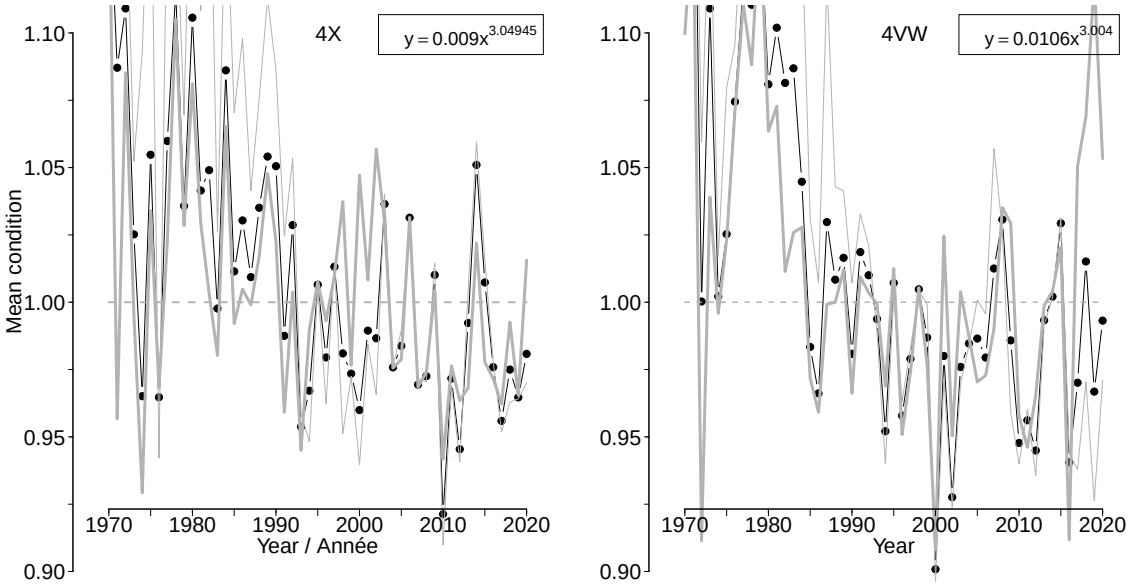
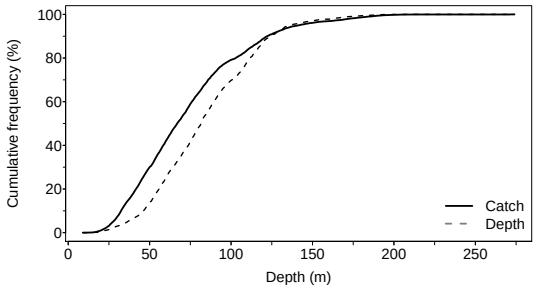
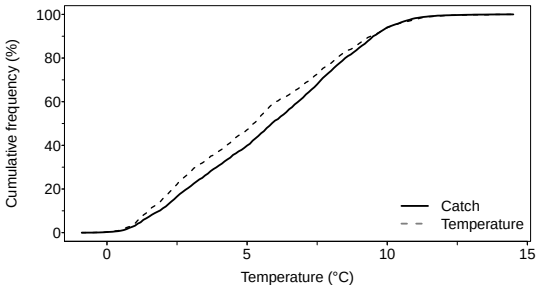
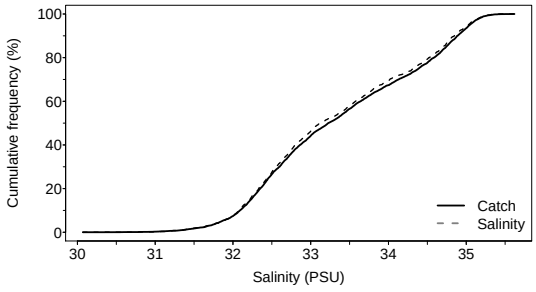


Figure 7.6D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Pollock.







Freq	Depth	Temp	Sal
F5	37	1.1	31.00
F25	60	2.8	32.45
F50	82	5.3	33.14
F75	108	7.7	34.33
F95	137	10.0	35.03

Figure 7.6E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Pollock.

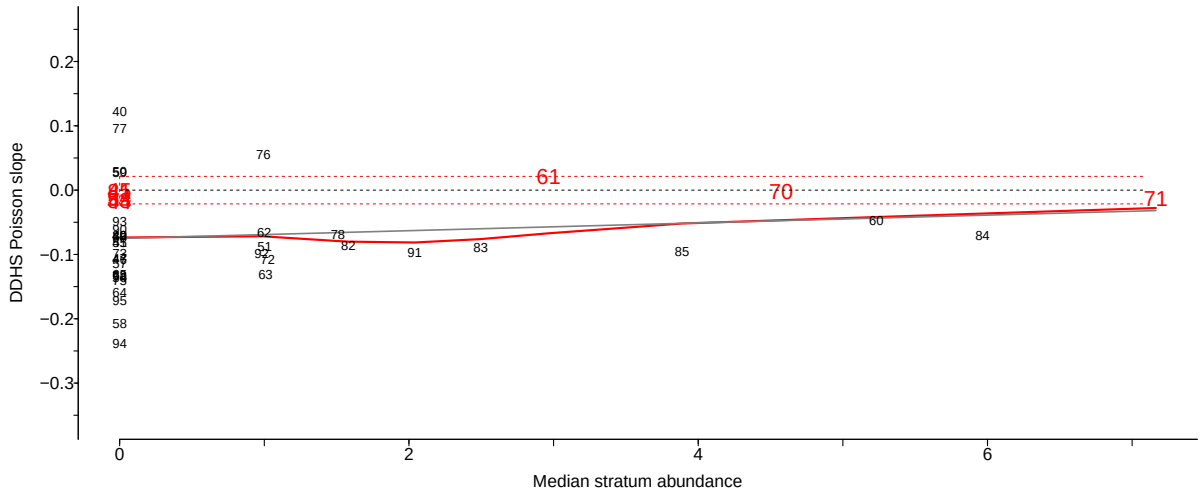


Figure 7.6F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Pollock.

7.7 Atlantic redfishes (Sébastes de l'Atlantique) - species code 23 (category LF)

Scientific name: Sebastes

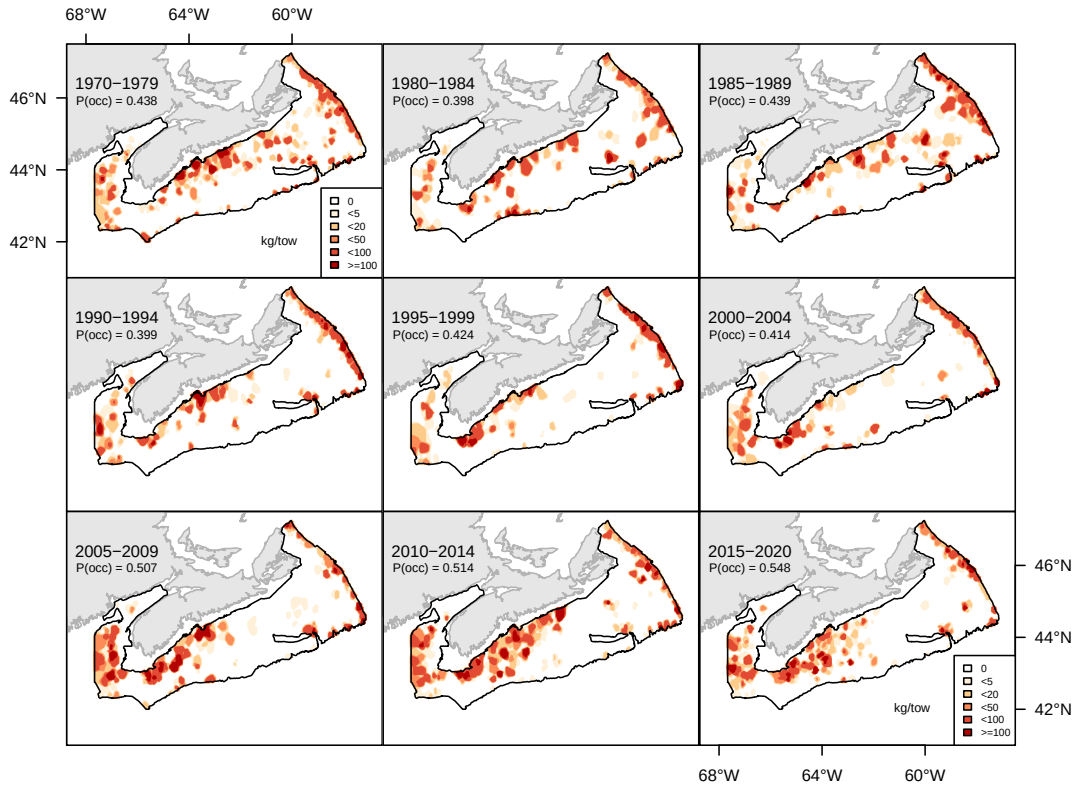


Figure 7.7A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Atlantic redfishes.

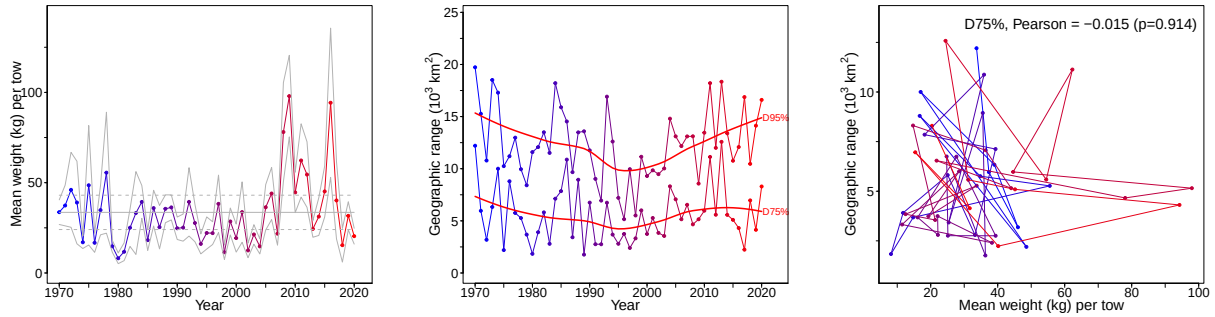


Figure 7.7B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Atlantic redfishes.

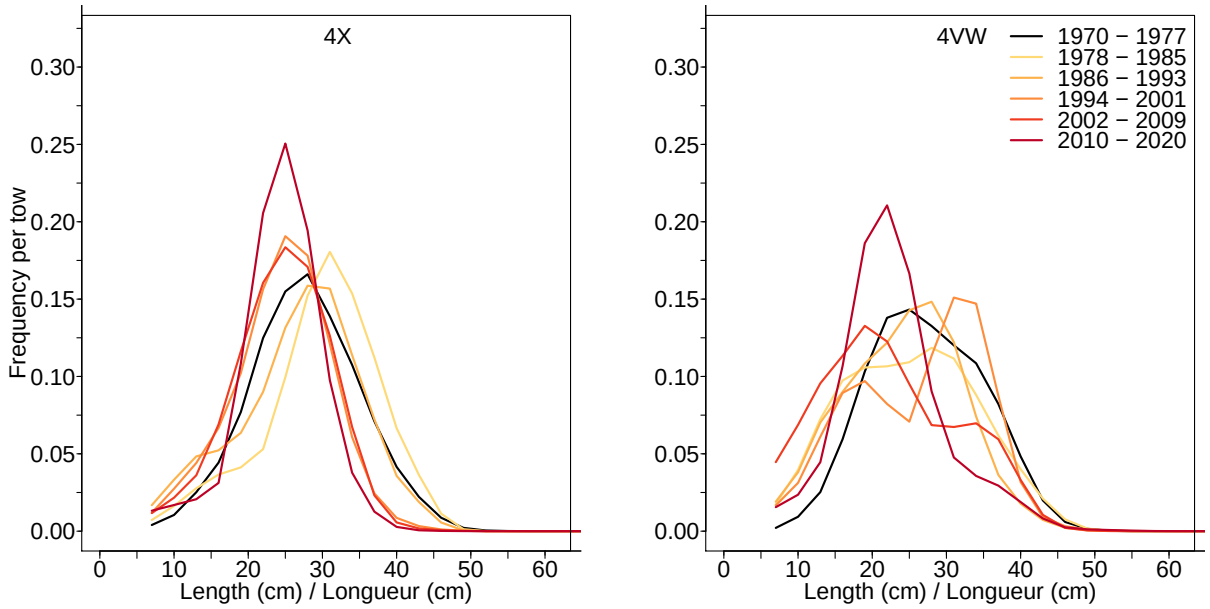


Figure 7.7C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Atlantic redfishes.

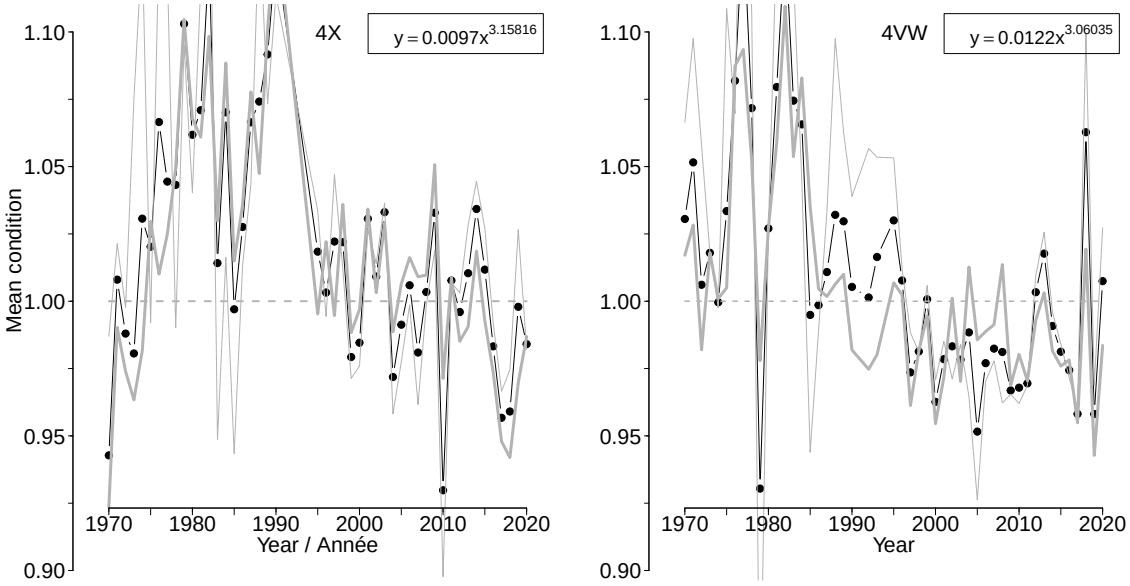
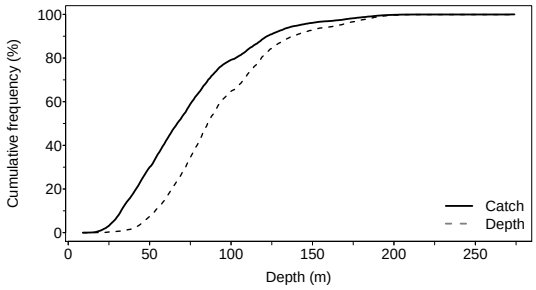
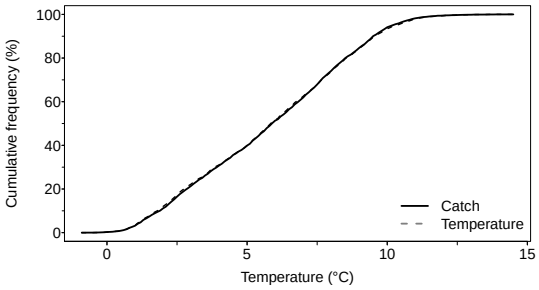
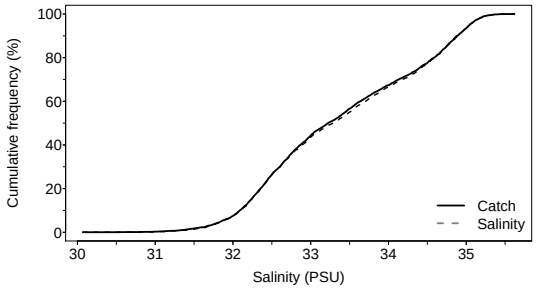


Figure 7.7D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Atlantic redfishes.







Freq	Depth	Temp	Sal
F5	47	1.2	31.00
F25	68	3.4	32.48
F50	86	5.9	33.29
F75	114	8.1	34.41
F95	166	10.0	35.05

Figure 7.7E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Atlantic redfishes.

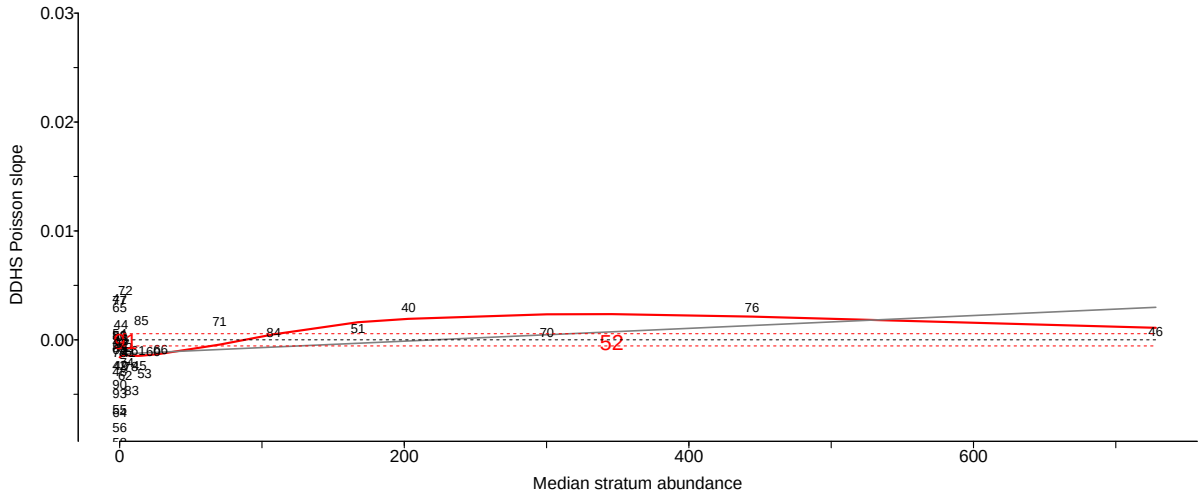


Figure 7.7F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Atlantic redfishes.

7.8 Longhorn sculpin (Chaboisseau à dix-huit épines) - species code 300 (category LF)

Scientific name: Myoxocephalus octodecemspinosus

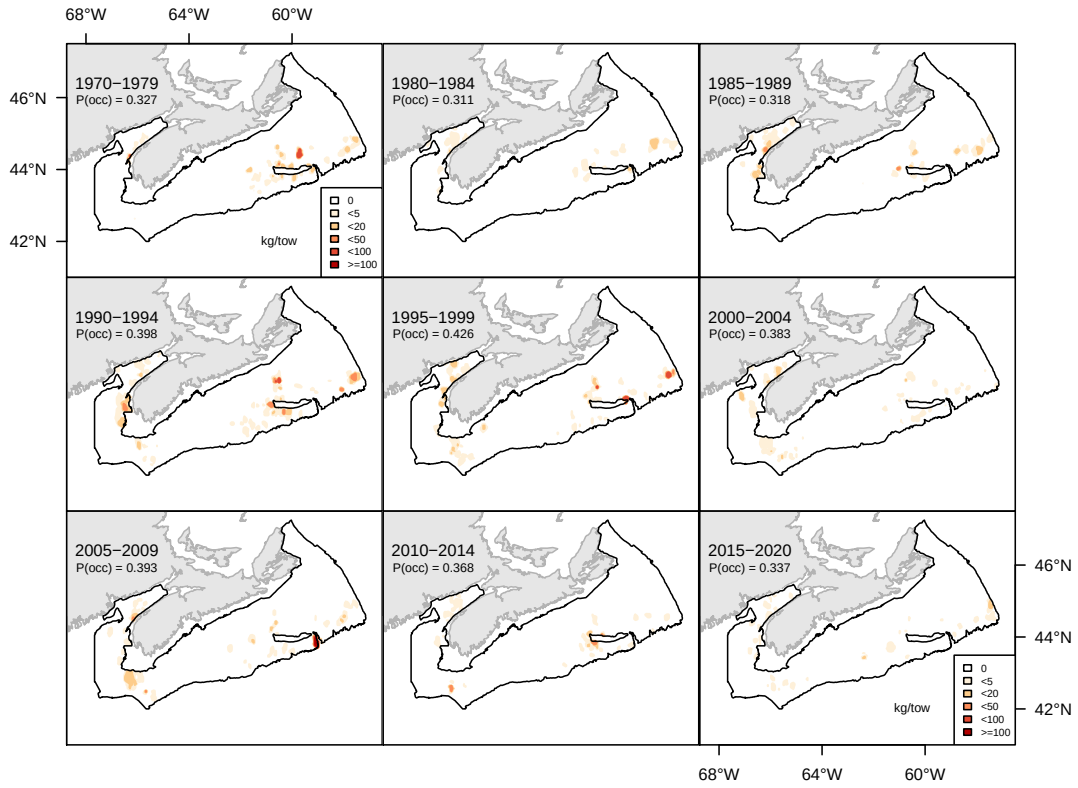


Figure 7.8A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Longhorn sculpin.

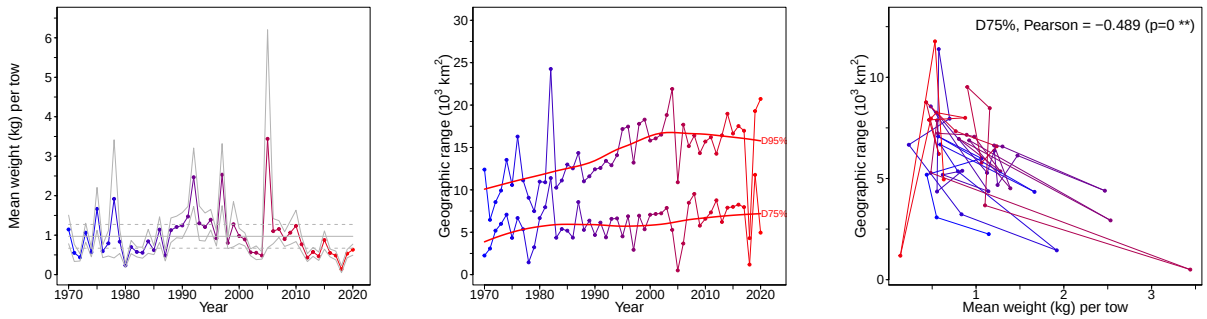


Figure 7.8B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Longhorn sculpin.

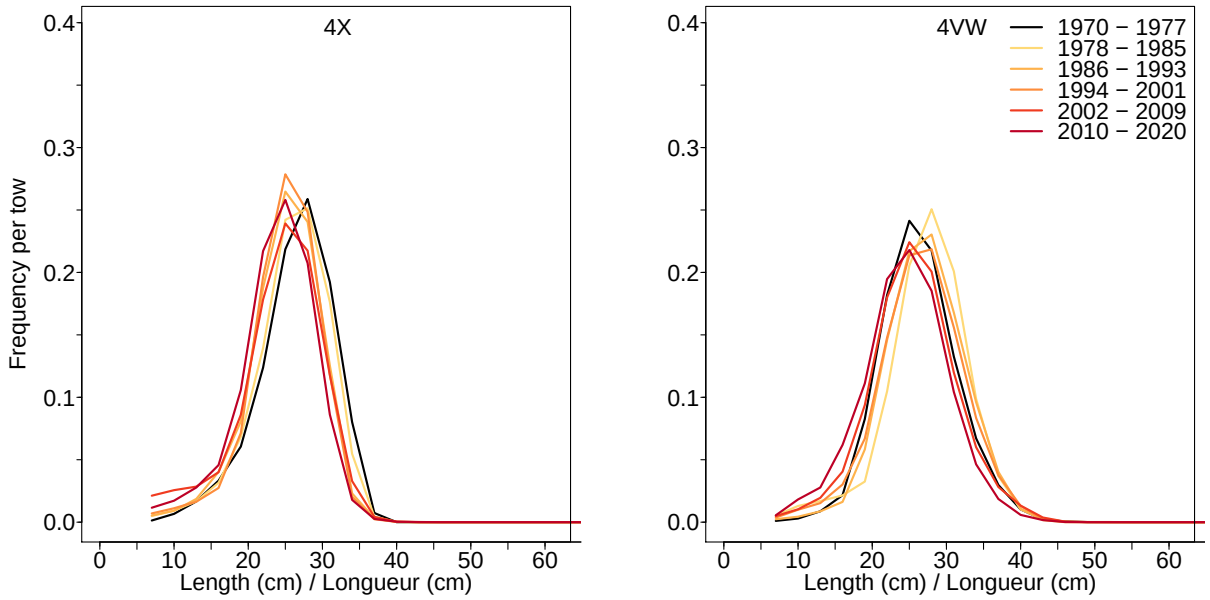


Figure 7.8C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Longhorn sculpin.

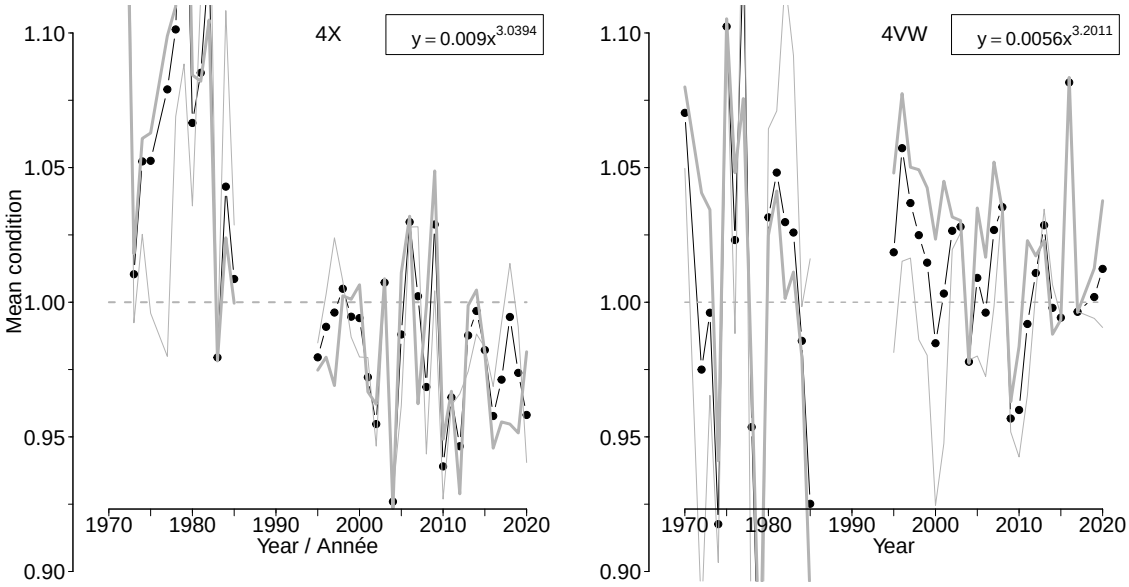
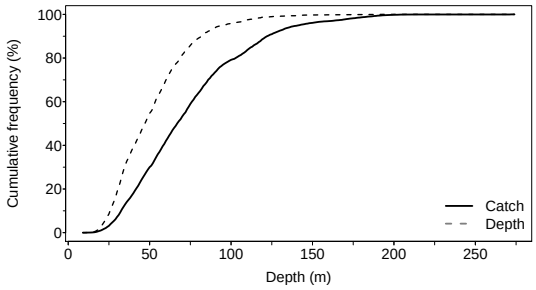
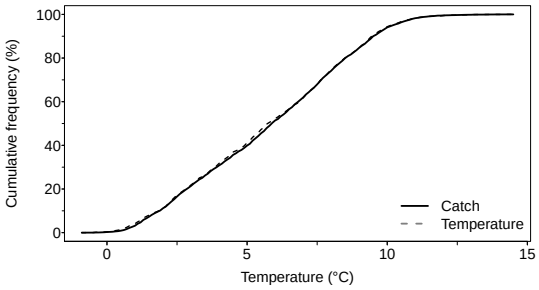
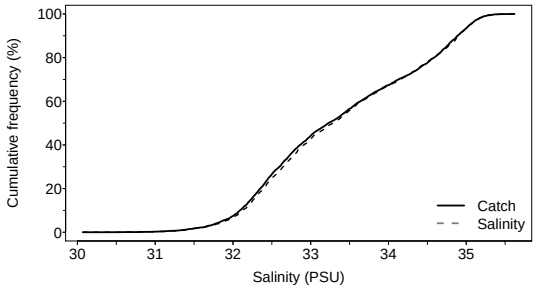


Figure 7.8D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Longhorn sculpin.







Freq	Depth	Temp	Sal
F5	23	1.2	31.00
F25	33	3.3	32.51
F50	48	5.8	33.29
F75	64	8.1	34.38
F95	96	10.0	35.05

Figure 7.8E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Longhorn sculpin.

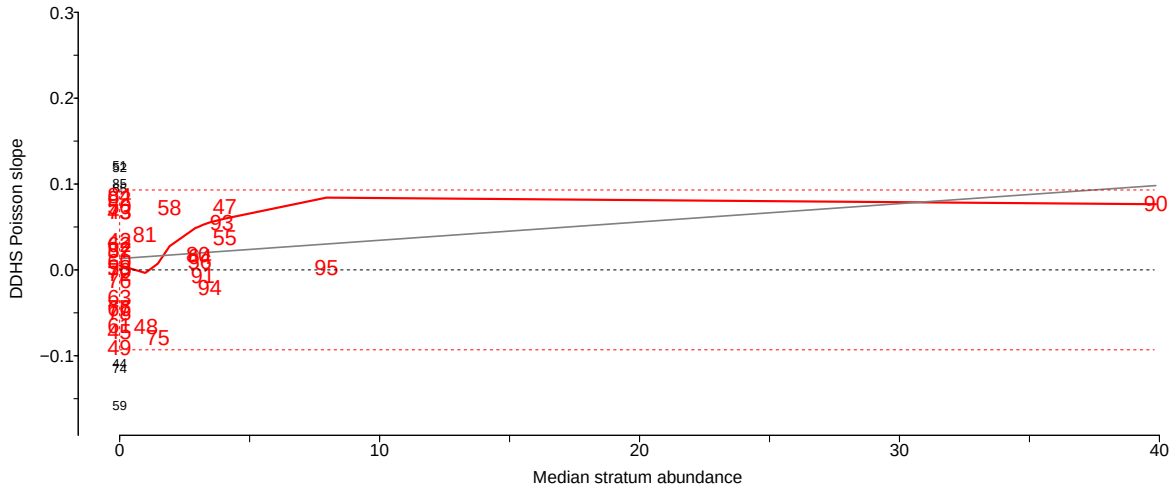


Figure 7.8F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Longhorn sculpin.

7.9 Moustache sculpin (Faux-trigle armé) - species code 304 (category LF)

Scientific name: Triglops murrayi

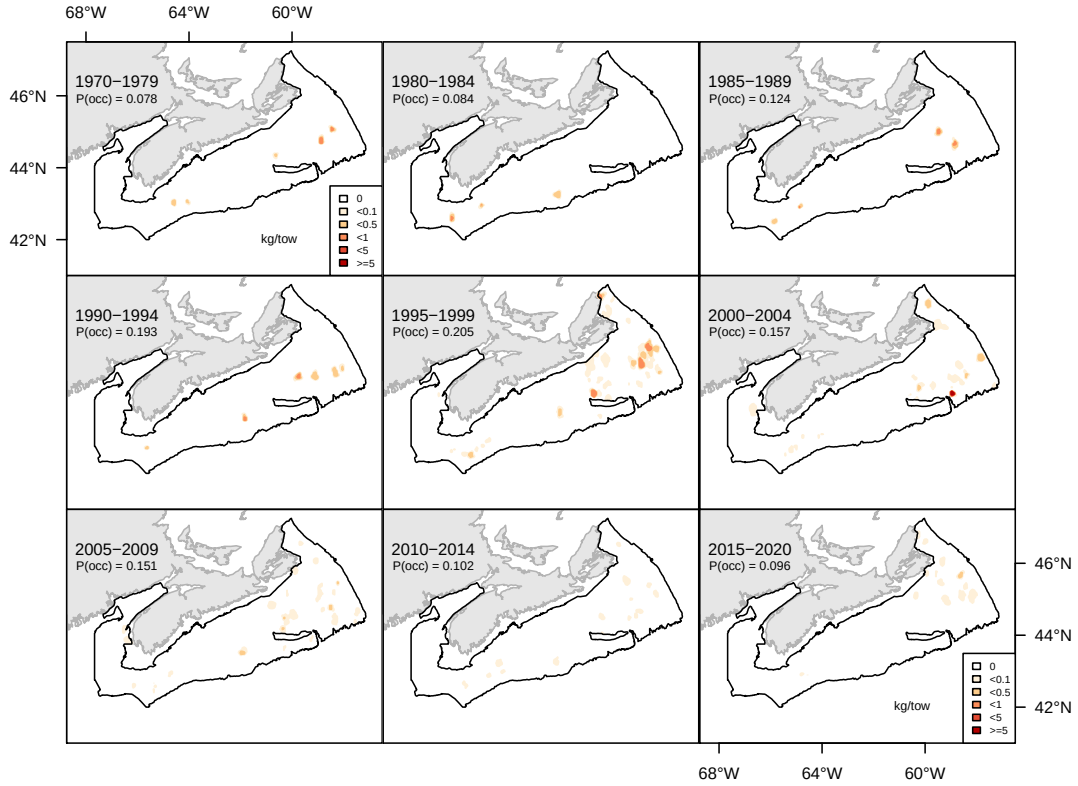


Figure 7.9A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Moustache sculpin.

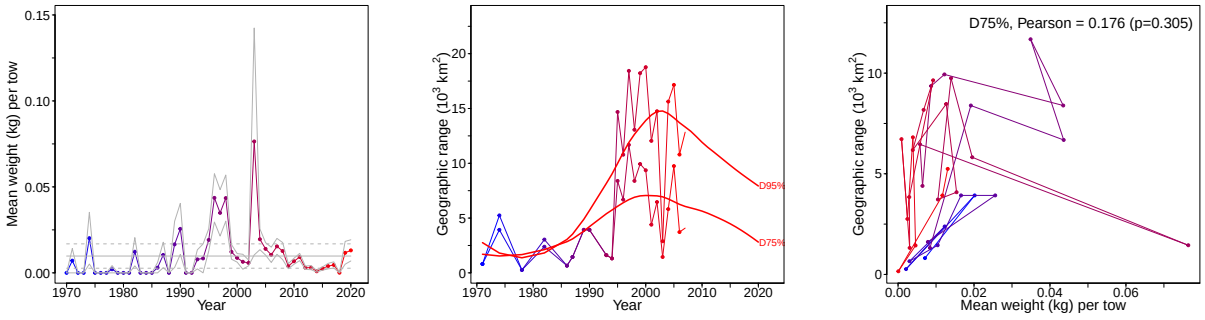


Figure 7.9B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Moustache sculpin.

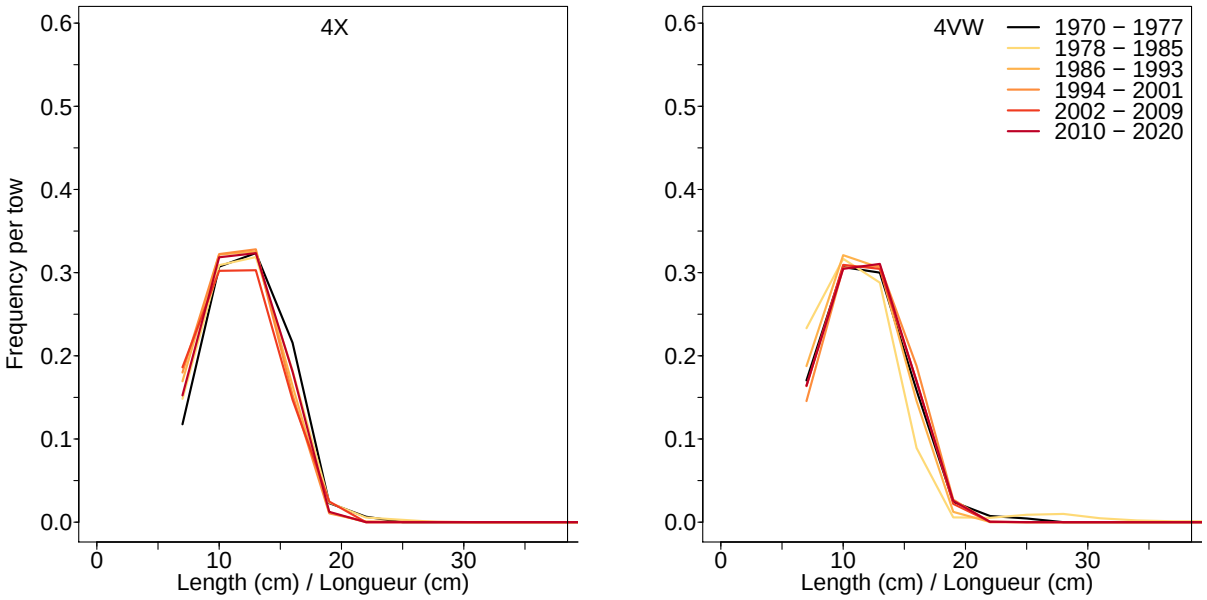


Figure 7.9C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Moustache sculpin.

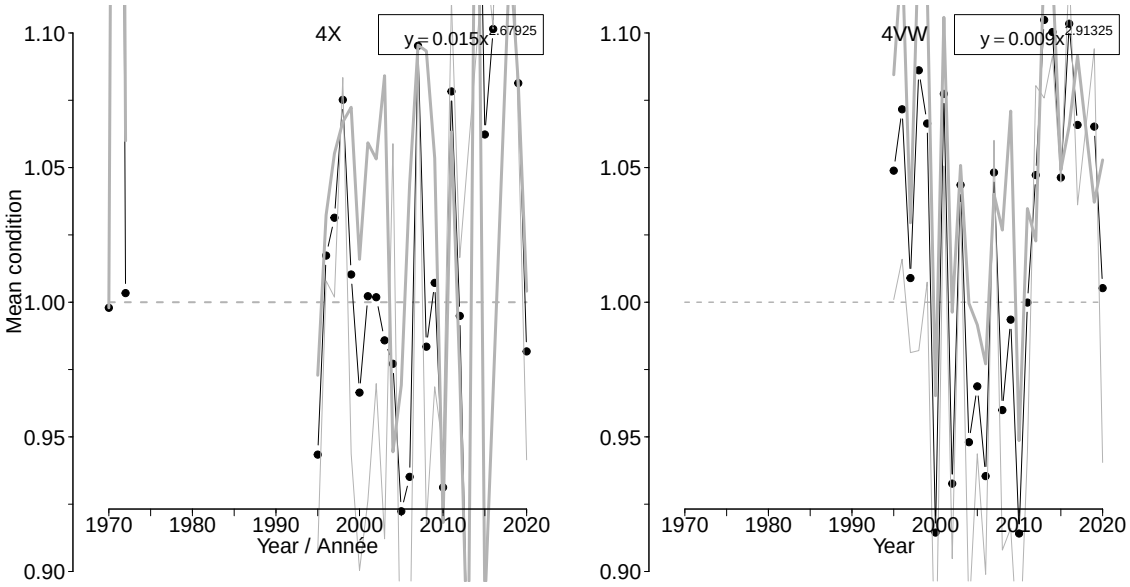
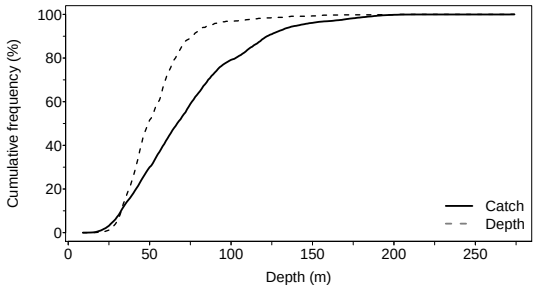
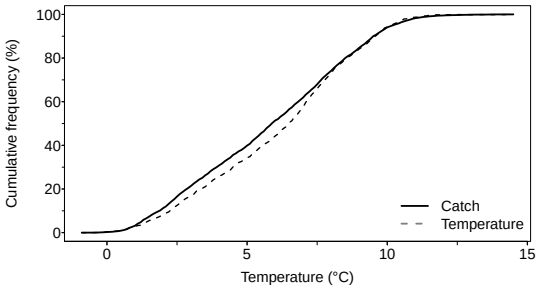
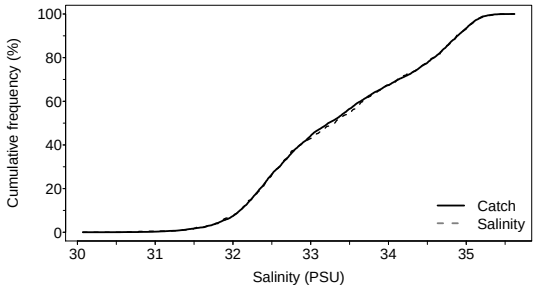


Figure 7.9D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Moustache sculpin.



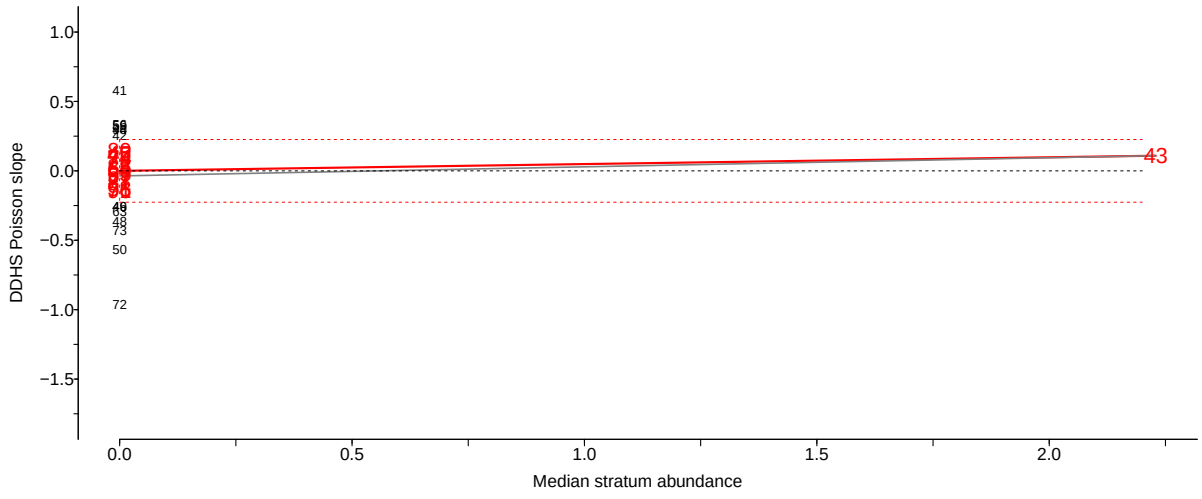


822



Freq	Depth	Temp	Sal
F5	30	1.5	31.00
F25	40	4.0	32.48
F50	50	6.5	33.31
F75	63	8.2	34.39
F95	88	10.0	35.06

Figure 7.9E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Moustache sculpin.



823

Figure 7.9F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Moustache sculpin.

7.10 Sea raven (Hémitriptère atlantique) - species code 320 (category LF)

Scientific name: Hemitripterus americanus

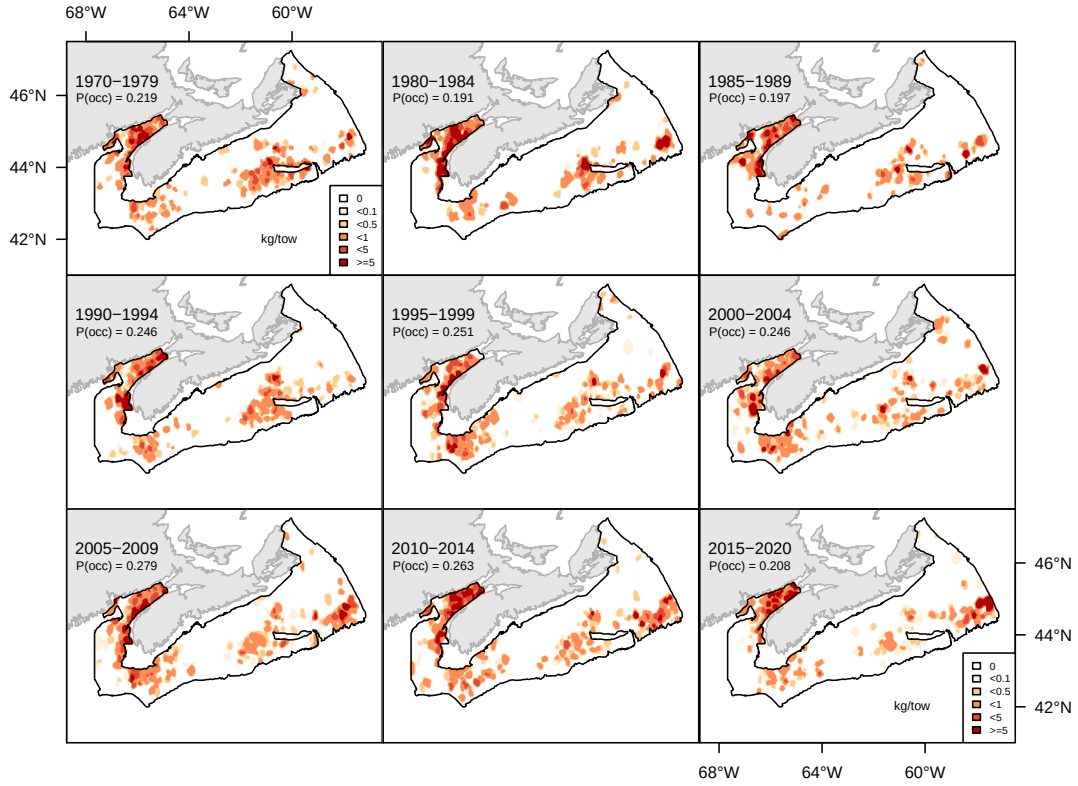


Figure 7.10A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Sea raven.

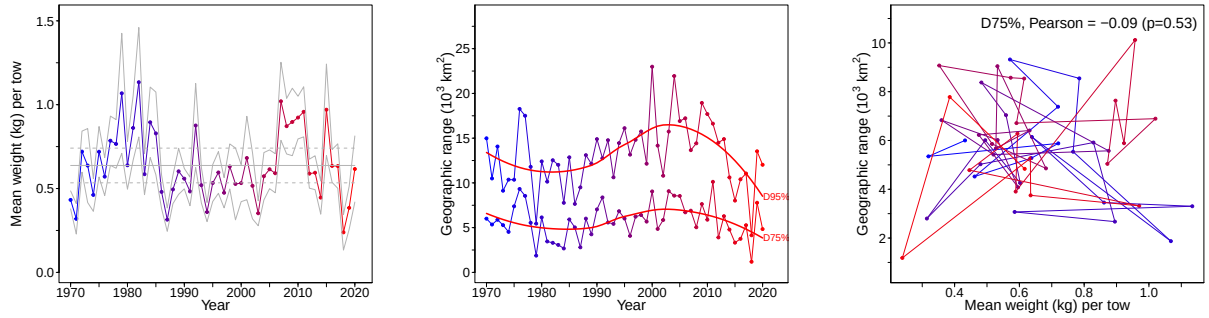


Figure 7.10B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Sea raven.

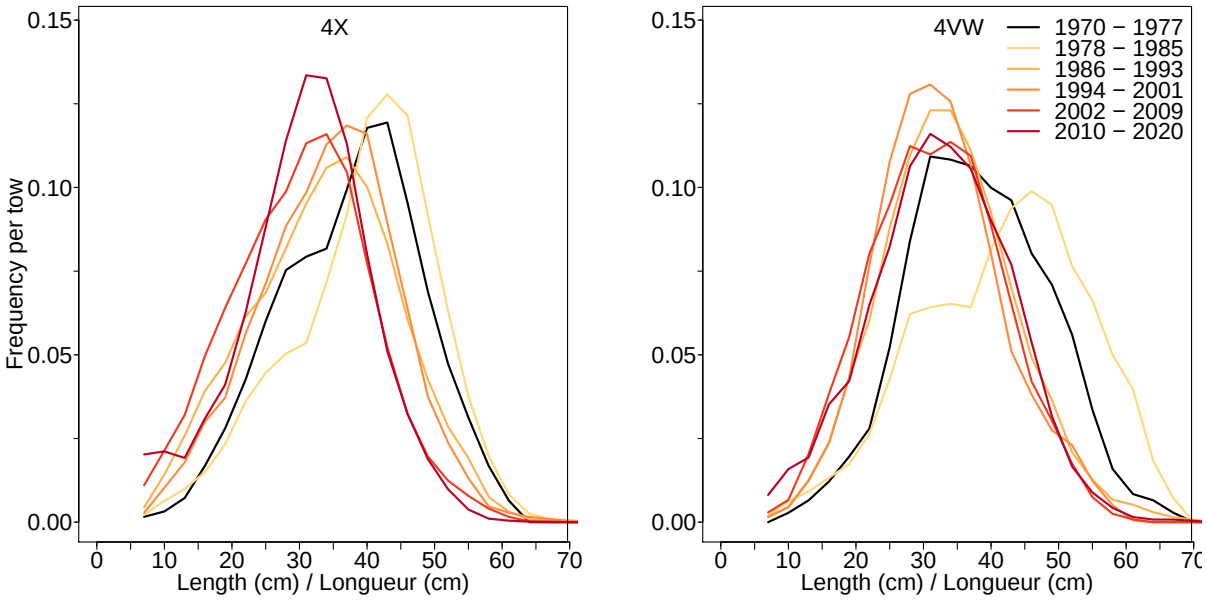


Figure 7.10C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Sea raven.

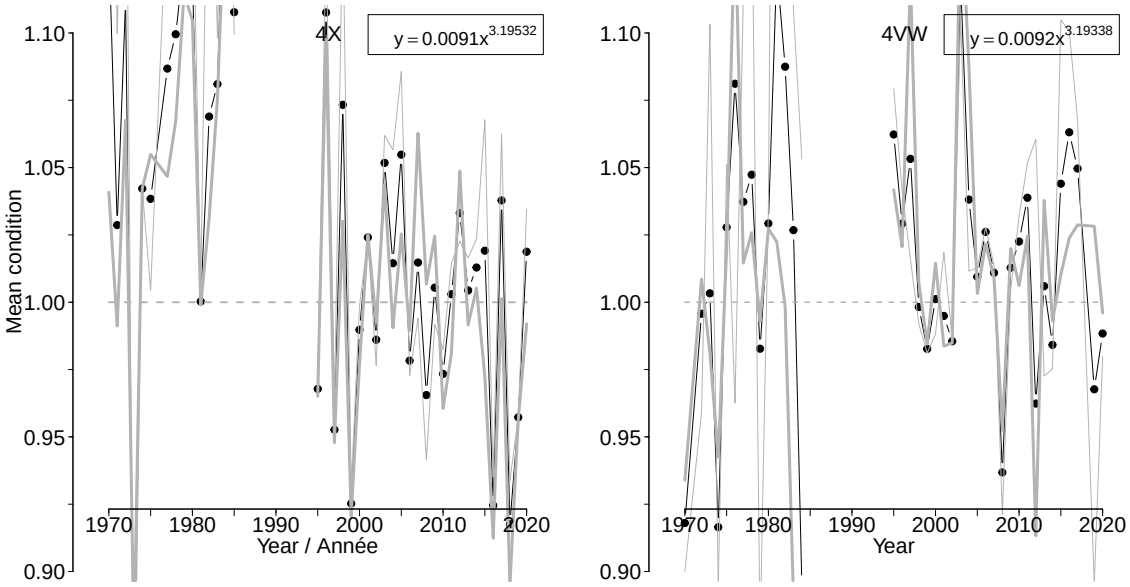
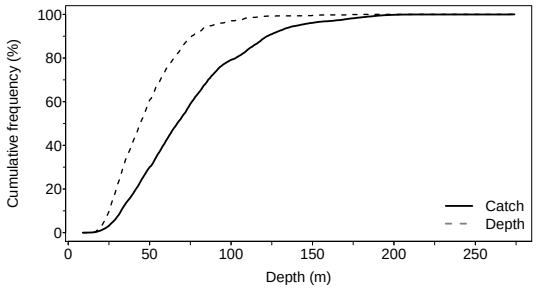
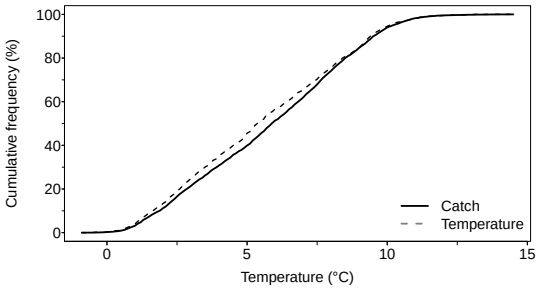
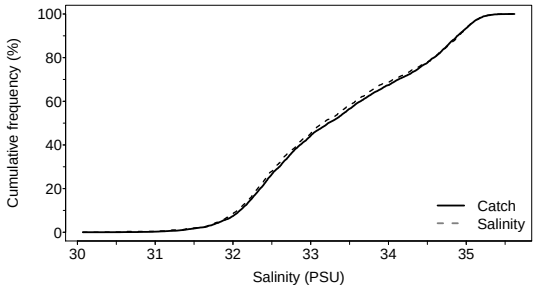


Figure 7.10D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Sea raven.







Freq	Depth	Temp	Sal
F5	22	1.1	31.00
F25	32	3.1	32.43
F50	45	5.4	33.15
F75	61	8.0	34.35
F95	89	10.0	35.05

Figure 7.10E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Sea raven.

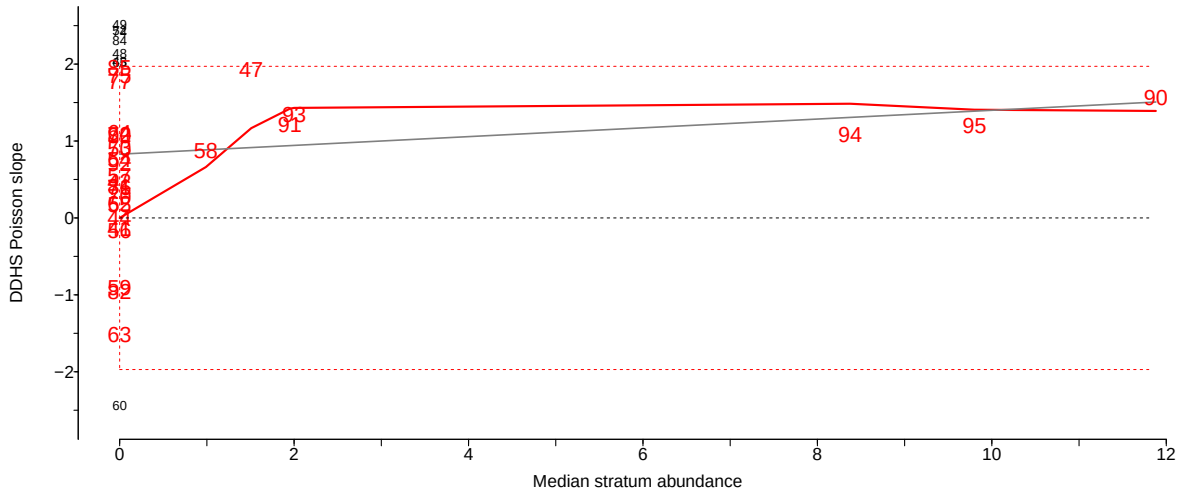


Figure 7.10F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Sea raven.

7.11 Alligatorfish (Poisson-alligator atlantique) - species code 340 (category LF)

Scientific name: Aspidophoroides monopterygius

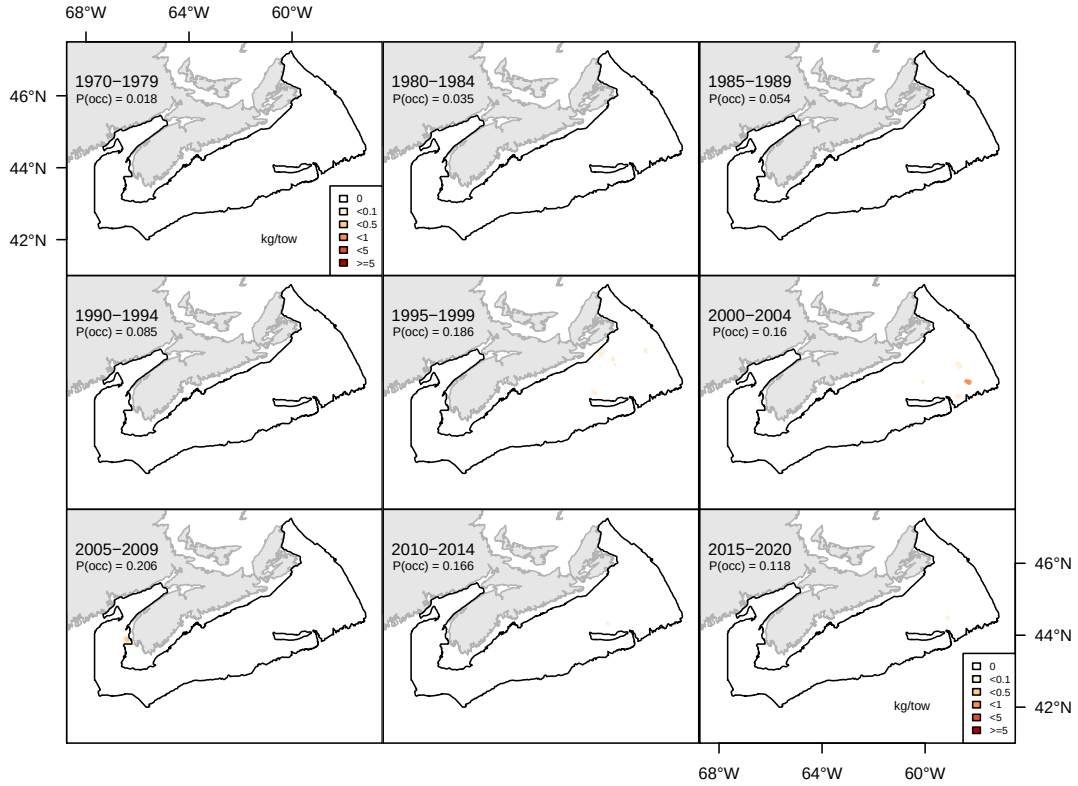


Figure 7.11A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Alligatorfish.

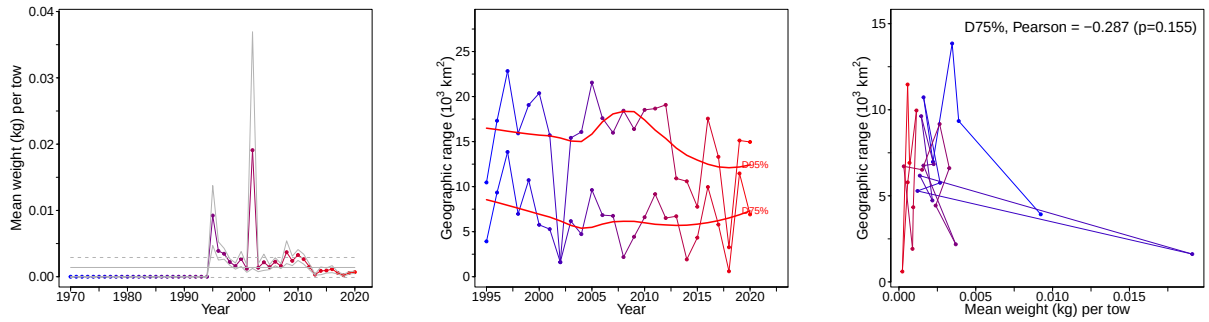


Figure 7.11B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Alligatorfish.

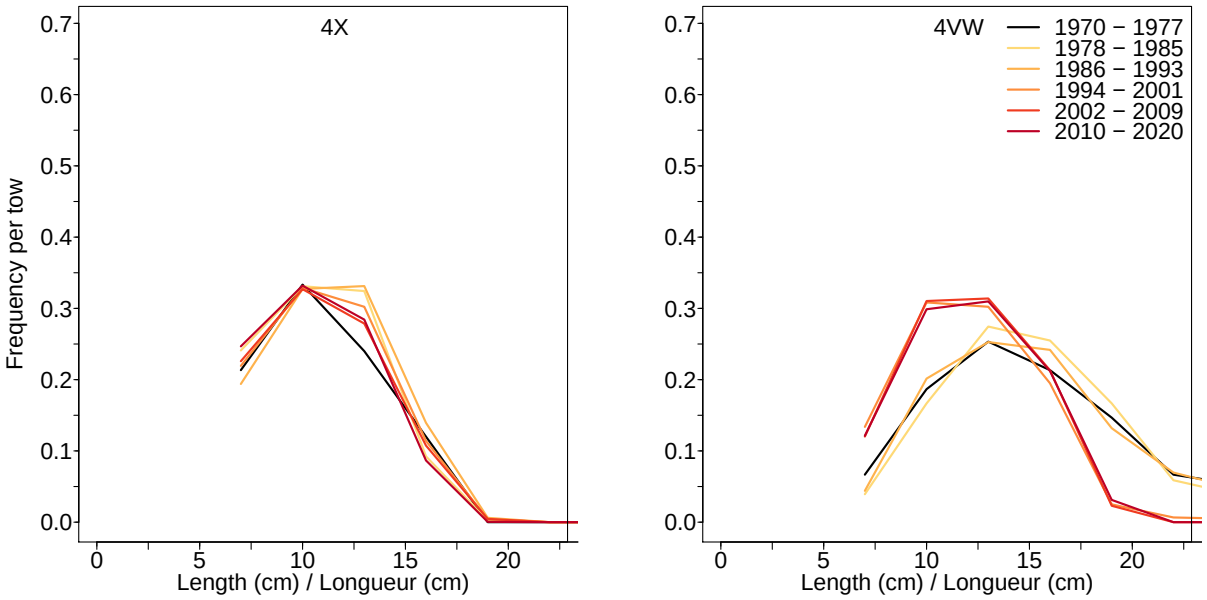


Figure 7.11C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Alligatorfish.

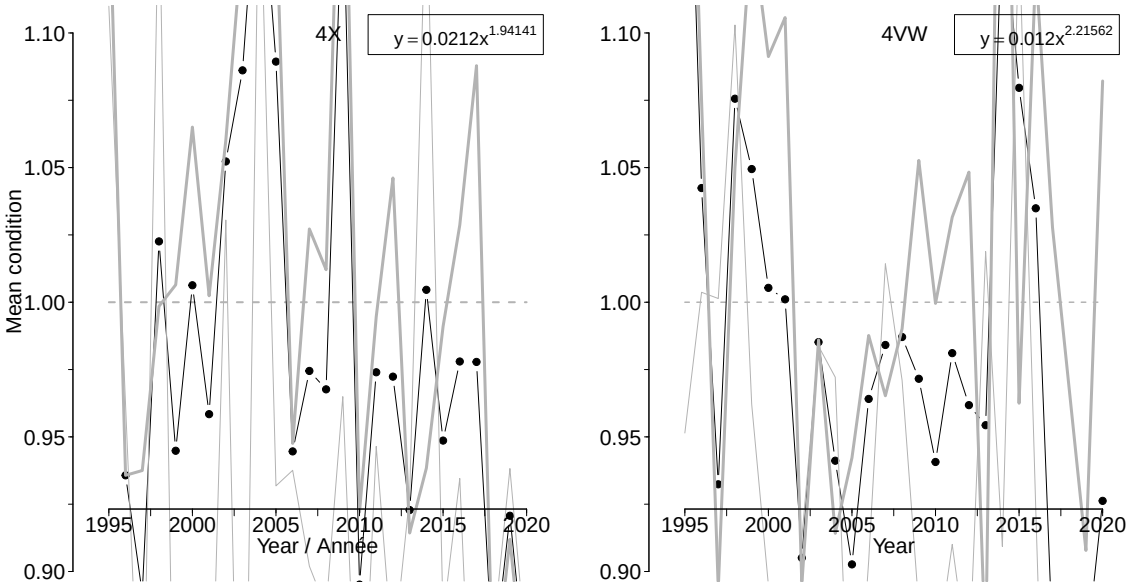
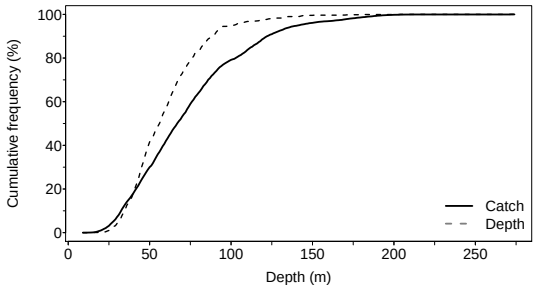
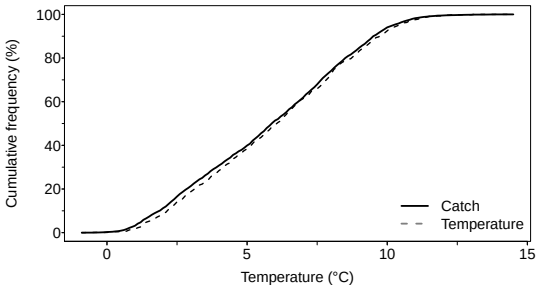
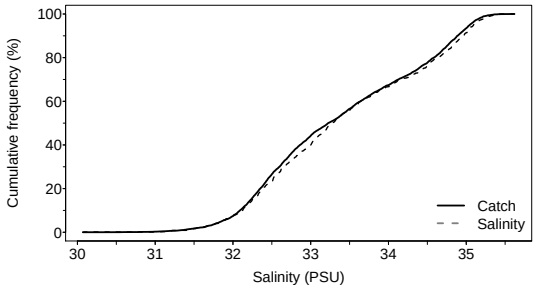


Figure 7.11D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Alligatorfish.







Freq	Depth	Temp	Sal
F5	32	1.5	31.00
F25	44	3.7	32.53
F50	57	6.1	33.28
F75	72	8.2	34.45
F95	102	10.0	35.10

Figure 7.11E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Alligatorfish.

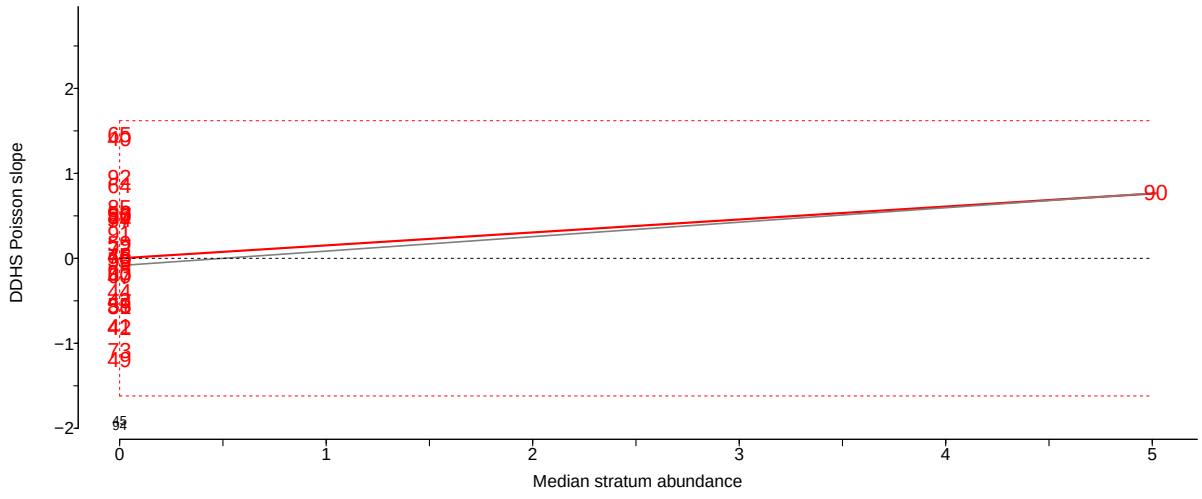


Figure 7.11F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Alligatorfish.

7.12 Atlantic halibut (Flétan de l'Atlantique) - species code 30 (category LF)

Scientific name: Hippoglossus hippoglossus

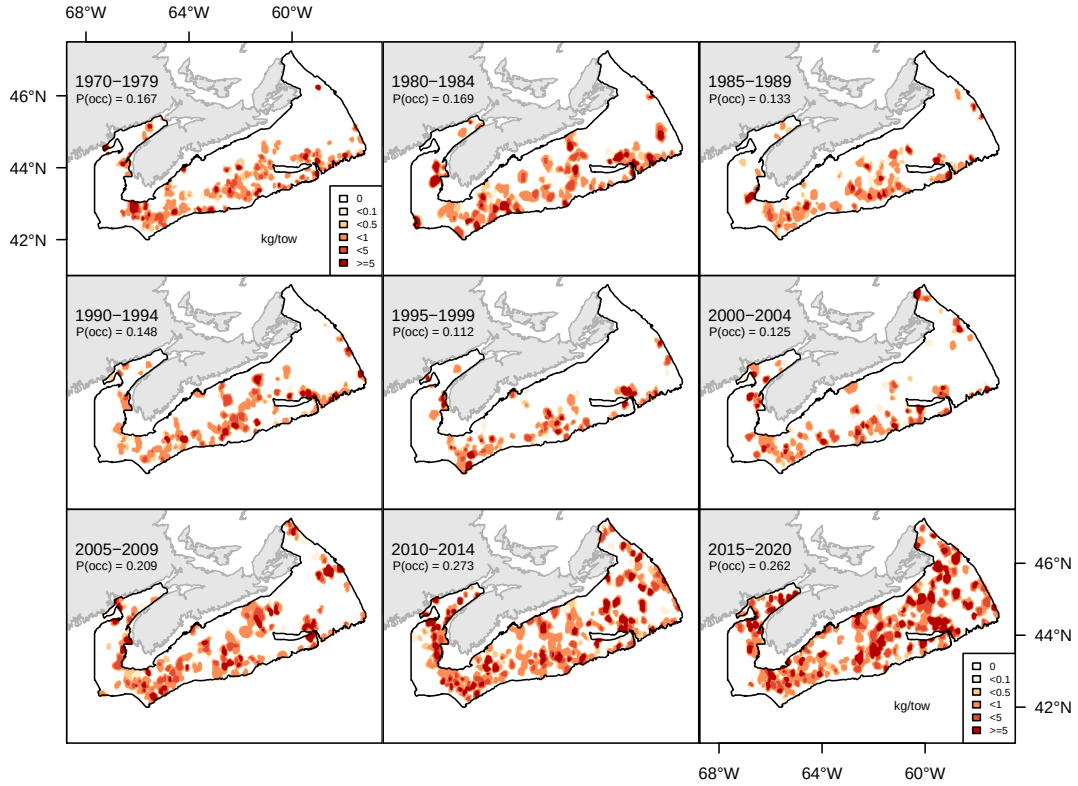


Figure 7.12A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Atlantic halibut.

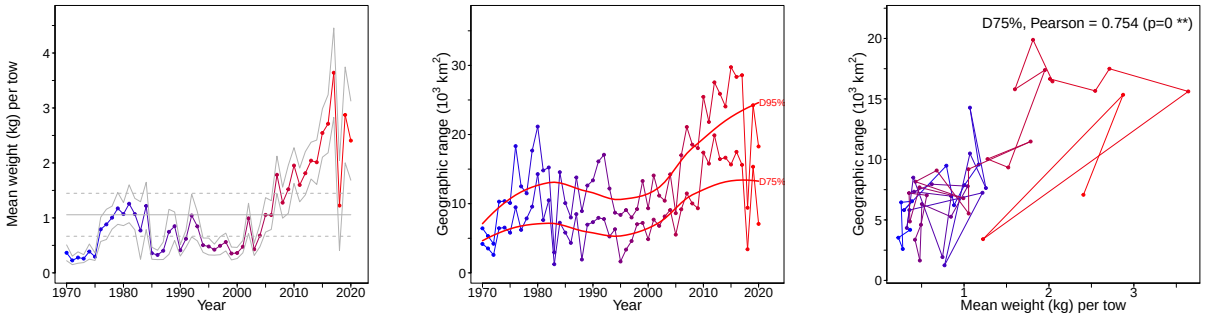


Figure 7.12B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Atlantic halibut.

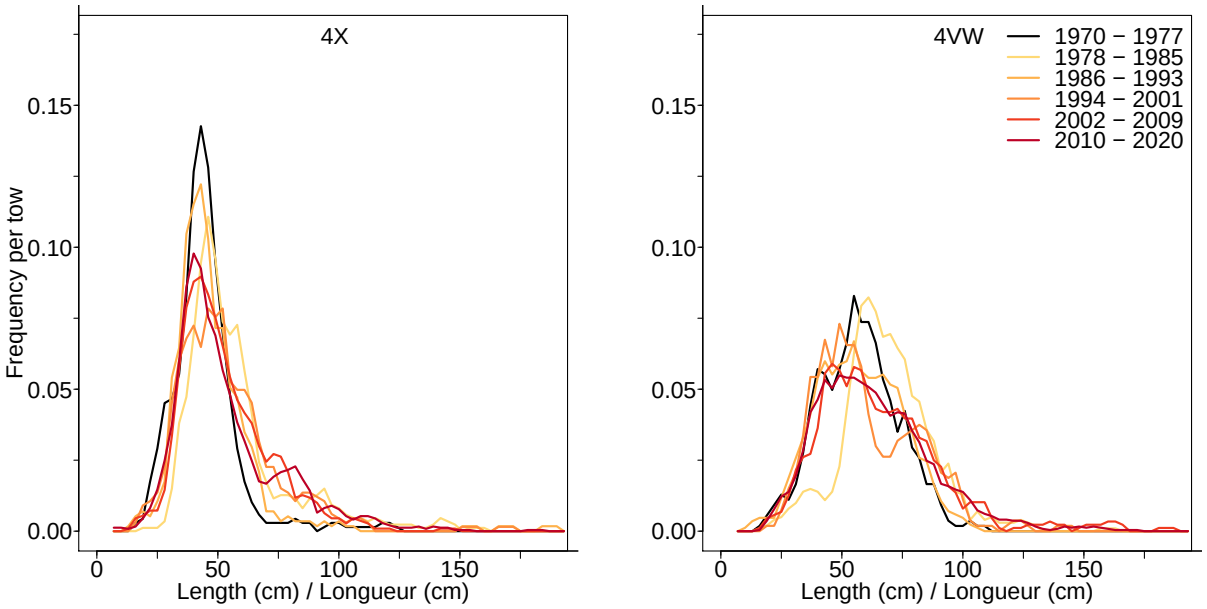


Figure 7.12C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Atlantic halibut.

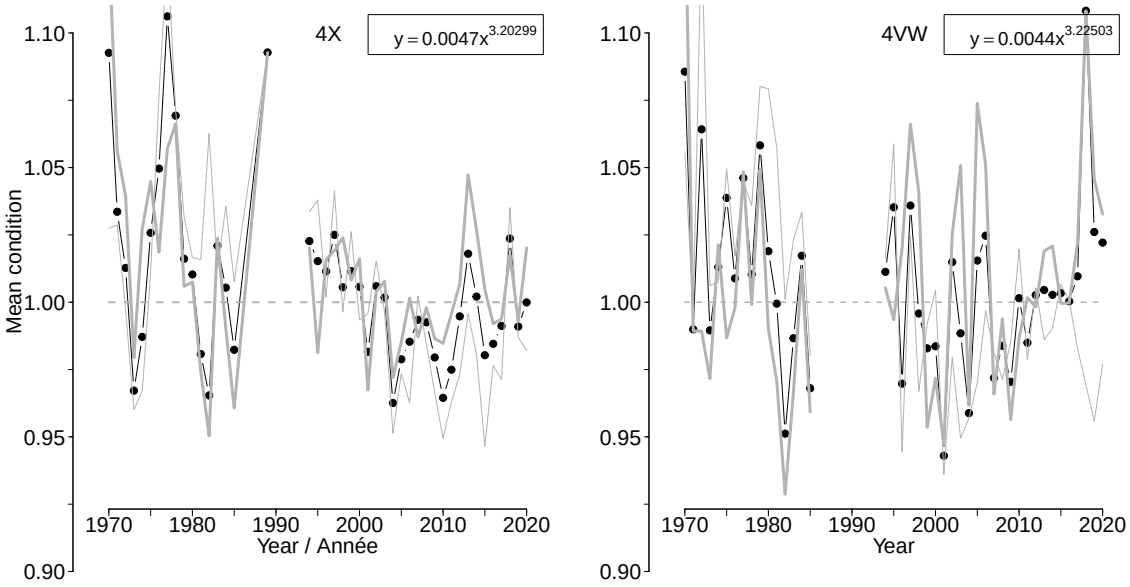
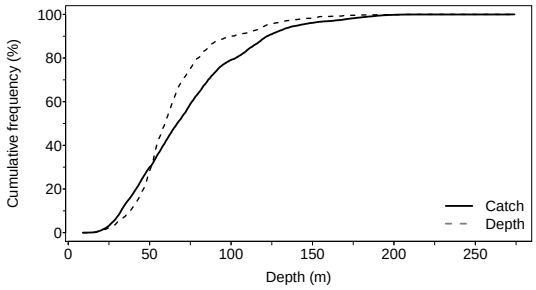
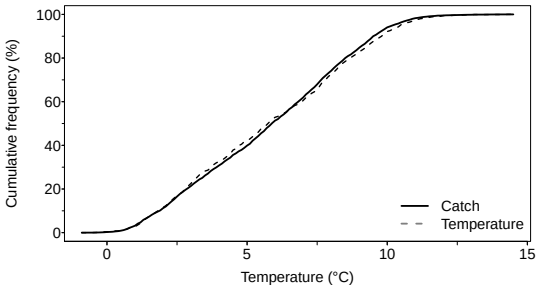
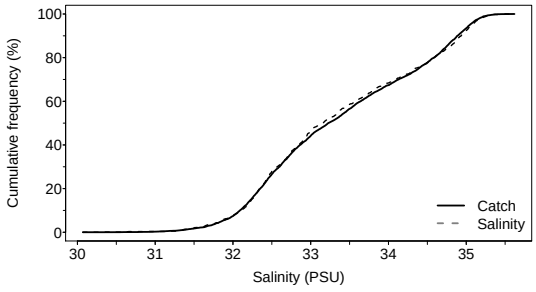


Figure 7.12D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Atlantic halibut.







Freq	Depth	Temp	Sal
F5	31	1.3	31.00
F25	49	3.2	32.45
F50	60	5.8	33.16
F75	75	8.3	34.34
F95	122	10.0	35.08

Figure 7.12E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Atlantic halibut.

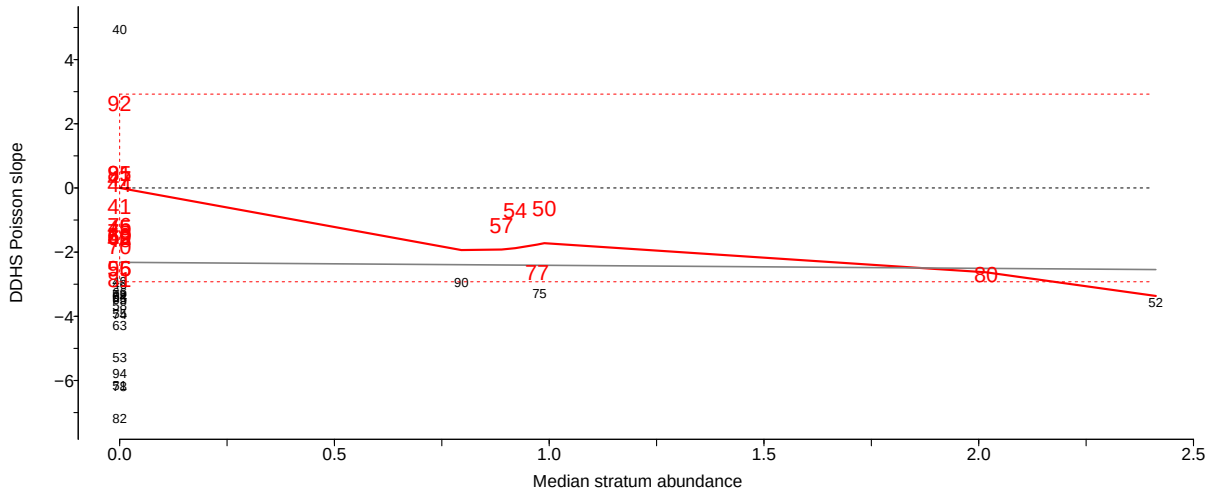


Figure 7.12F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Atlantic halibut.

7.13 American plaice (Plie canadienne) - species code 40 (category LF)

Scientific name: Hippoglossoides platessoides

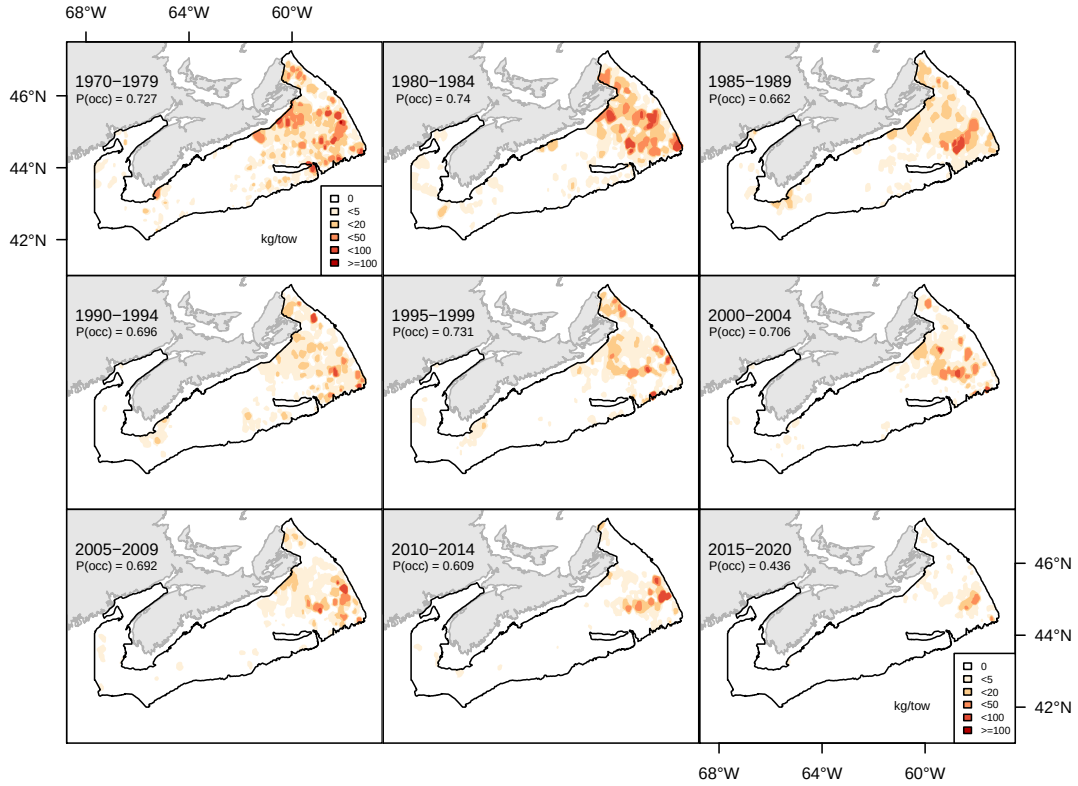


Figure 7.13A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for American plaice.

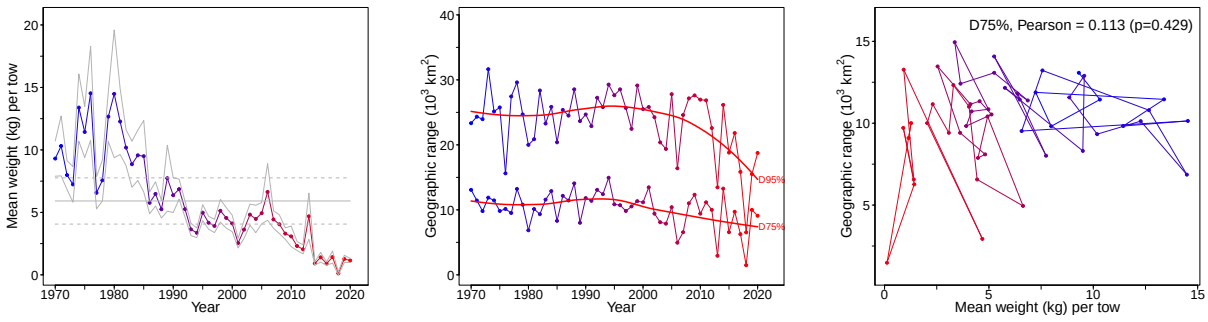


Figure 7.13B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of American plaice.

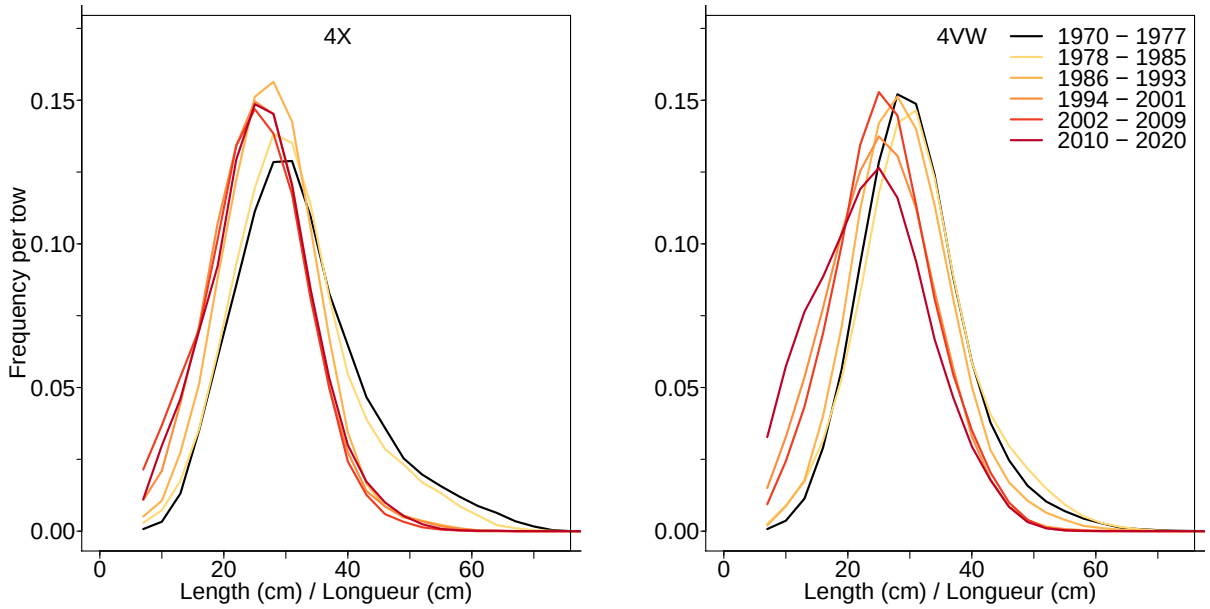


Figure 7.13C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for American plaice.

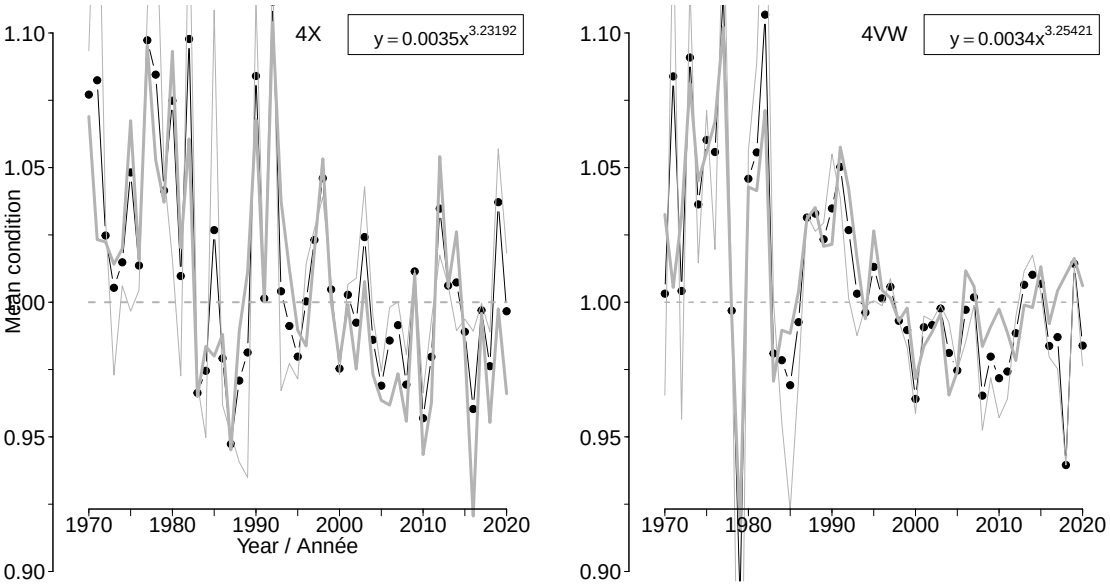
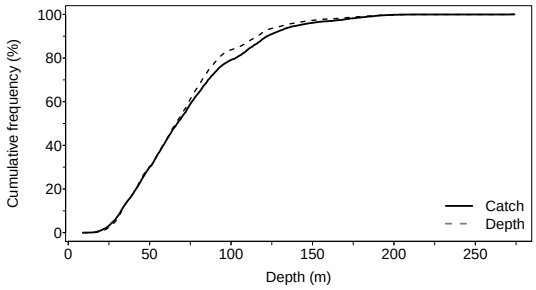
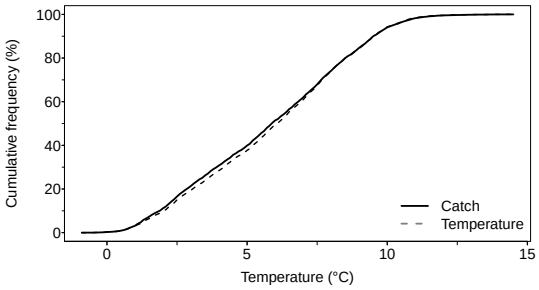
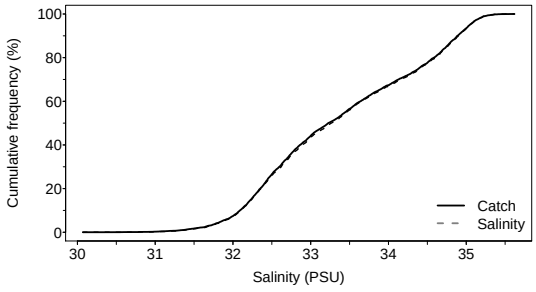


Figure 7.13D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for American plaice.







Freq	Depth	Temp	Sal
F5	29	1.3	31.00
F25	46	3.7	32.48
F50	67	6.1	33.27
F75	87	8.1	34.41
F95	133	10.0	35.05

Figure 7.13E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of American plaice.

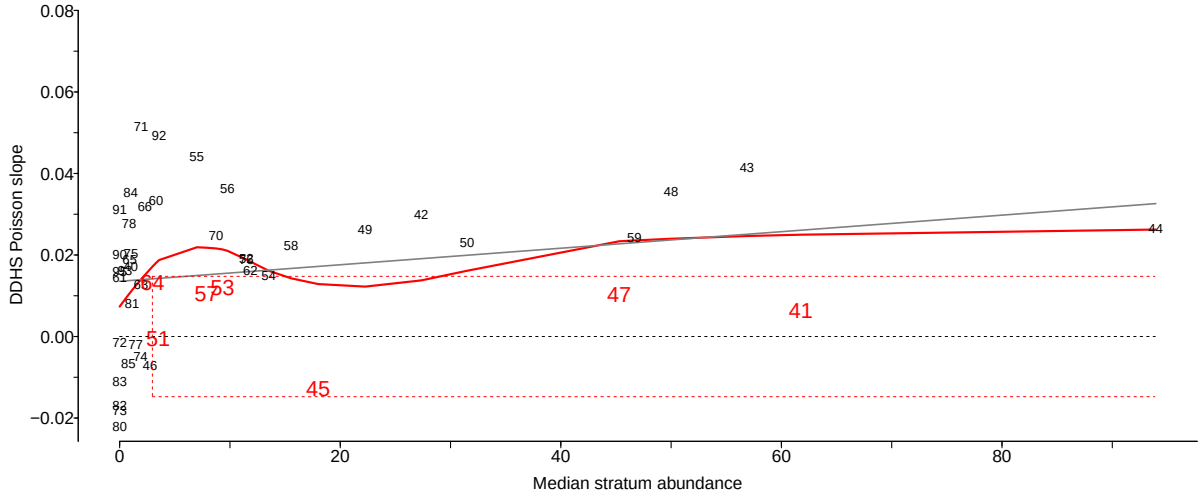


Figure 7.13F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for American plaice.

7.14 Witch flounder (Plie grise) - species code 41 (category LF)

Scientific name: Glyptocephalus cynoglossus

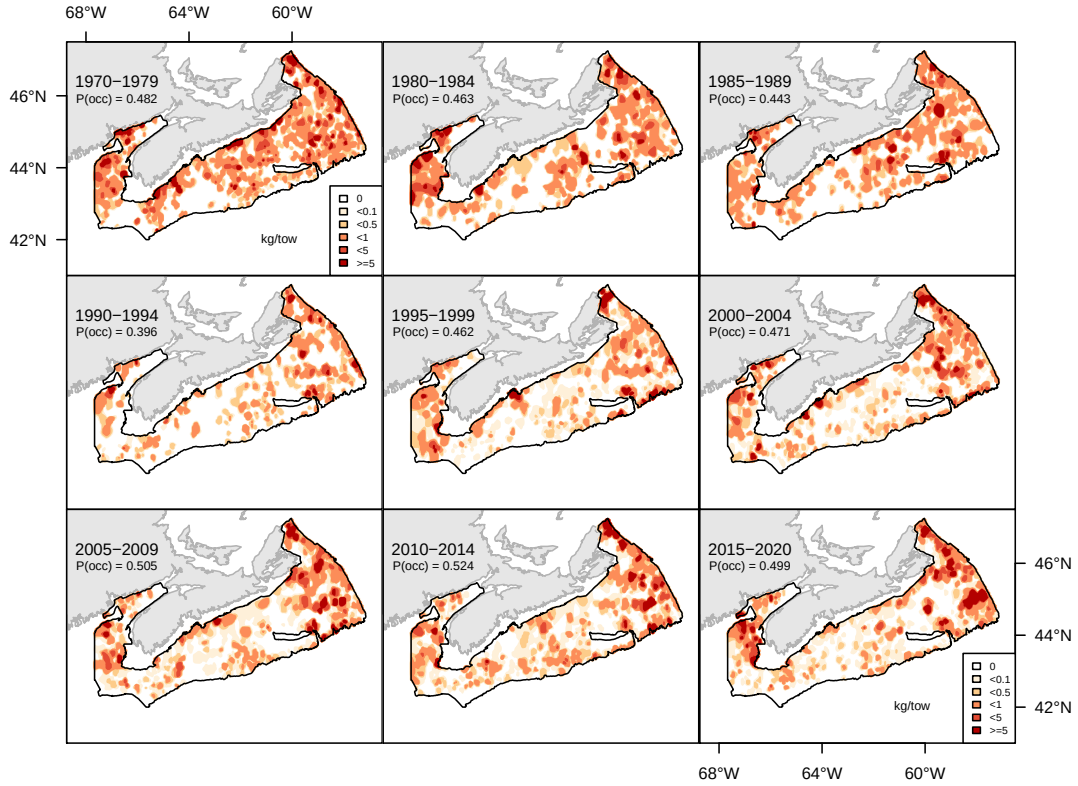


Figure 7.14A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Witch flounder.

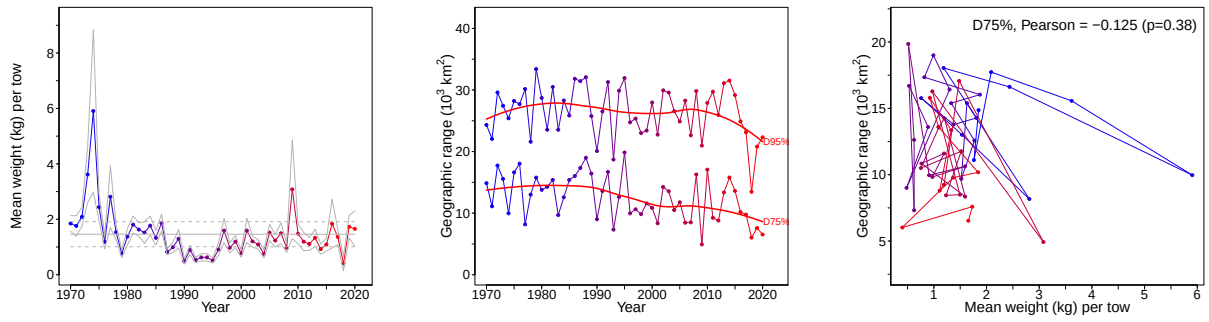


Figure 7.14B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Witch flounder.

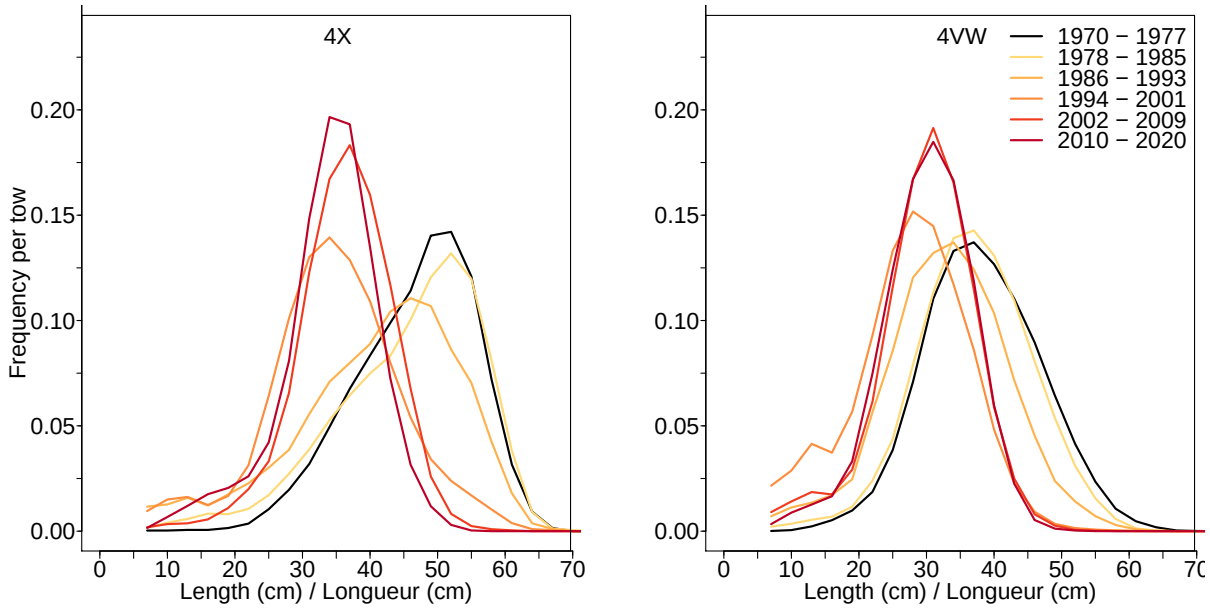


Figure 7.14C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Witch flounder.

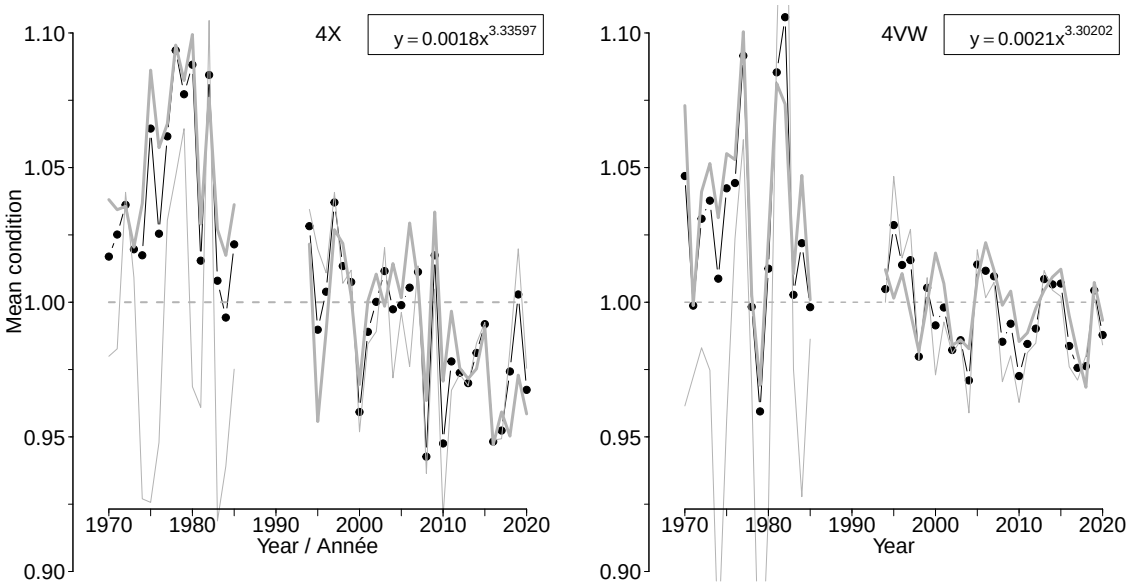
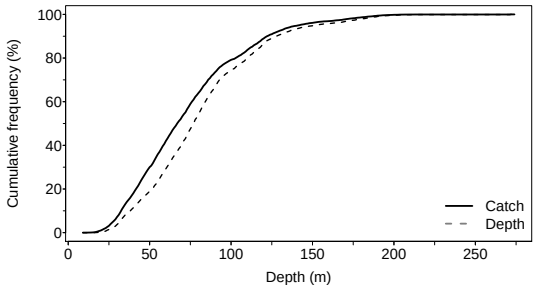
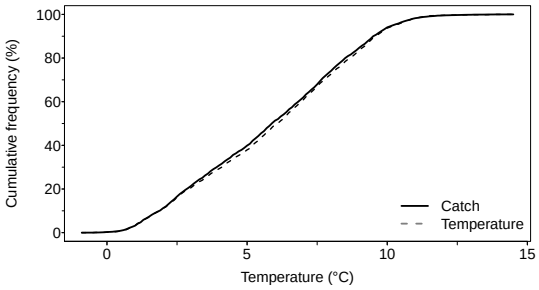
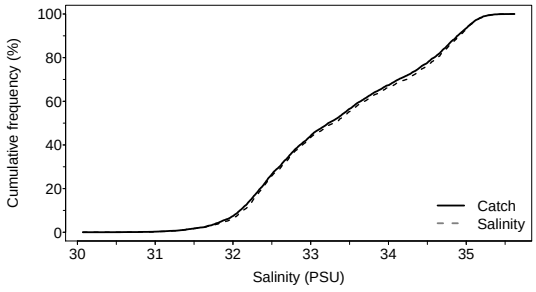


Figure 7.14D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Witch flounder.



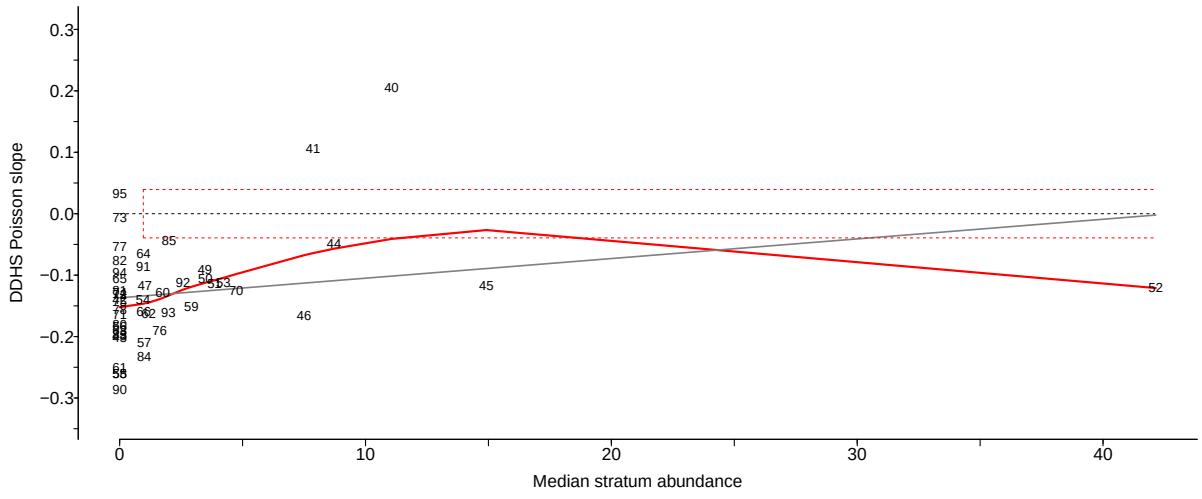


862



Freq	Depth	Temp	Sal
F5	32	1.3	31.00
F25	57	3.5	32.49
F50	77	6.1	33.30
F75	102	8.2	34.45
F95	152	10.0	35.06

Figure 7.14E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Witch flounder.



863

Figure 7.14F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Witch flounder.

7.15 Yellowtail flounder (Limande à queue jaune) - species code 42 (category LF)

Scientific name: Limanda ferruginea

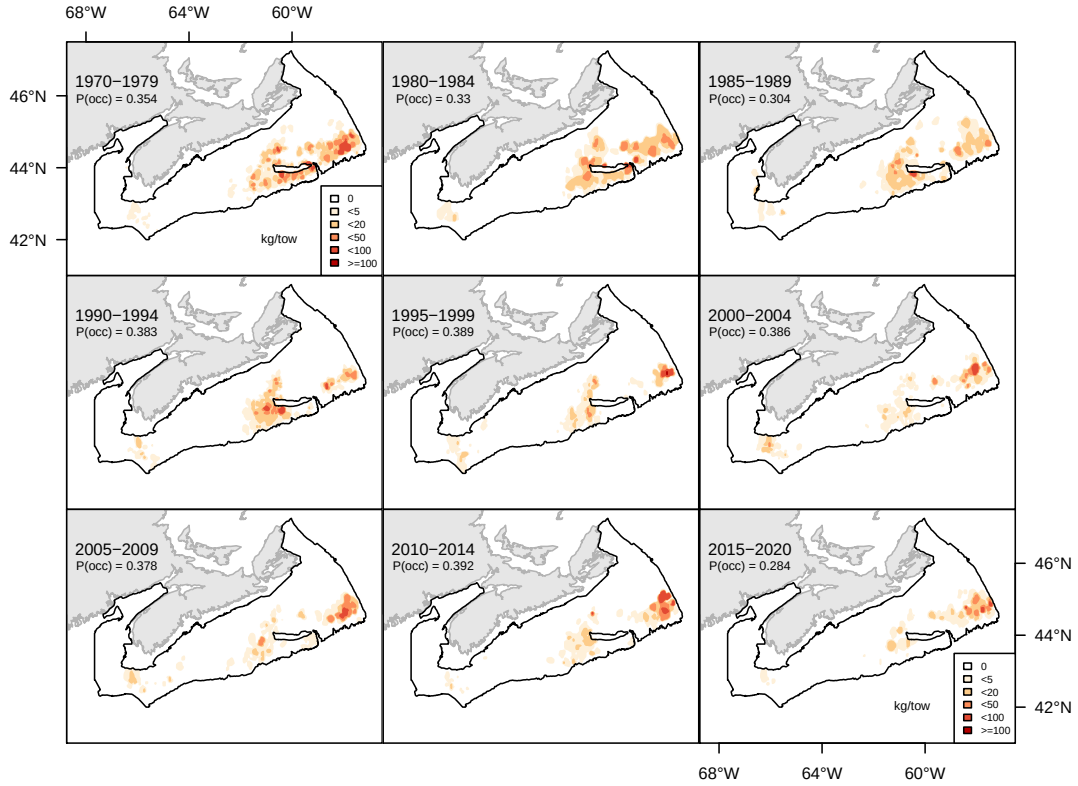


Figure 7.15A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Yellowtail flounder.

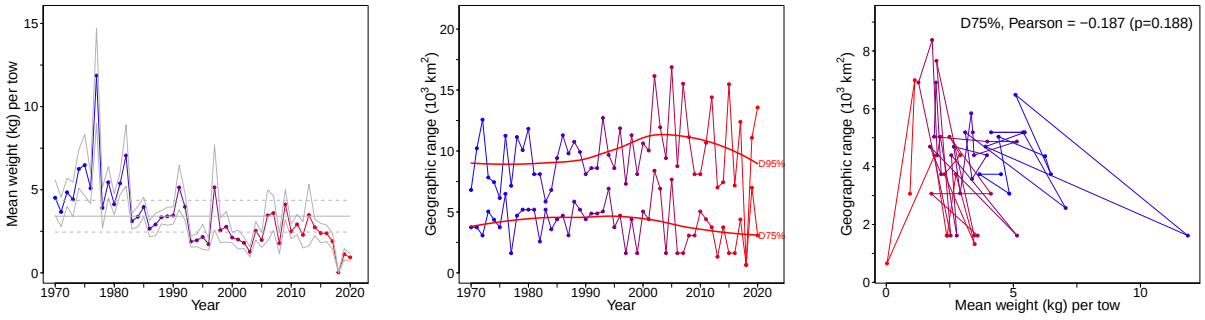


Figure 7.15B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Yellowtail flounder.

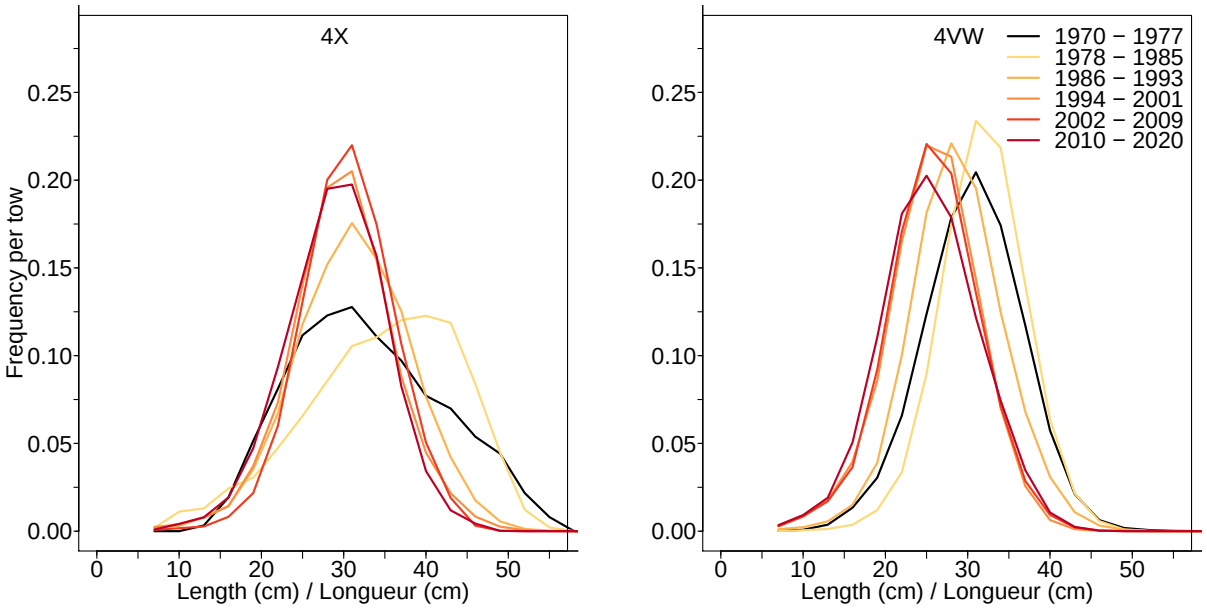


Figure 7.15C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Yellowtail flounder.

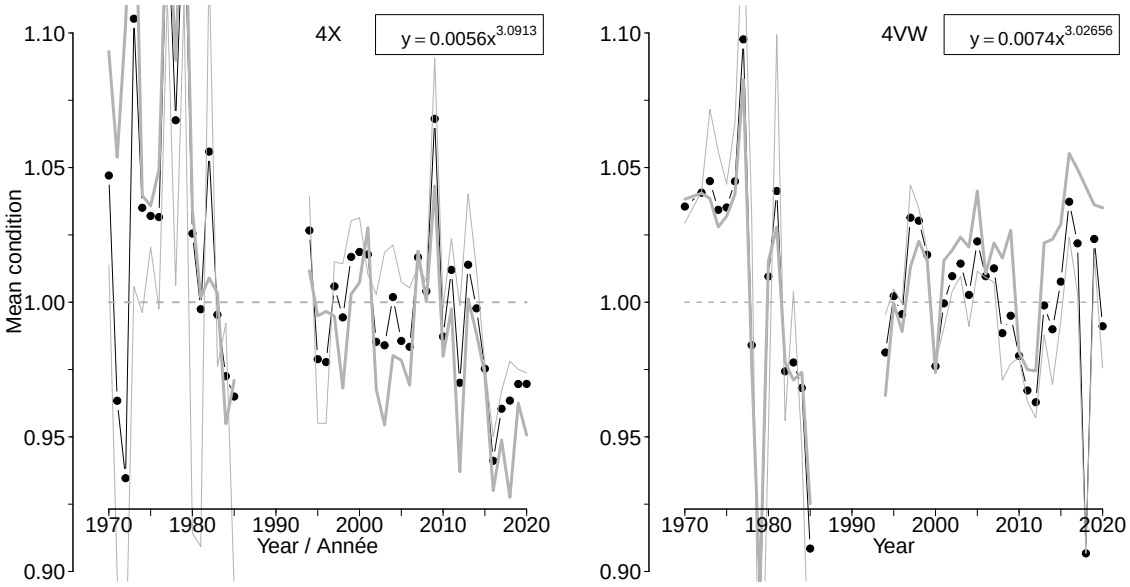
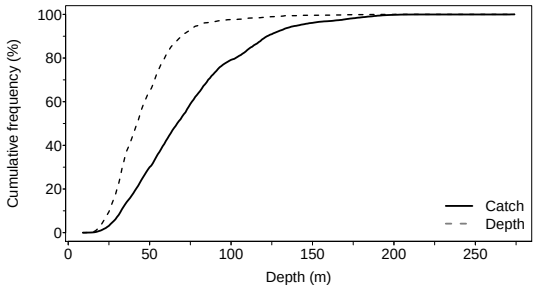
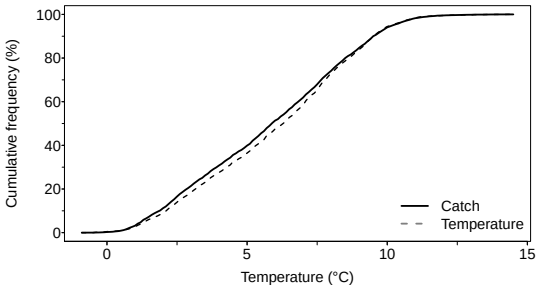
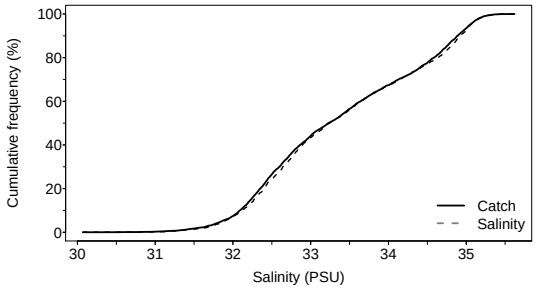


Figure 7.15D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Yellowtail flounder.



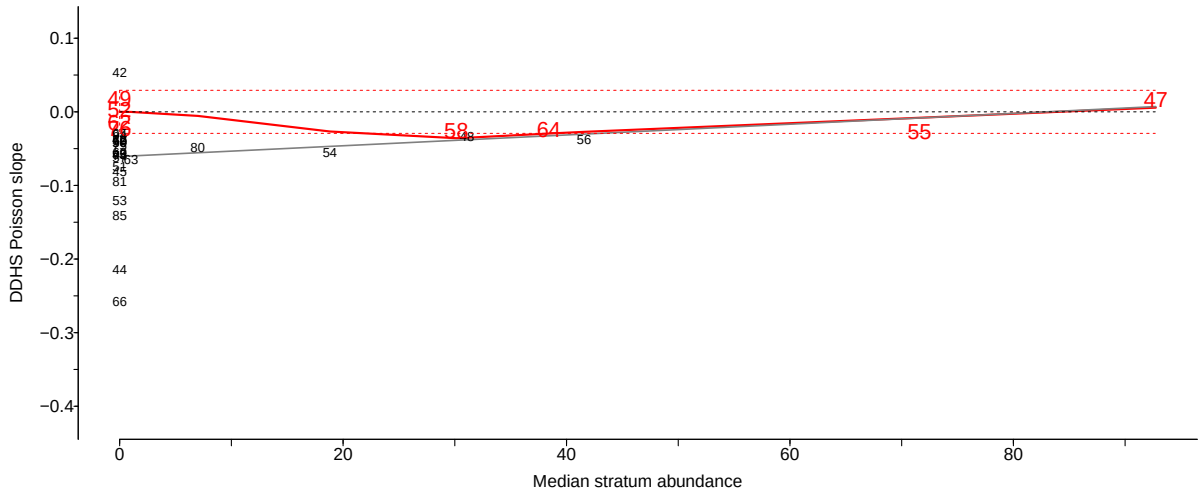


870



Freq	Depth	Temp	Sal
F5	22	1.4	31.00
F25	32	3.7	32.52
F50	43	6.3	33.25
F75	56	8.2	34.41
F95	81	10.0	35.06

Figure 7.15E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Yellowtail flounder.



871

Figure 7.15F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Yellowtail flounder.

7.16 Winter flounder (Limande-plie rouge) - species code 43 (category LF)

Scientific name: Pseudopleuronectes americanus

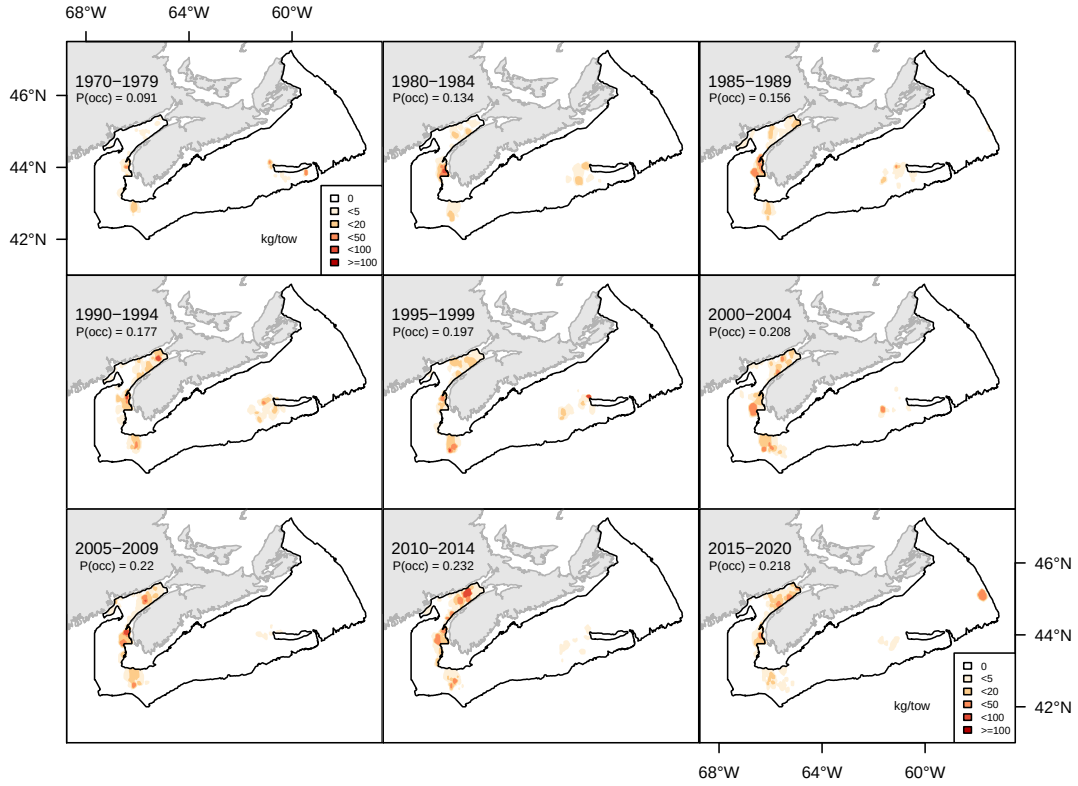


Figure 7.16A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Winter flounder.

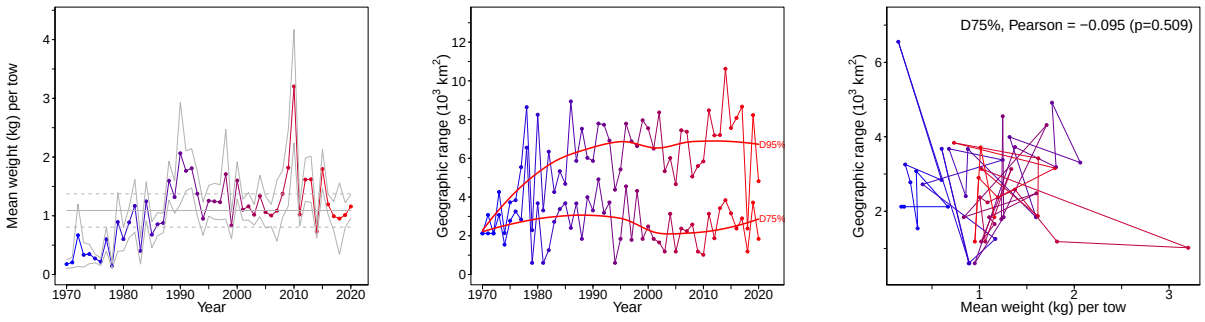


Figure 7.16B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Winter flounder.

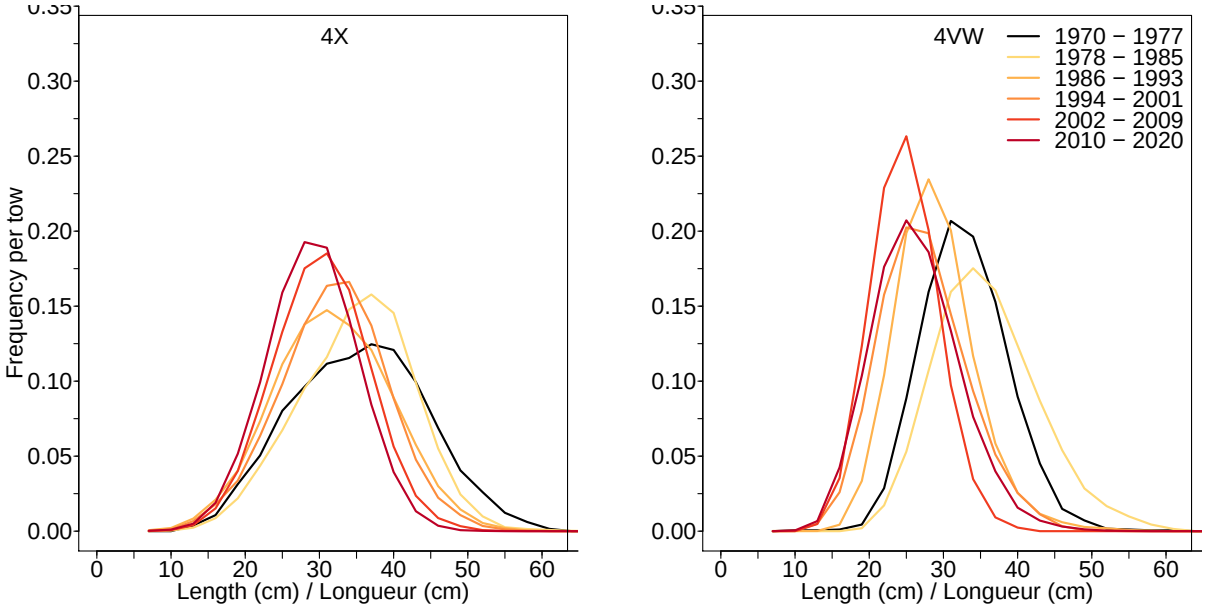


Figure 7.16C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Winter flounder.

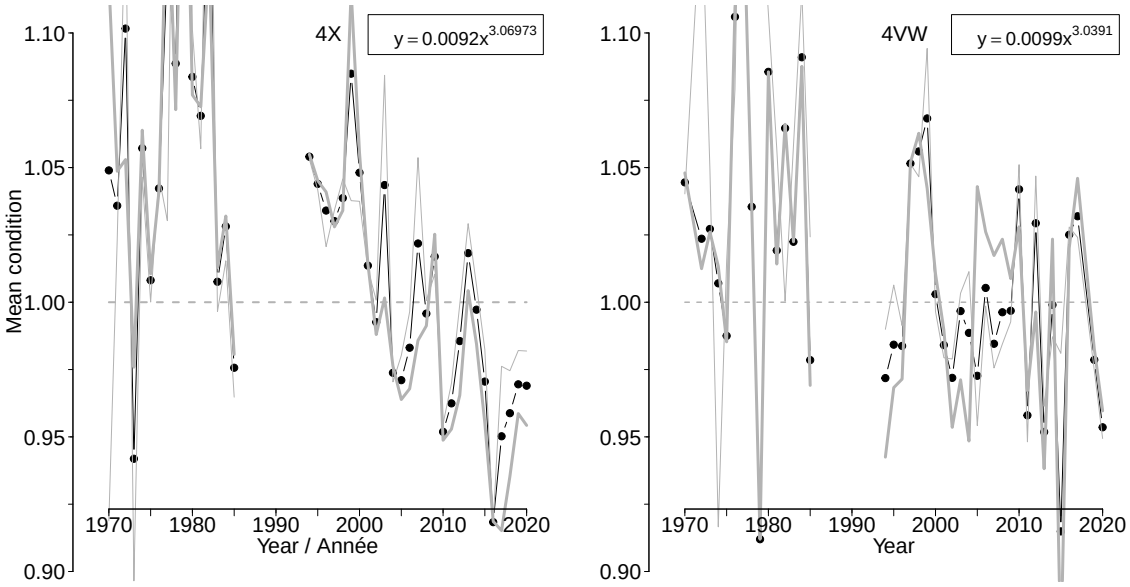
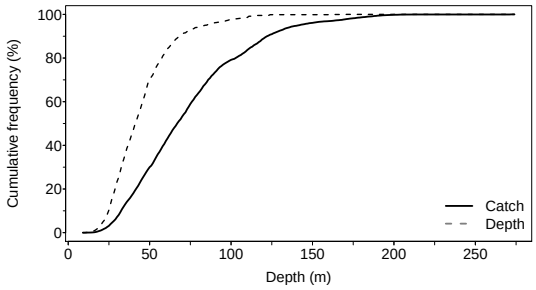
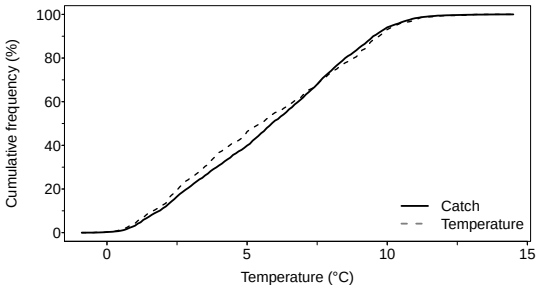
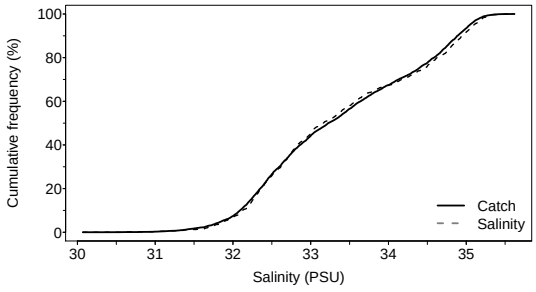


Figure 7.16D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Winter flounder.



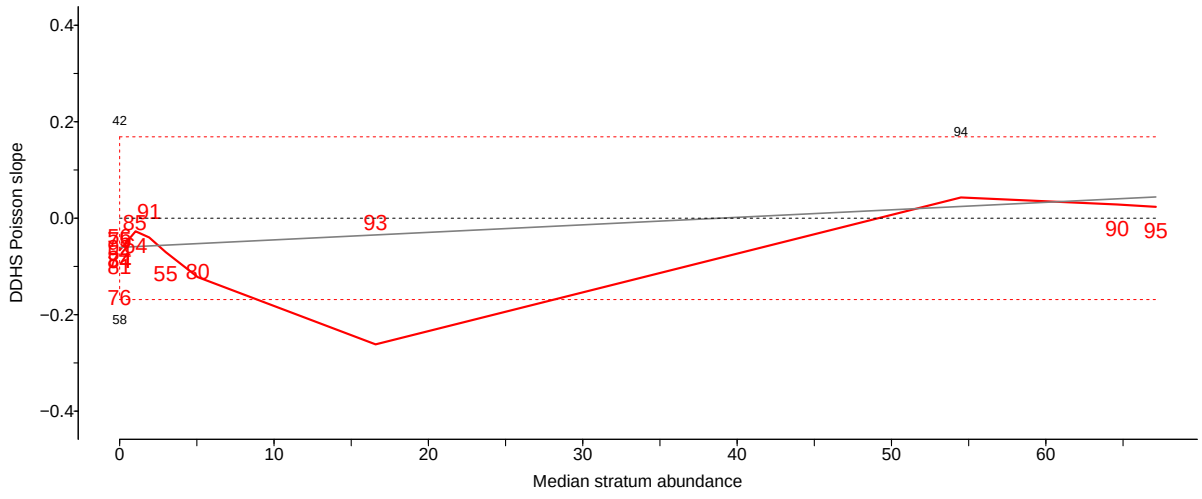


878



Freq	Depth	Temp	Sal
F5	22	1.1	31.00
F25	31	3.0	32.48
F50	42	5.5	33.17
F75	54	8.3	34.47
F95	84	10.0	35.10

Figure 7.16E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Winter flounder.



879

Figure 7.16F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Winter flounder.

7.17 Atlantic wolffish (Loup atlantique) - species code 50 (category LF)

Scientific name: Anarhichas lupus

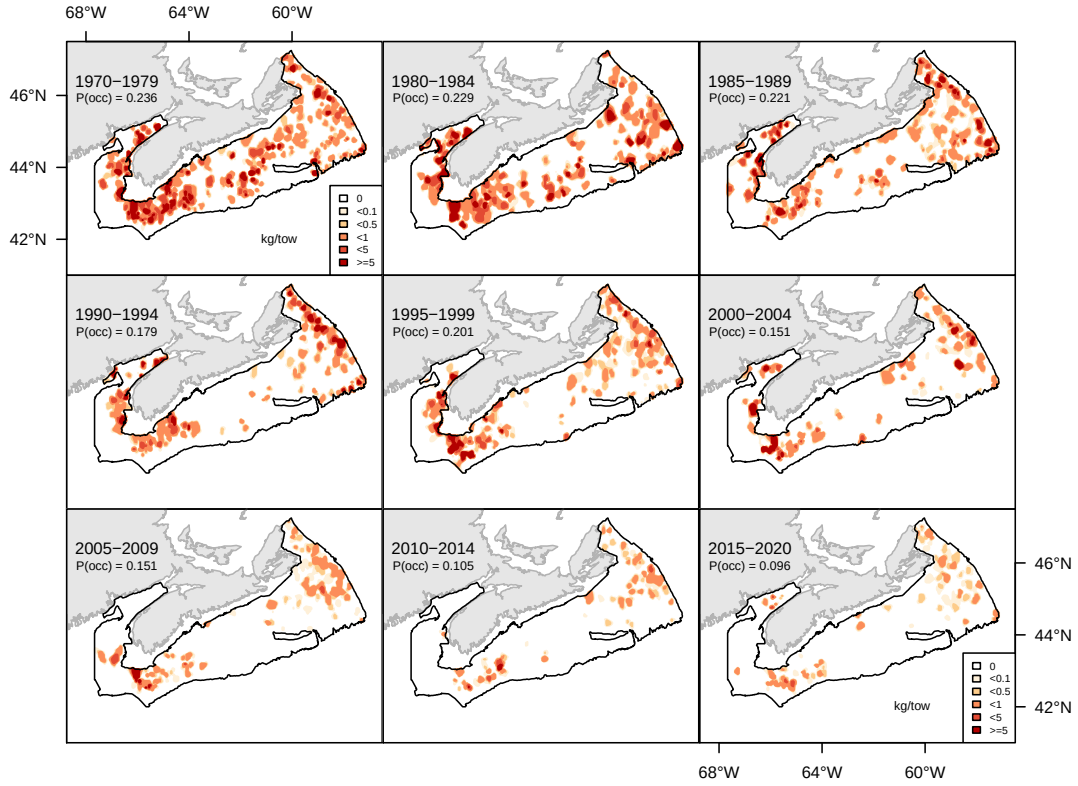


Figure 7.17A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Atlantic wolffish.

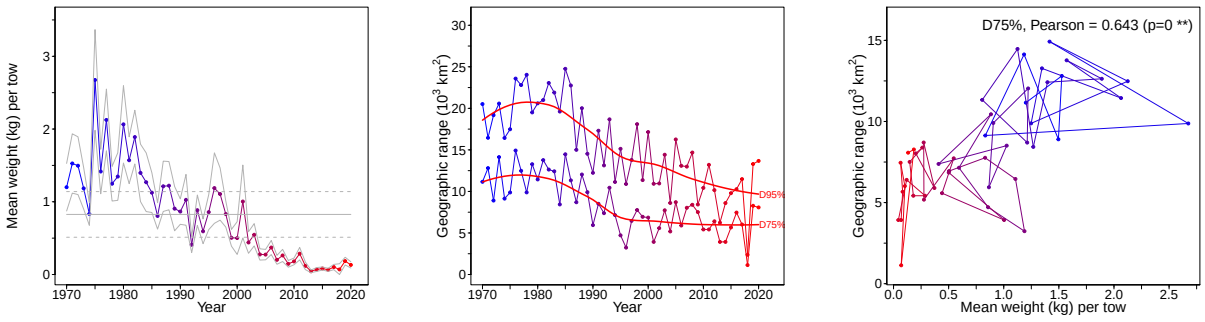


Figure 7.17B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Atlantic wolffish.

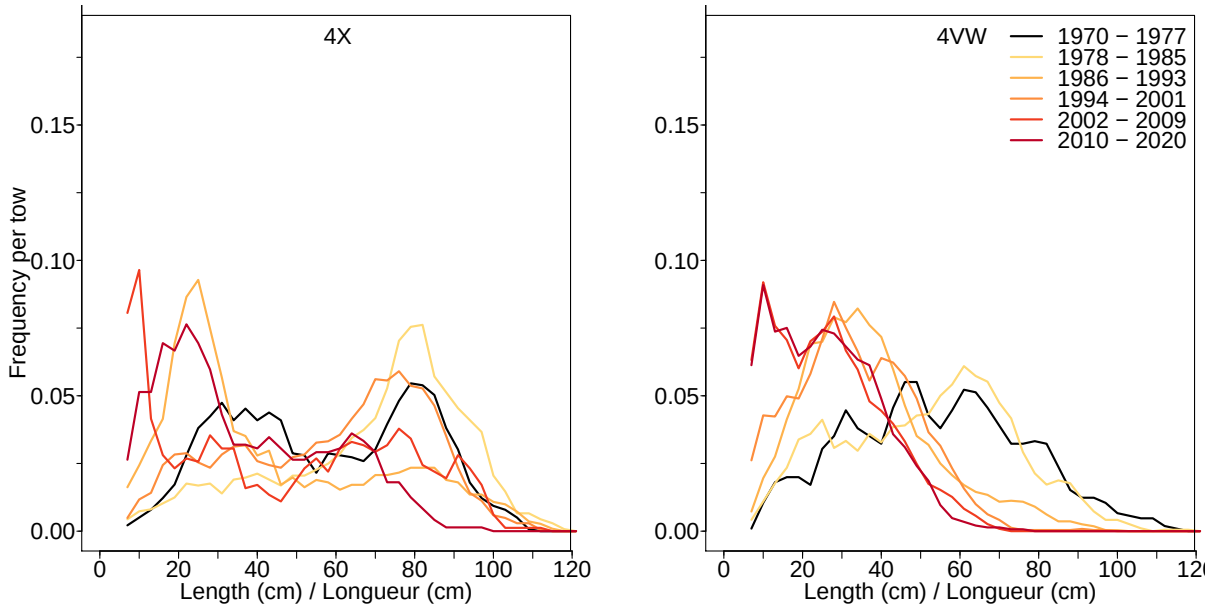


Figure 7.17C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Atlantic wolffish.

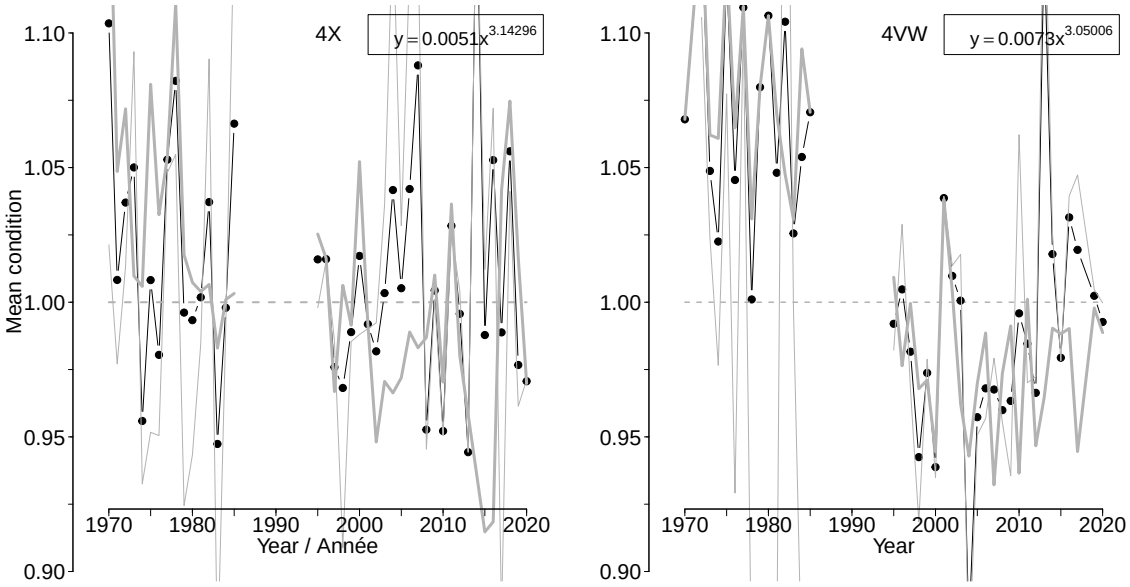
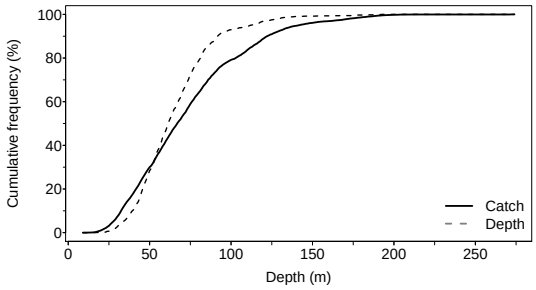
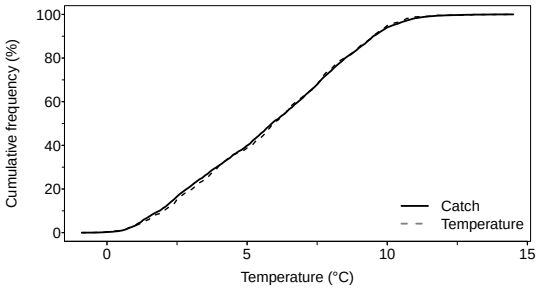
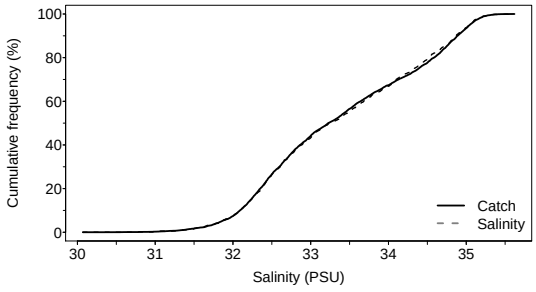


Figure 7.17D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Atlantic wolffish.







Freq	Depth	Temp	Sal
F5	34	1.4	31.00
F25	49	3.6	32.48
F50	62	6.0	33.25
F75	77	8.1	34.33
F95	112	10.0	35.05

Figure 7.17E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Atlantic wolffish.

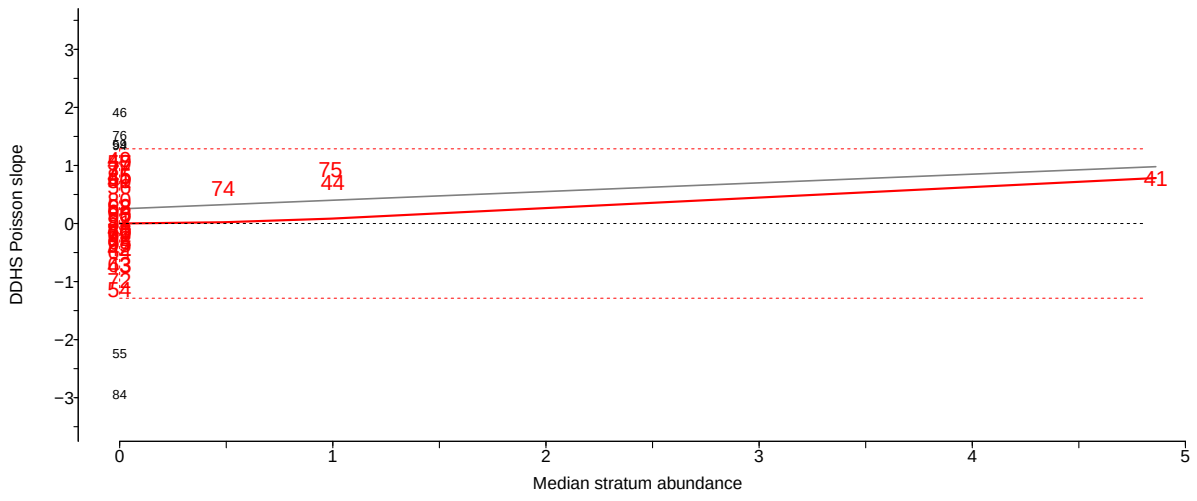


Figure 7.17F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Atlantic wolffish.

7.18 Ocean pout (Loquette d'Amérique) - species code 640 (category LF)

Scientific name: Zoarces americanus

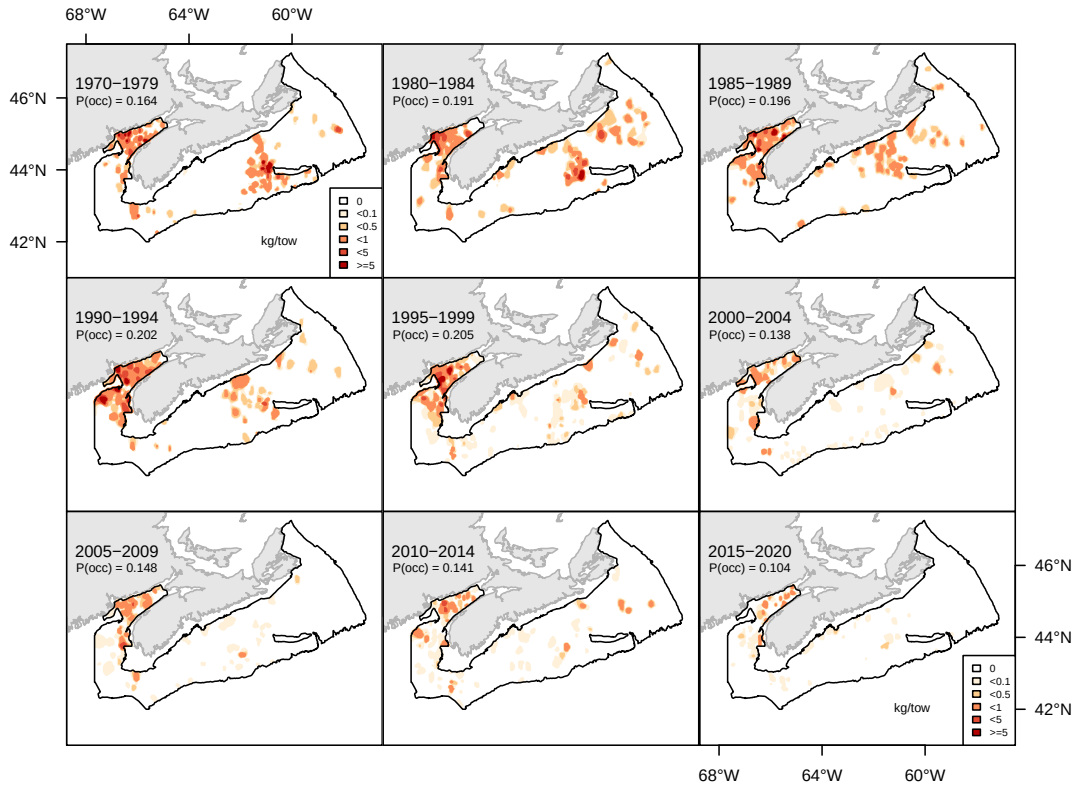


Figure 7.18A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Ocean pout.

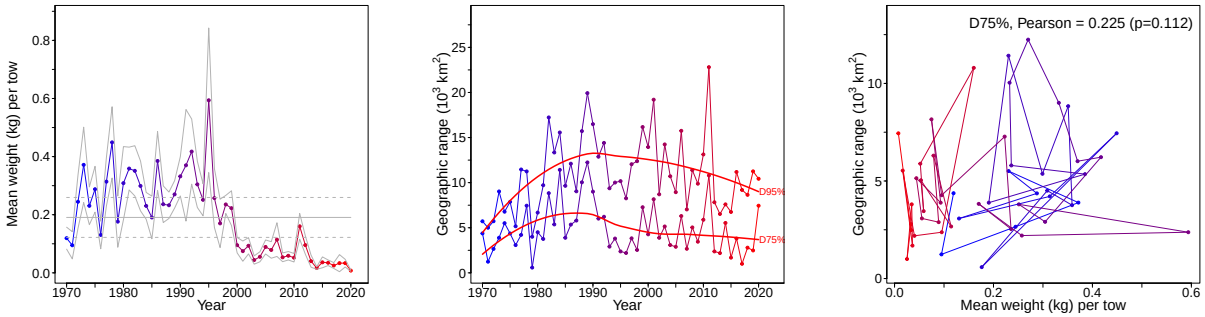


Figure 7.18B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Ocean pout.

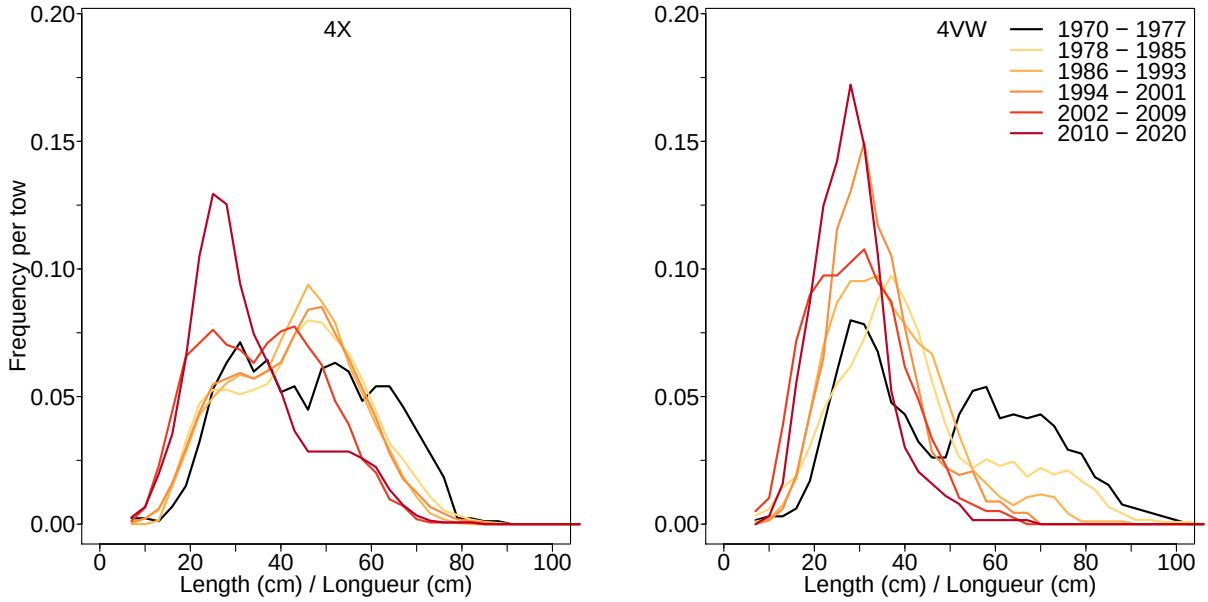


Figure 7.18C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Ocean pout.

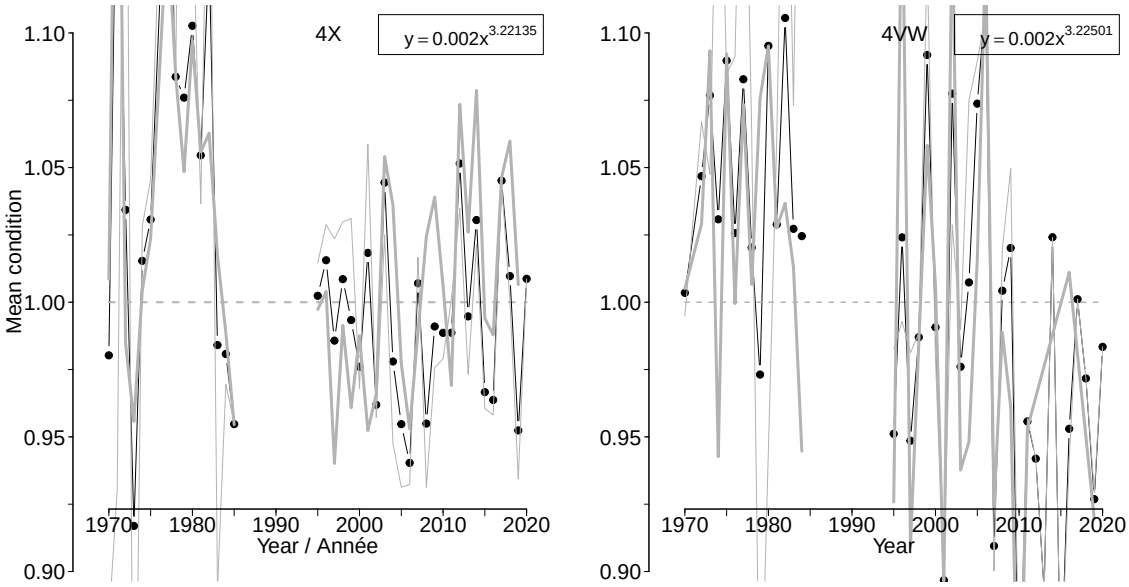
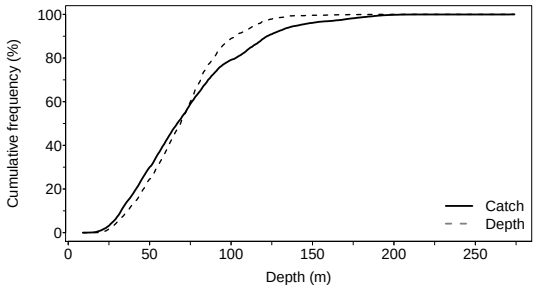
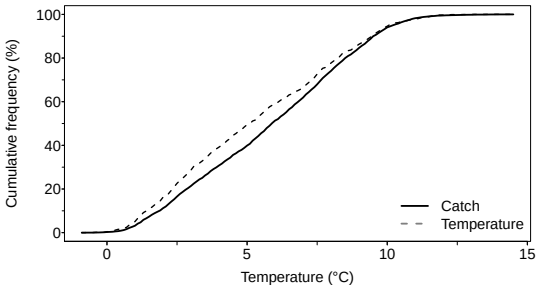
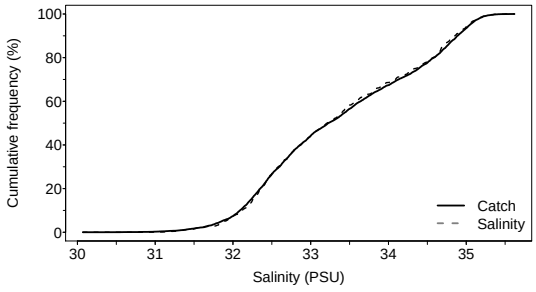


Figure 7.18D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Ocean pout.







Freq	Depth	Temp	Sal
F5	31	1.0	31.00
F25	52	2.8	32.46
F50	69	5.1	33.22
F75	85	7.7	34.34
F95	116	10.0	35.03

Figure 7.18E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Ocean pout.

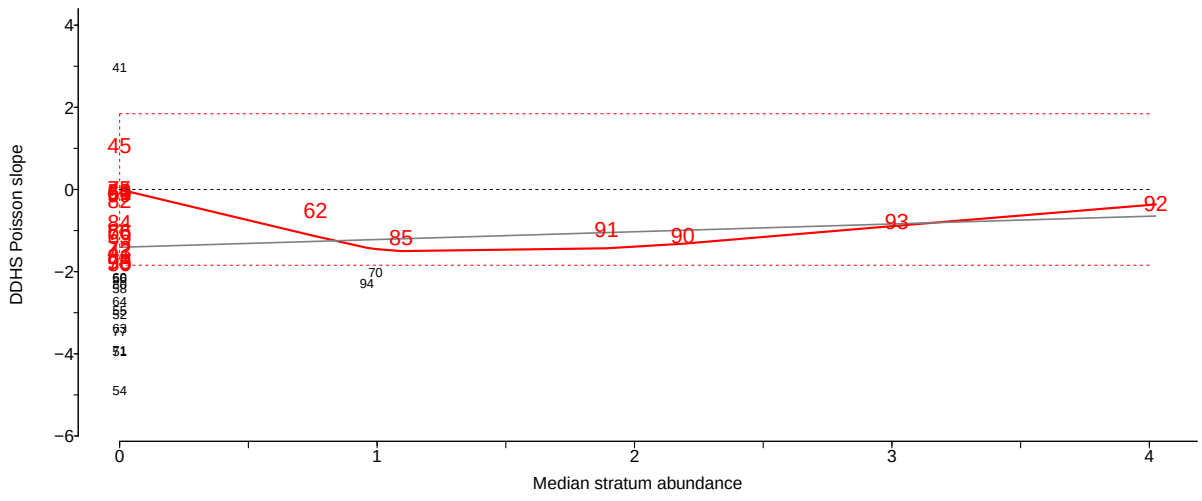


Figure 7.18F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Ocean pout.

7.19 Atlantic herring (Hareng de l'Atlantique) - species code 60 (category LF)

Scientific name: Clupea harengus

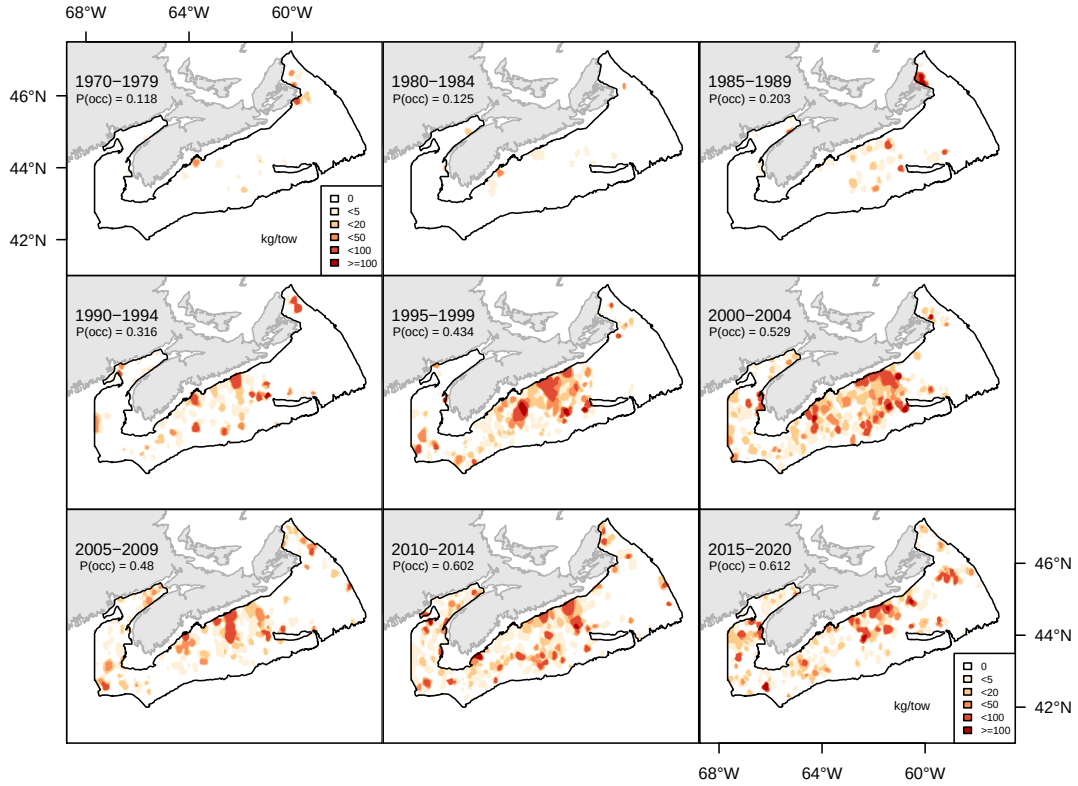


Figure 7.19A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Atlantic herring.

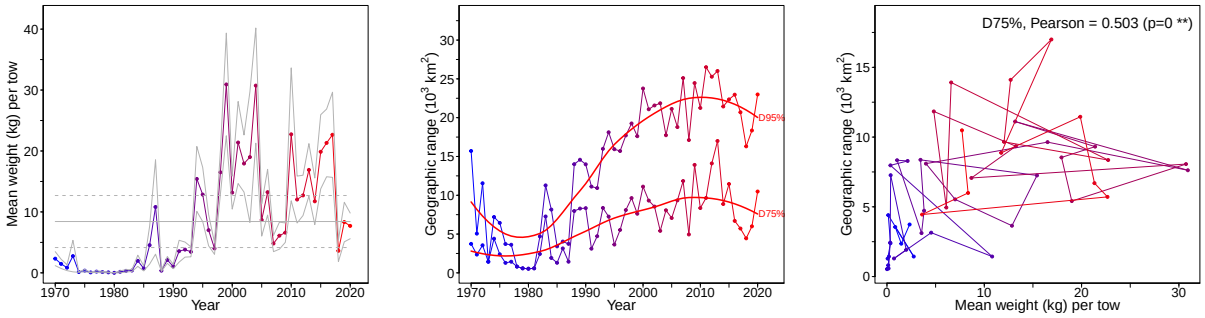


Figure 7.19B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Atlantic herring.

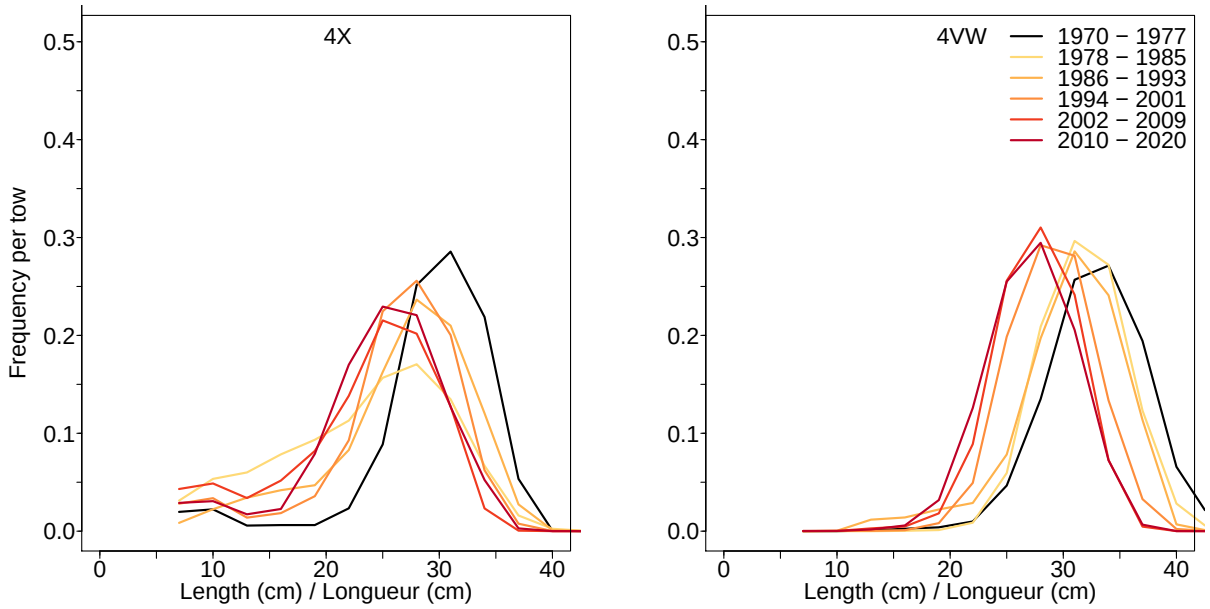


Figure 7.19C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Atlantic herring.

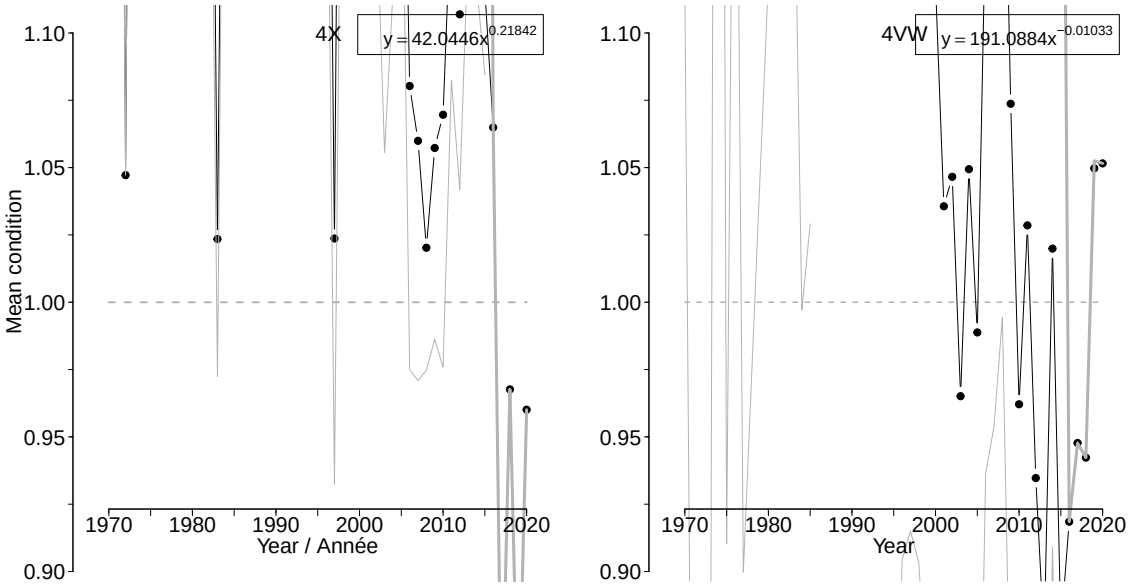
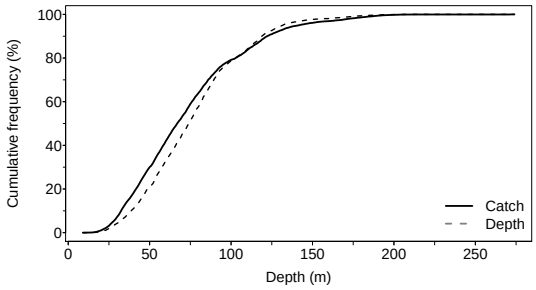
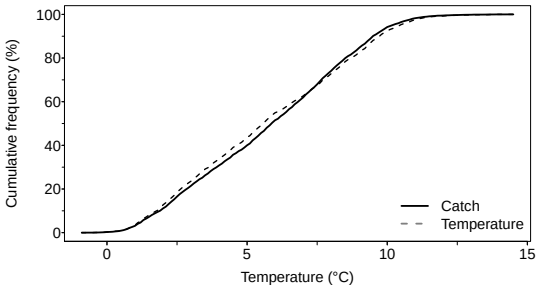
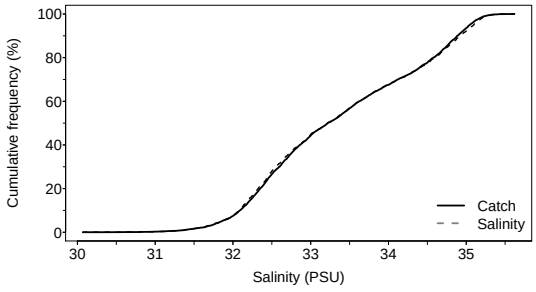


Figure 7.19D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Atlantic herring.



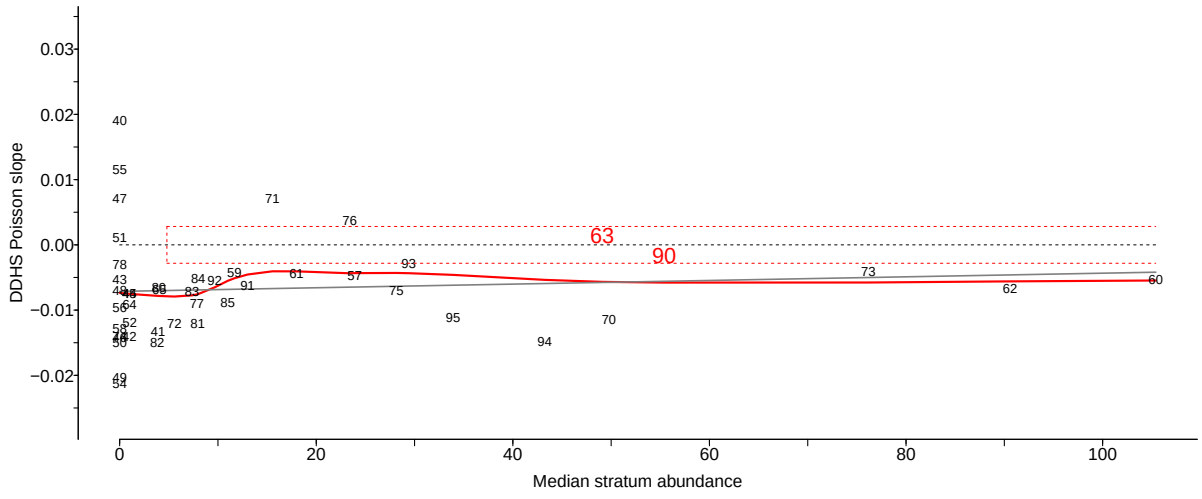


902



Freq	Depth	Temp	Sal
F5	32	1.2	31.00
F25	54	3.2	32.45
F50	74	5.6	33.22
F75	95	8.3	34.38
F95	132	10.0	35.10

Figure 7.19E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Atlantic herring.



903

Figure 7.19F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Atlantic herring.

7.20 Monkfish (Baudroie d'Amérique) - species code 400 (category LF)

Scientific name: Lophius americanus

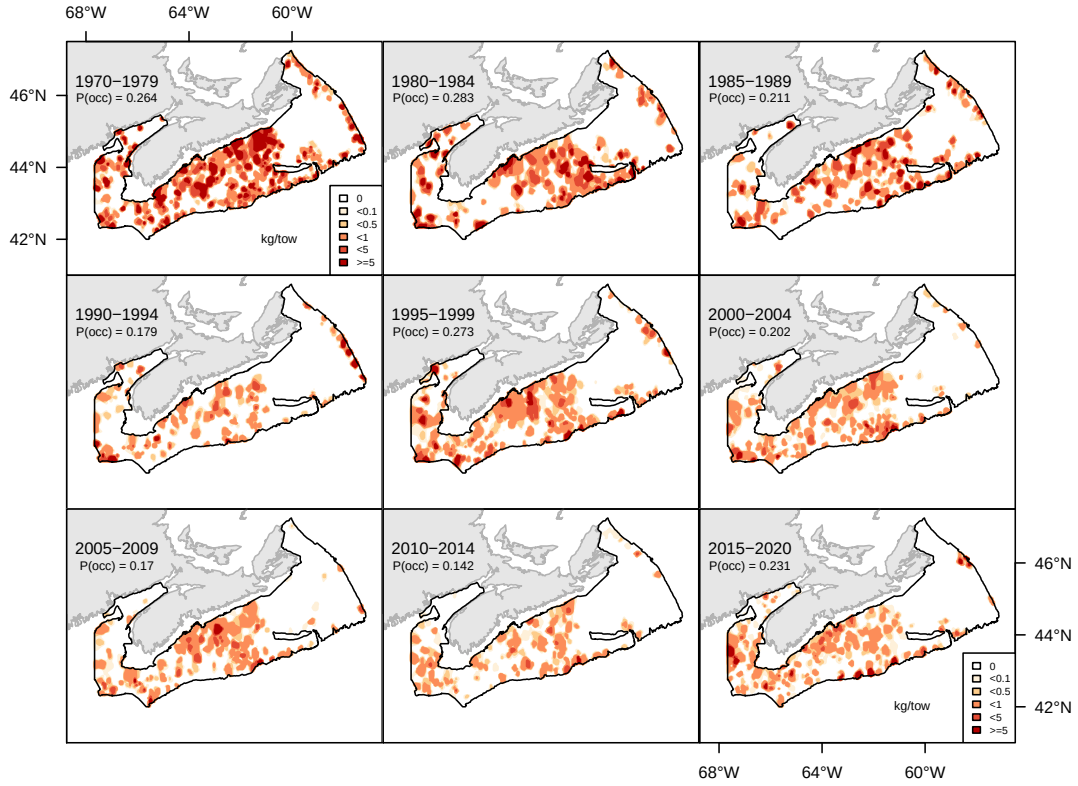


Figure 7.20A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Monkfish.

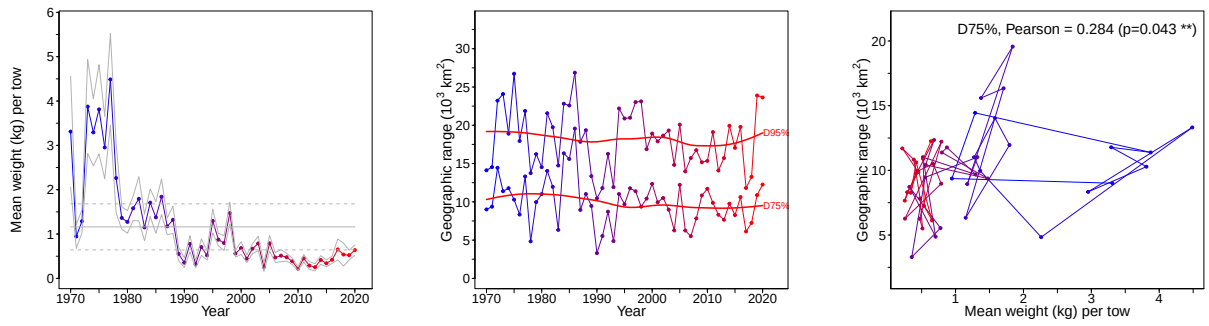


Figure 7.20B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Monkfish.

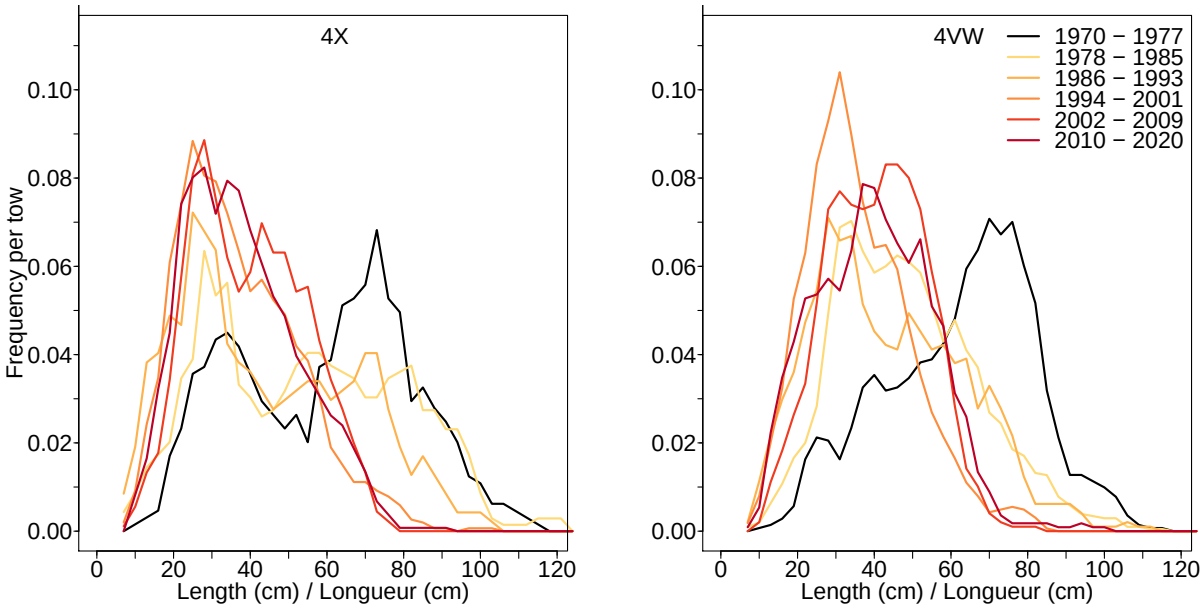


Figure 7.20C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Monkfish.

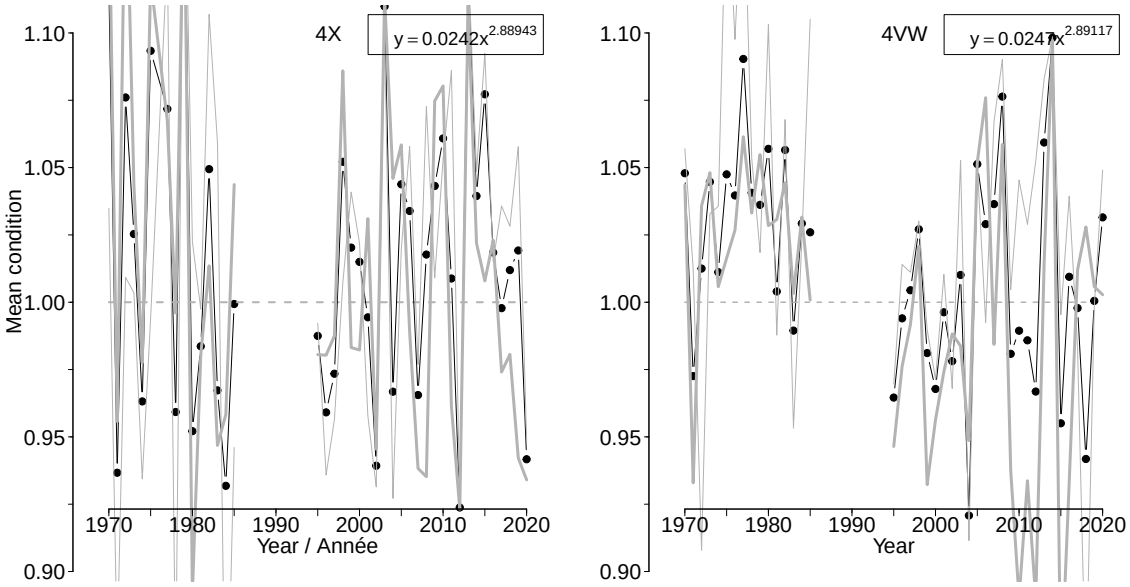
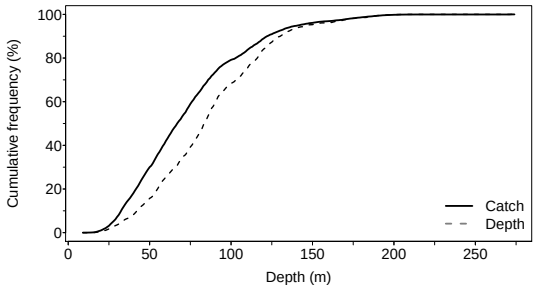
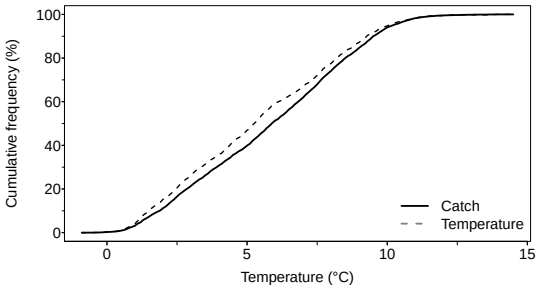
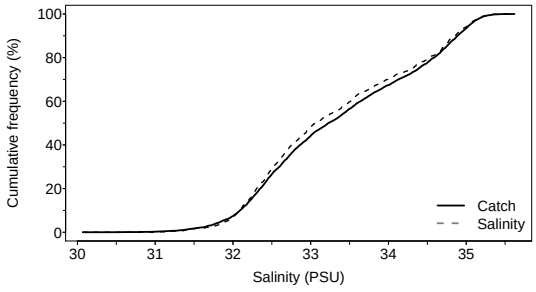


Figure 7.20D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Monkfish.







Freq	Depth	Temp	Sal
F5	33	1.1	31.00
F25	60	2.9	32.43
F50	84	5.3	33.07
F75	110	7.8	34.31
F95	148	10.0	35.03

Figure 7.20E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Monkfish.

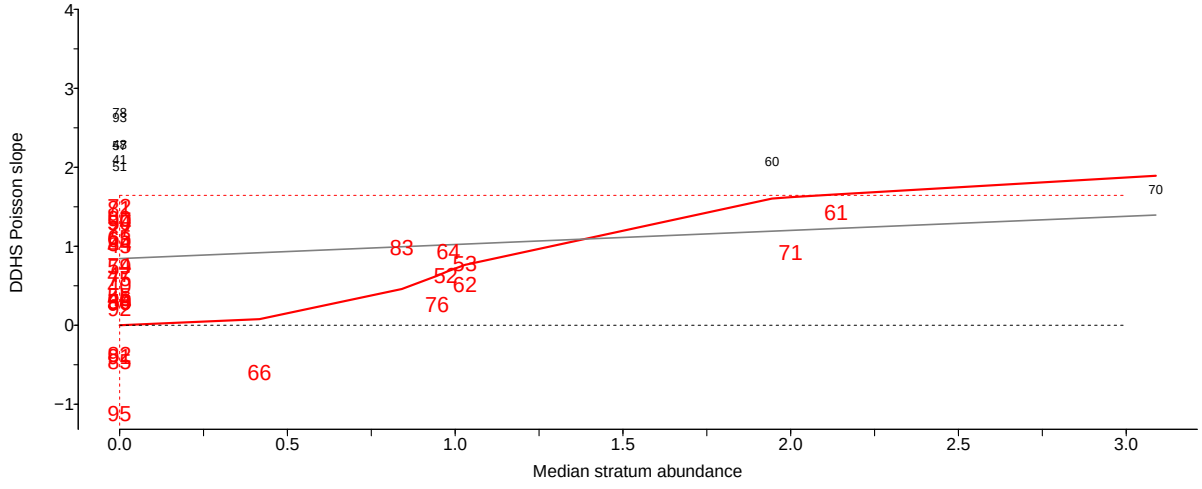


Figure 7.20F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Monkfish.

7.21 Thorny skate (Raie épineuse) - species code 201 (category LF)

Scientific name: Amblyraja radiata

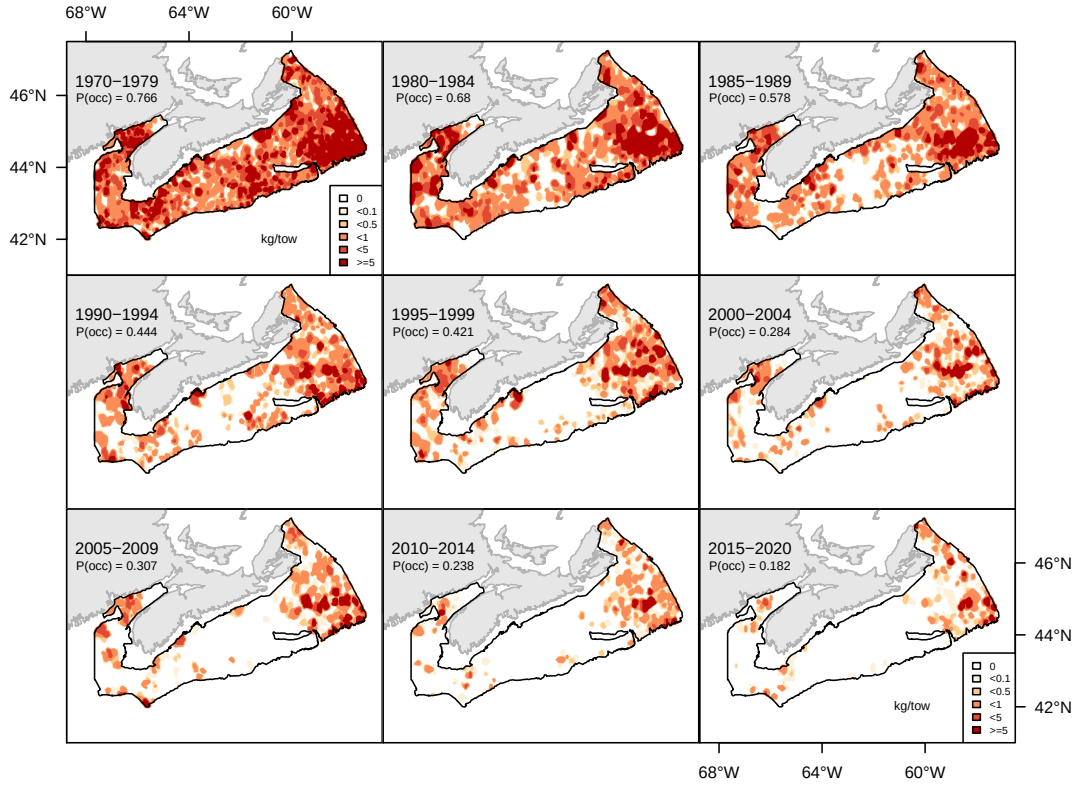


Figure 7.21A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Thorny skate.

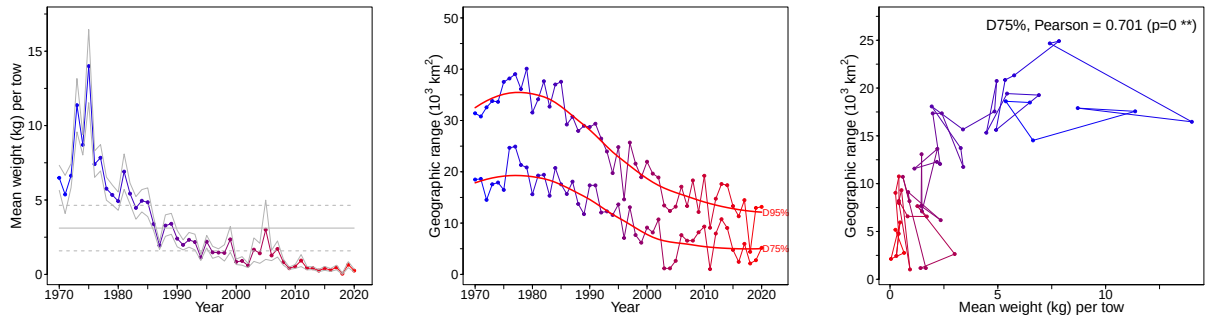


Figure 7.21B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Thorny skate.

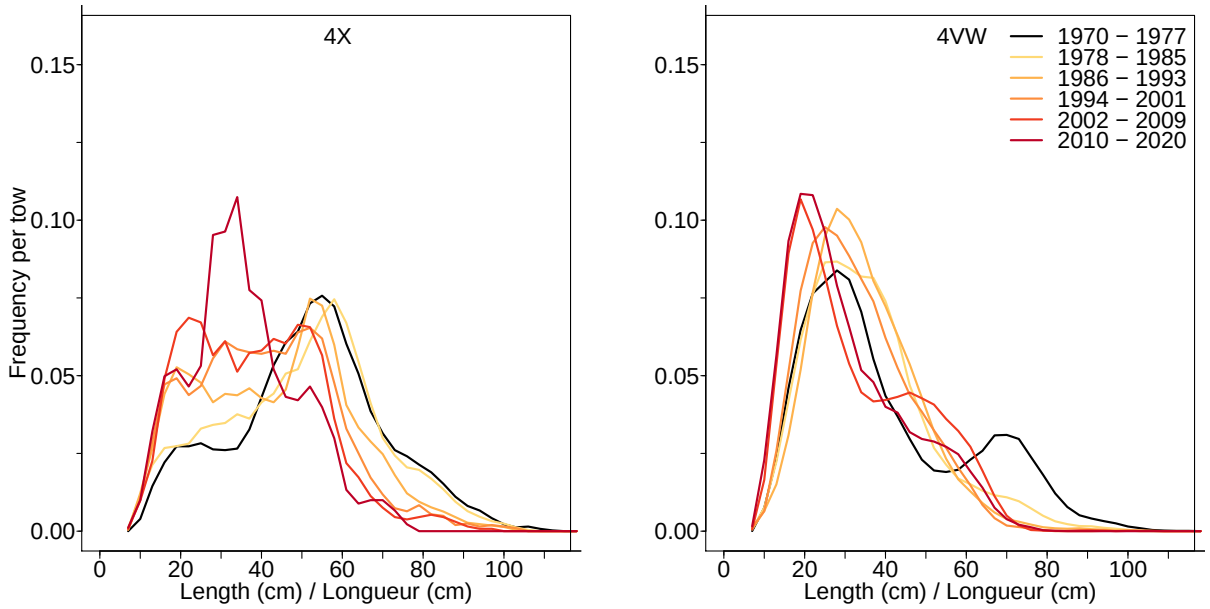


Figure 7.21C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Thorny skate.

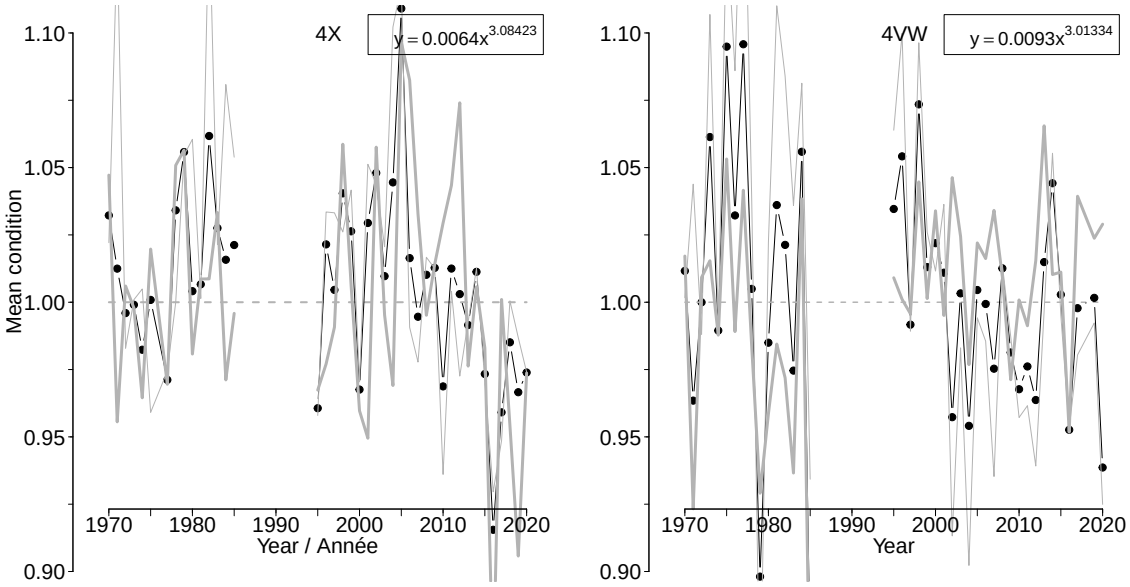
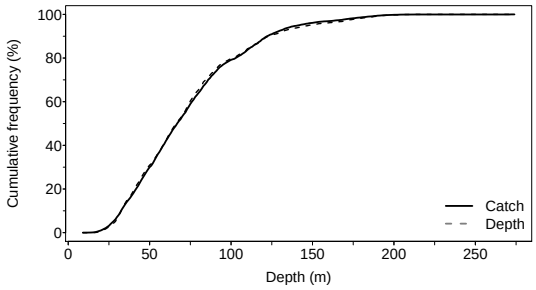
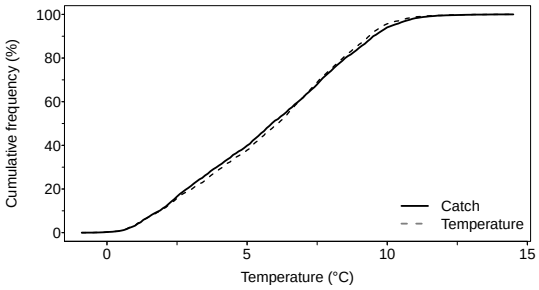
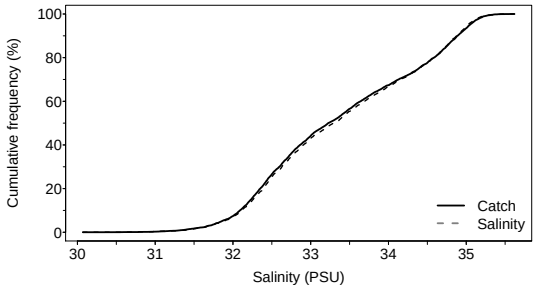


Figure 7.21D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Thorny skate.







Freq	Depth	Temp	Sal
F5	29	1.3	31.00
F25	45	3.7	32.50
F50	67	6.2	33.30
F75	91	8.1	34.40
F95	148	9.9	35.03

Figure 7.21E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Thorny skate.

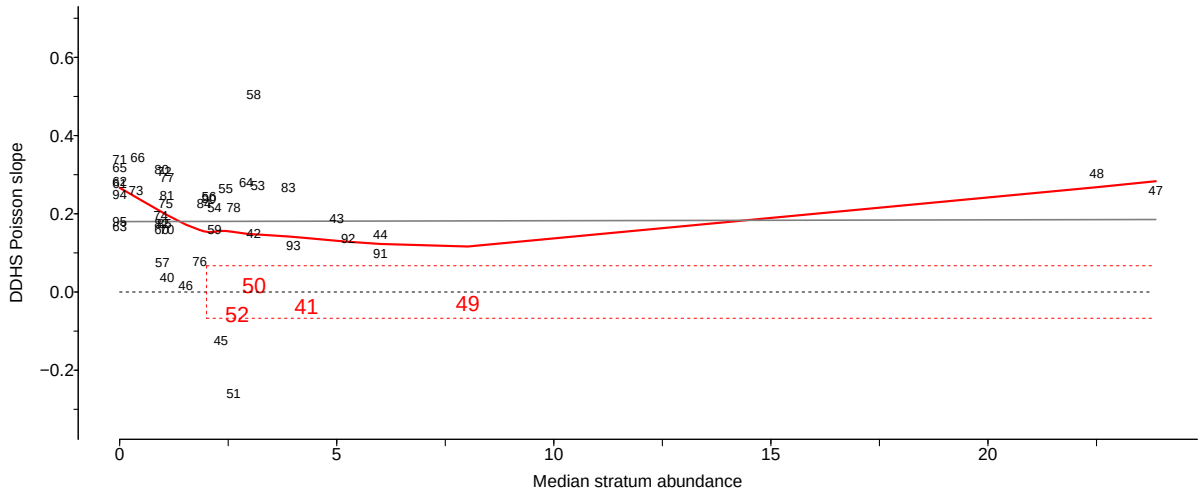


Figure 7.21F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Thorny skate.

7.22 Smooth skate (Raie lisse) - species code 202 (category LF)

Scientific name: Malacoraja senta

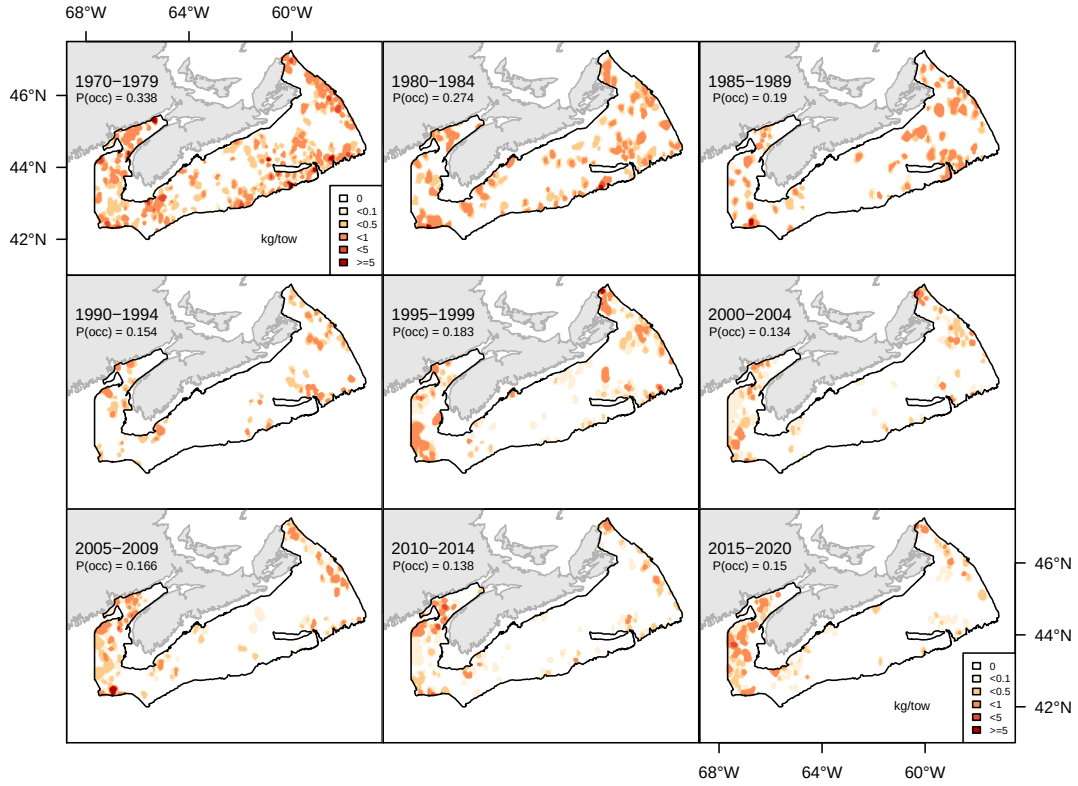


Figure 7.22A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Smooth skate.

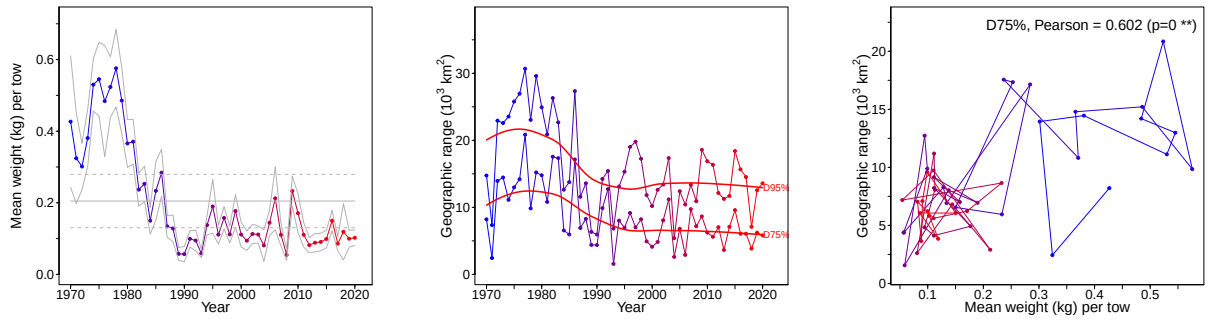


Figure 7.22B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Smooth skate.

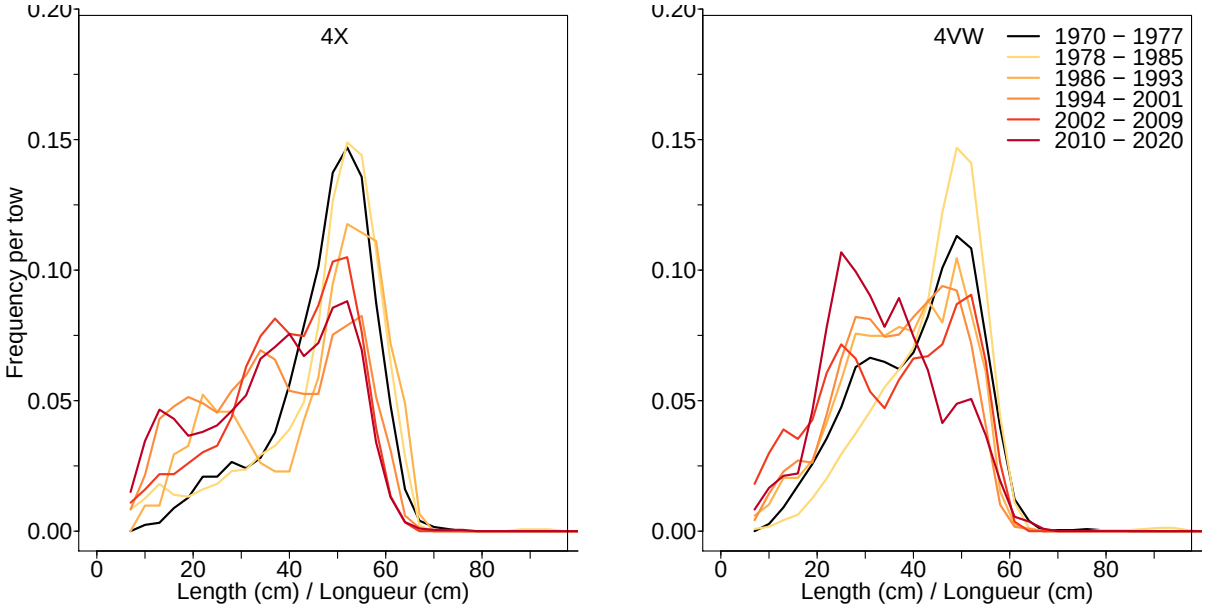


Figure 7.22C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Smooth skate.

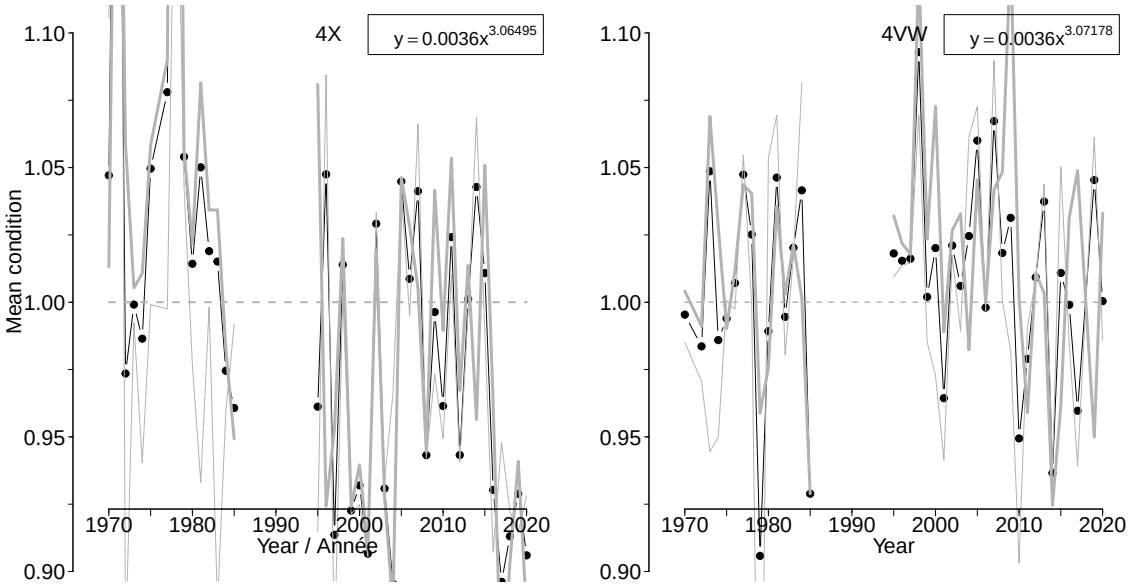
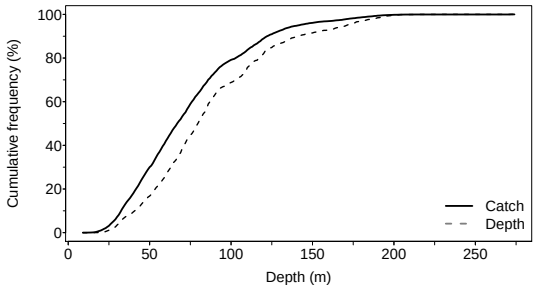
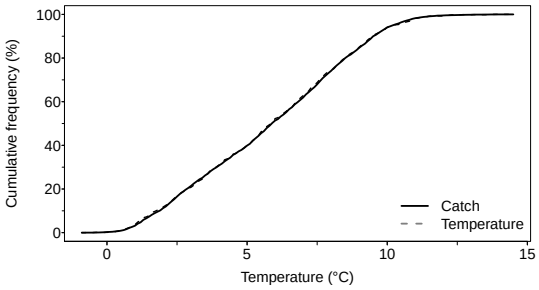
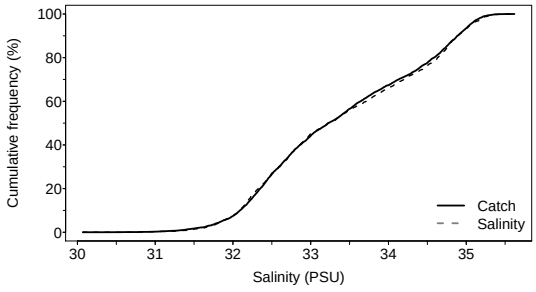


Figure 7.22D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Smooth skate.



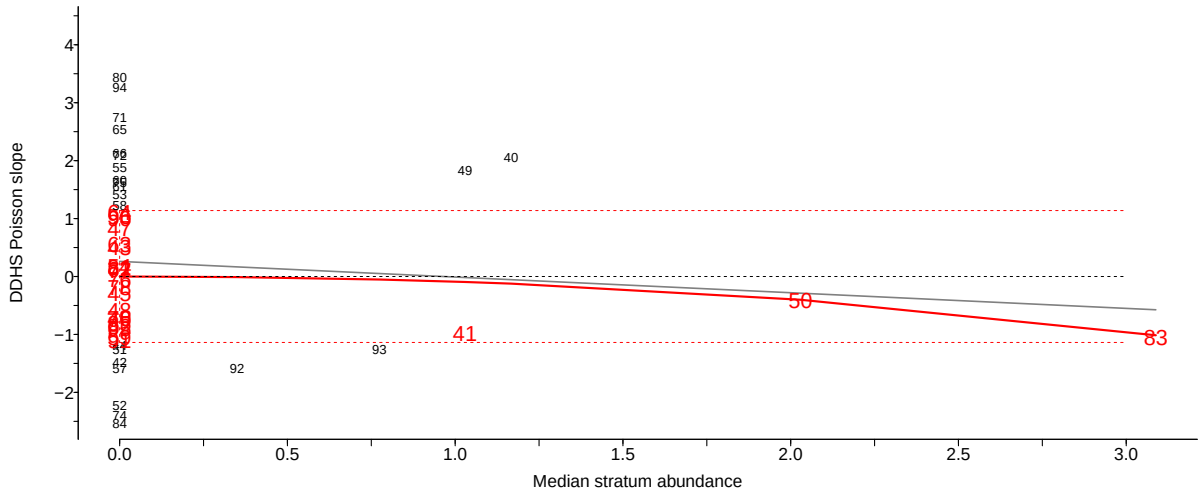


926



Freq	Depth	Temp	Sal
F5	33	1.2	31.00
F25	59	3.5	32.47
F50	80	5.9	33.23
F75	110	8.1	34.45
F95	171	10.0	35.06

Figure 7.22E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Smooth skate.



927

Figure 7.22F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Smooth skate.

7.23 Winter skate (Raie tachetée) - species code 204 (category LF)

Scientific name: Leucoraja ocellata

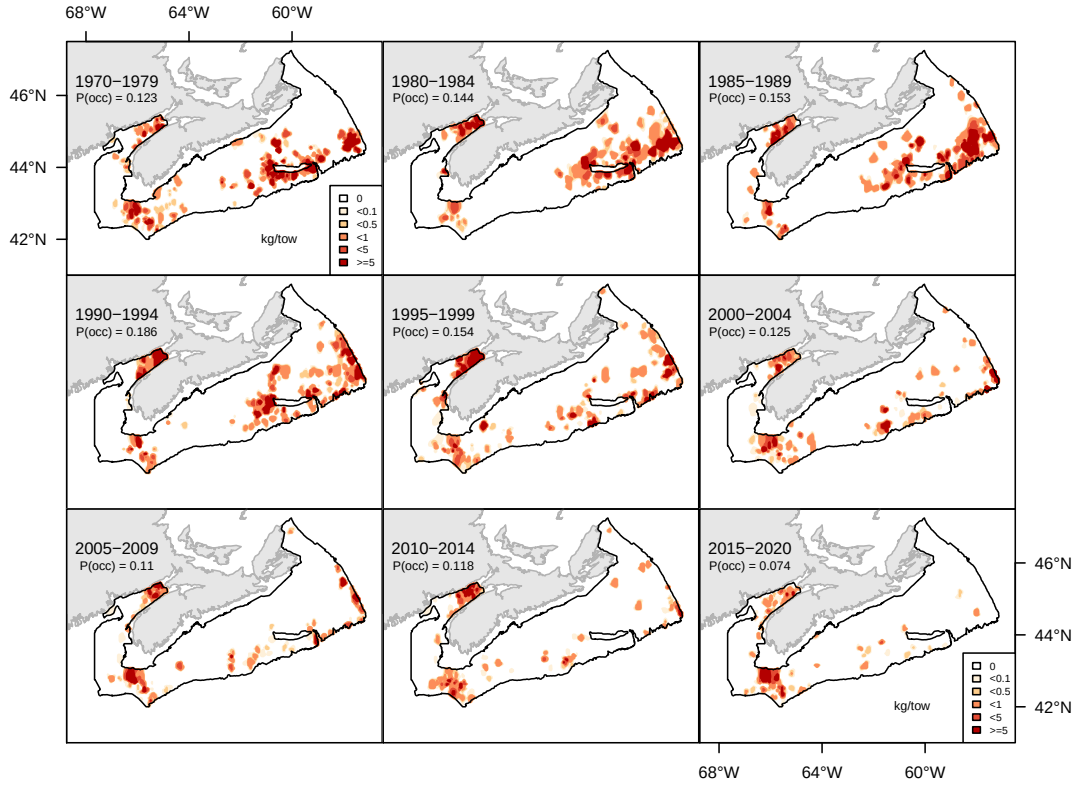


Figure 7.23A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Winter skate.

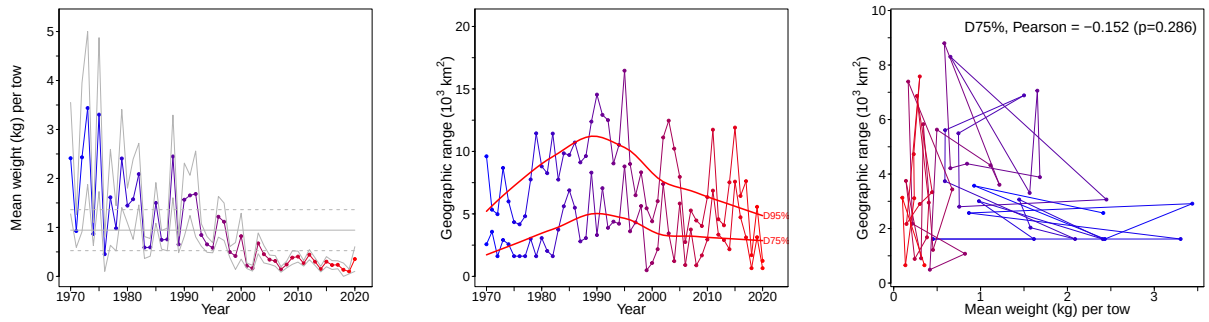


Figure 7.23B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Winter skate.

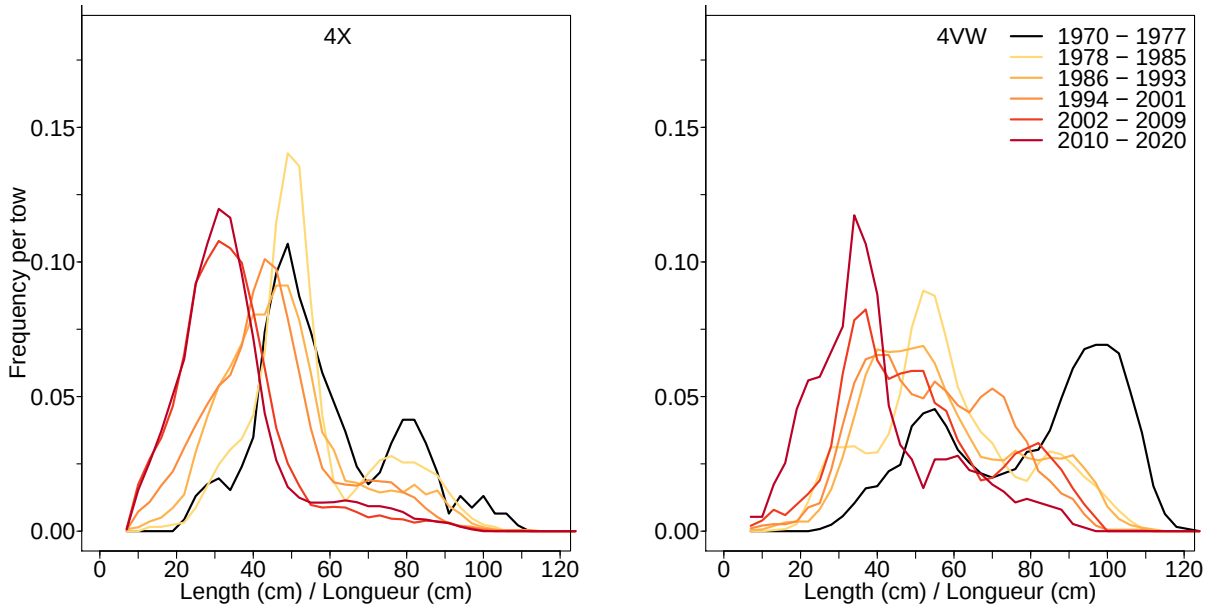


Figure 7.23C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Winter skate.

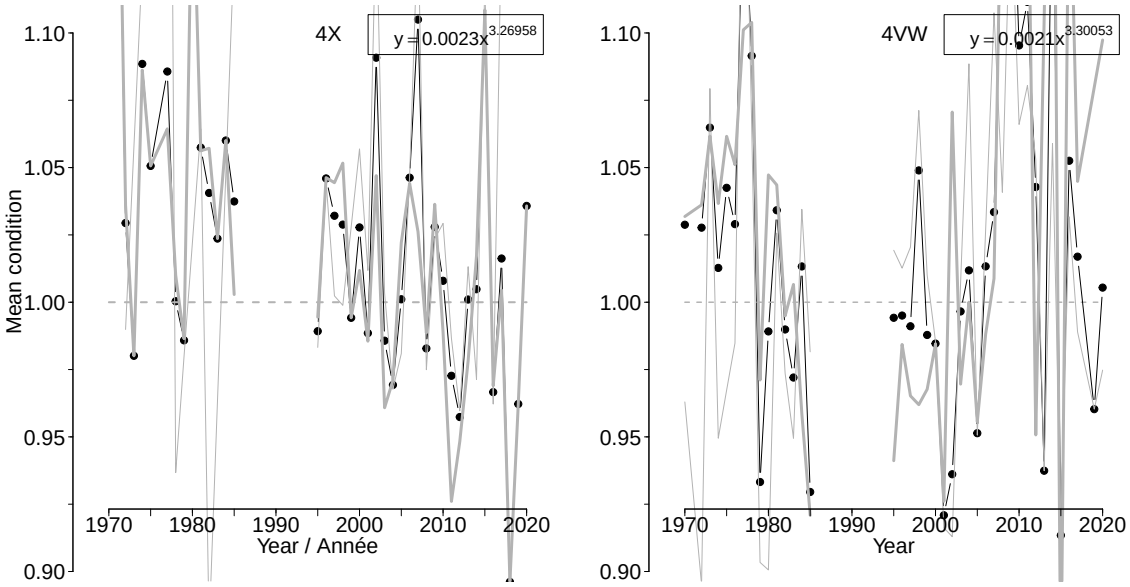
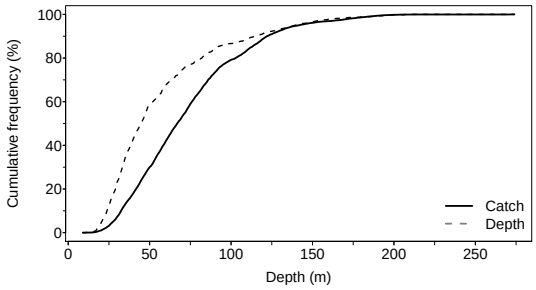
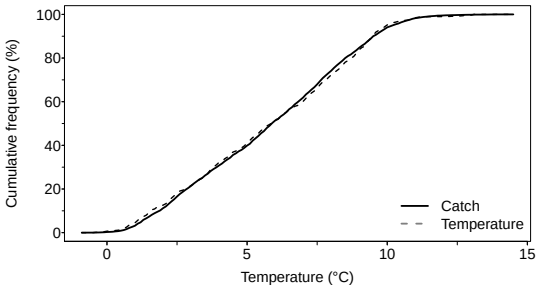
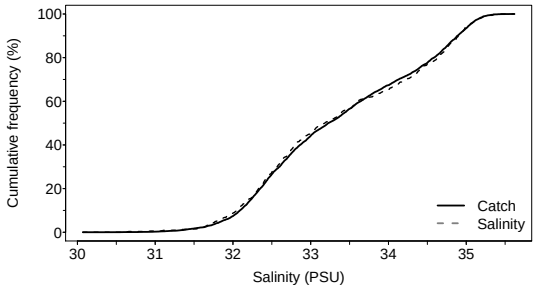


Figure 7.23D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Winter skate.







Freq	Depth	Temp	Sal
F5	21	1.1	31.00
F25	32	3.5	32.44
F50	45	5.9	33.19
F75	71	8.3	34.42
F95	140	10.0	35.03

Figure 7.23E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Winter skate.

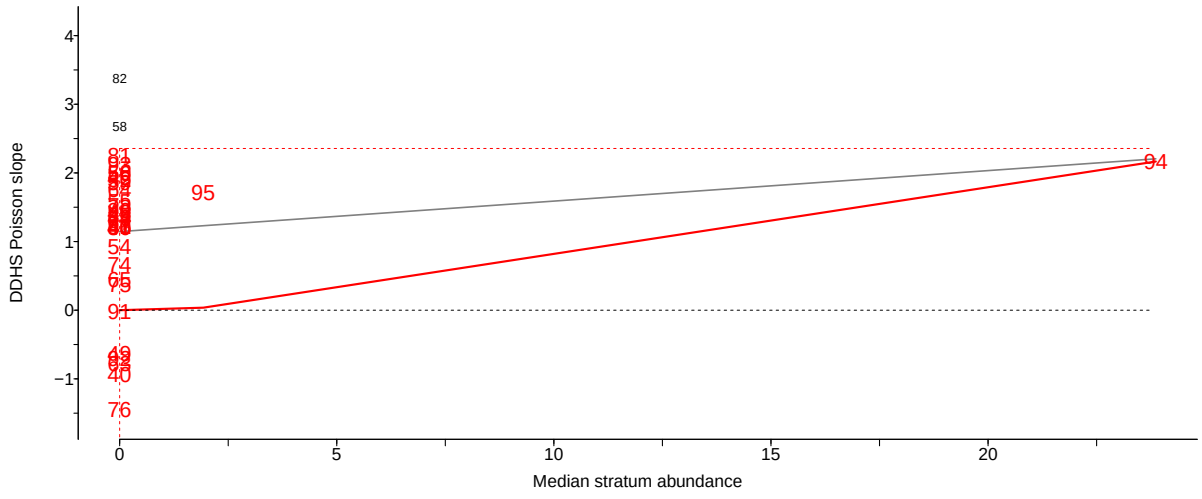


Figure 7.23F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Winter skate.

7.24 Picked dogfish (Aiguillat commun) - species code 220 (category LF)

Scientific name: Squalus acanthias

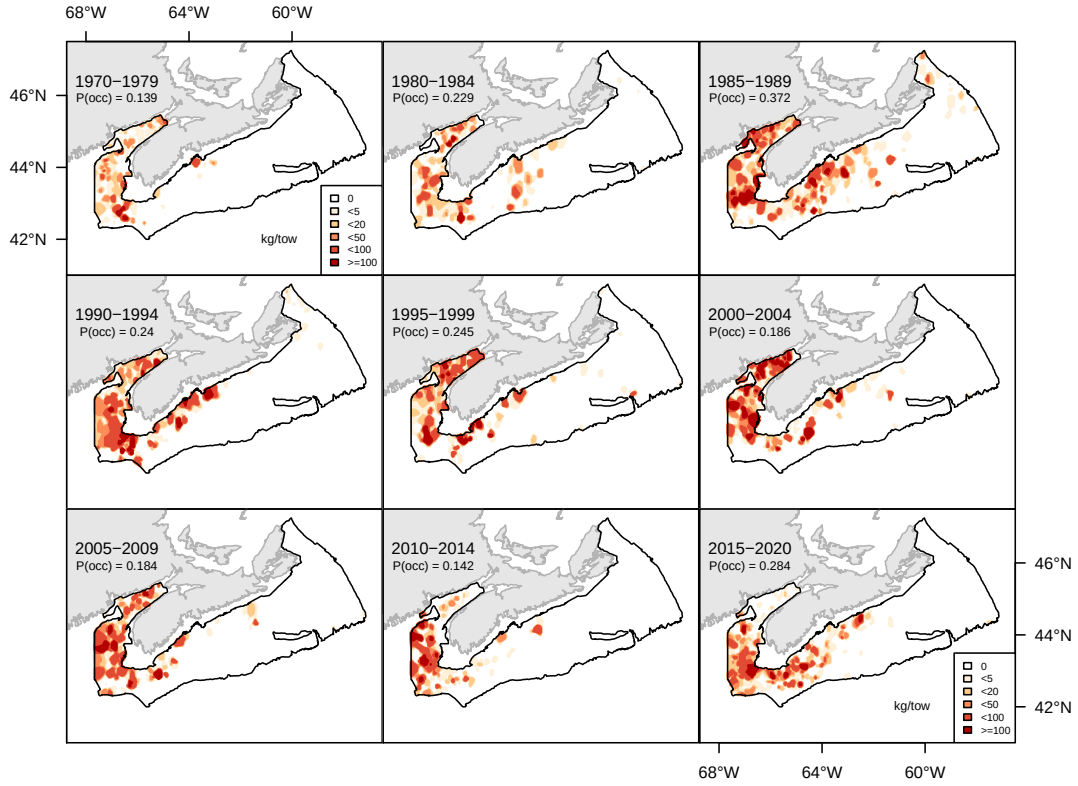


Figure 7.24A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Picked dogfish.

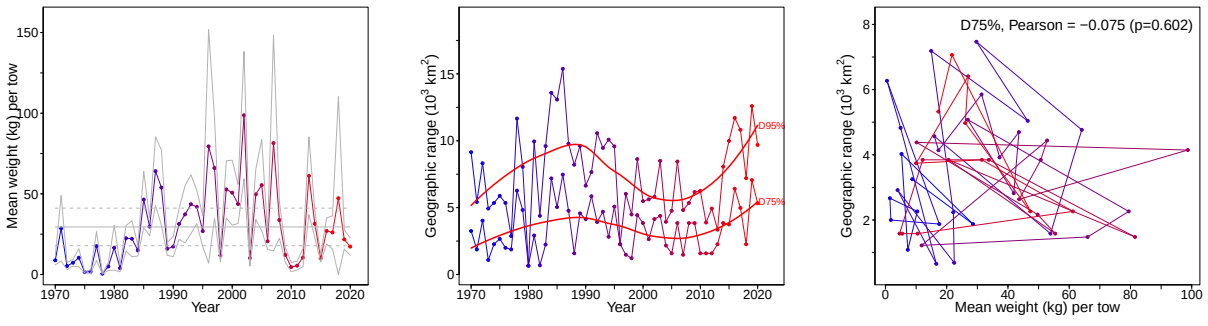


Figure 7.24B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Picked dogfish.

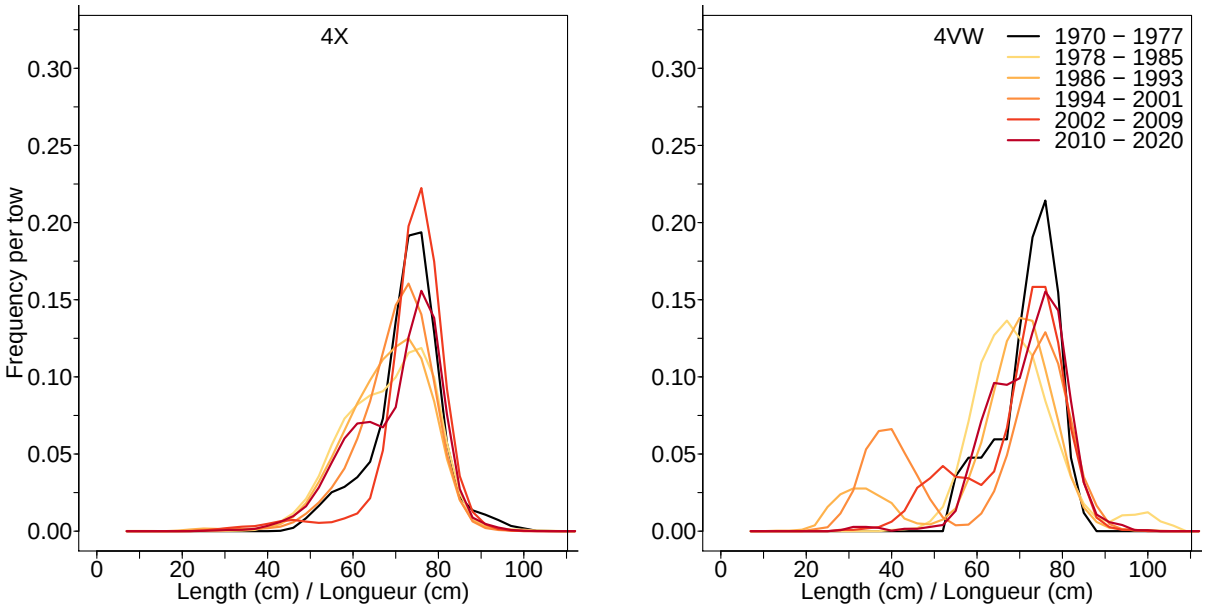


Figure 7.24C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Picked dogfish.

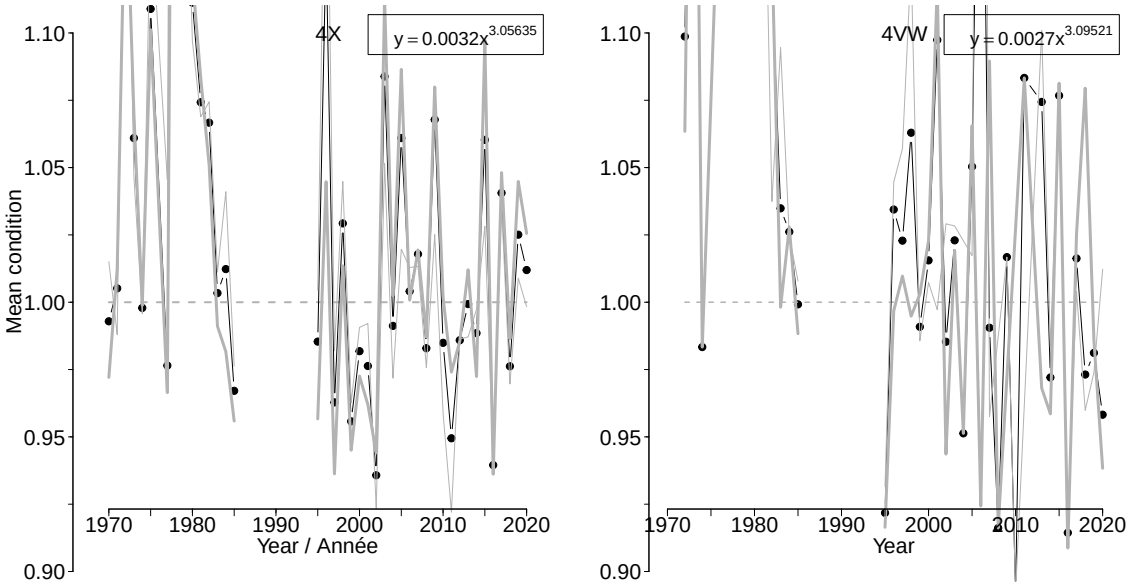
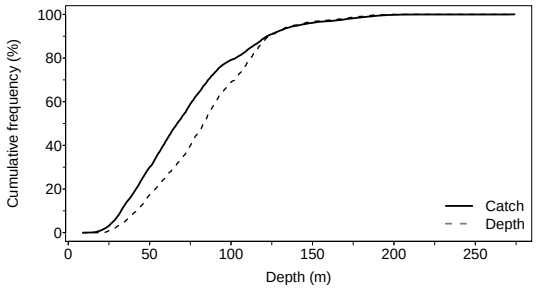
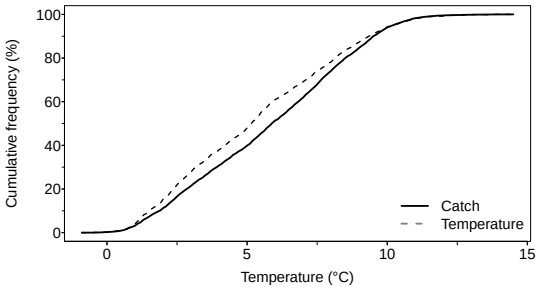
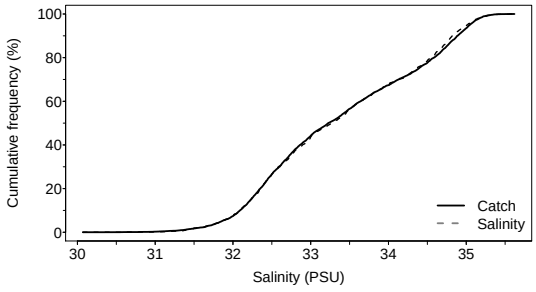


Figure 7.24D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Picked dogfish.







Freq	Depth	Temp	Sal
F5	35	1.1	31.00
F25	60	2.8	32.47
F50	83	5.2	33.28
F75	108	7.7	34.37
F95	139	10.0	35.02

Figure 7.24E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Picked dogfish.

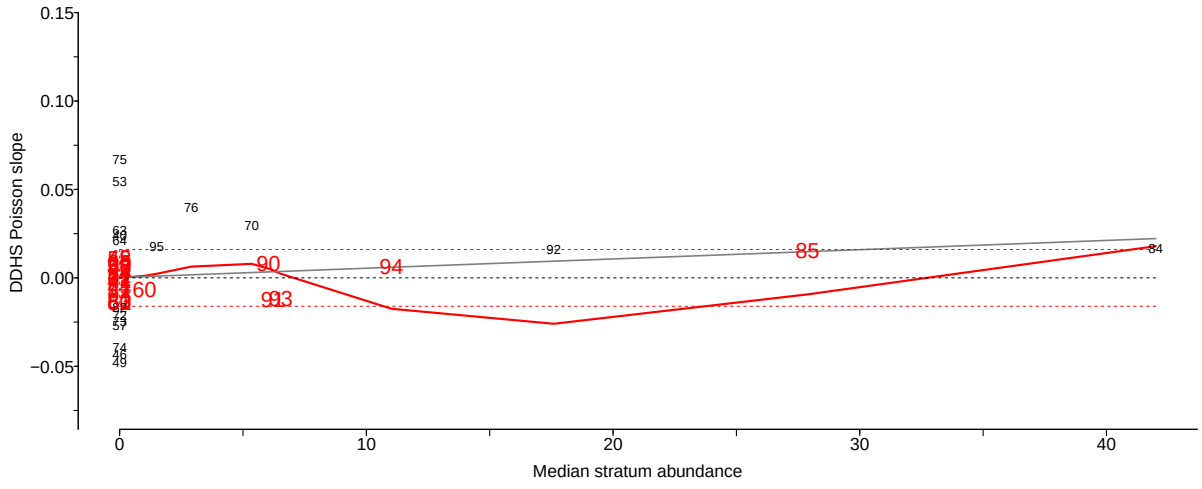


Figure 7.24F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Picked dogfish.

7.25 Northern shortfin squid (Encornet rouge nordique) - species code 4511 (category LF)

Scientific name: Illex illecebrosus

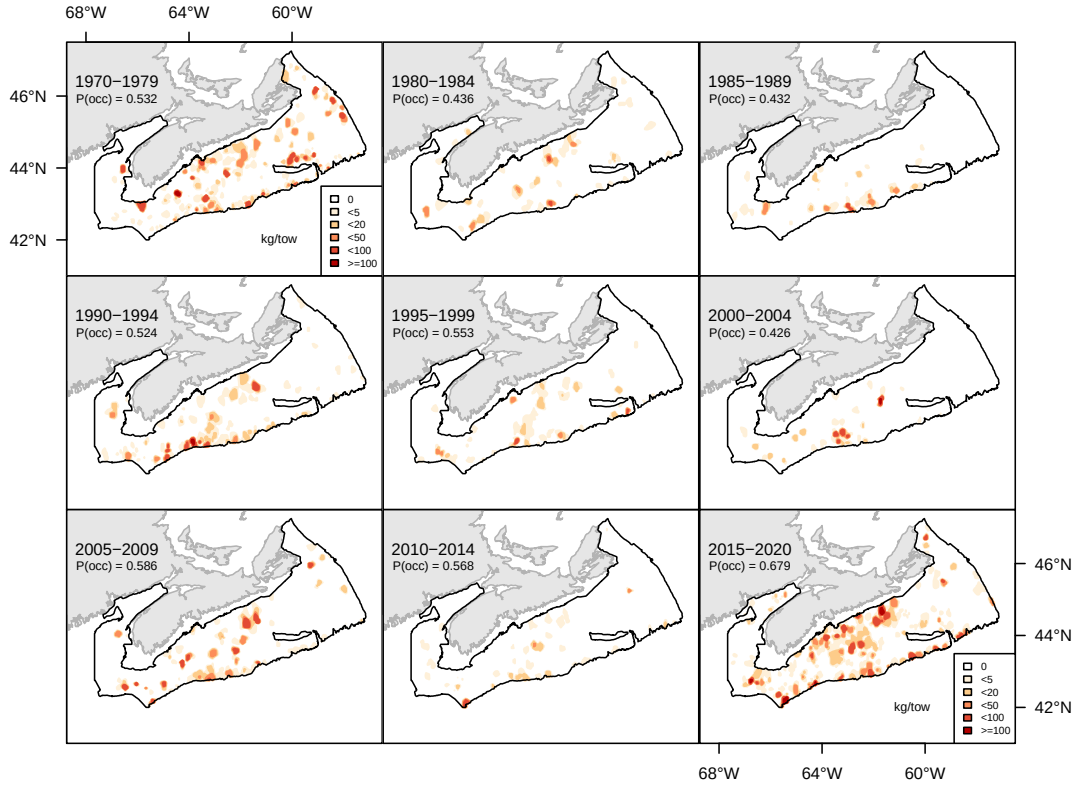


Figure 7.25A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Northern shortfin squid.

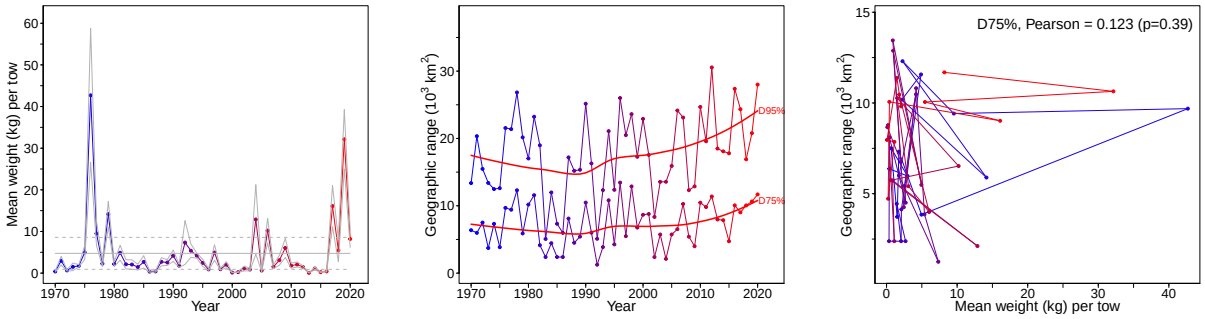


Figure 7.25B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Northern shortfin squid.

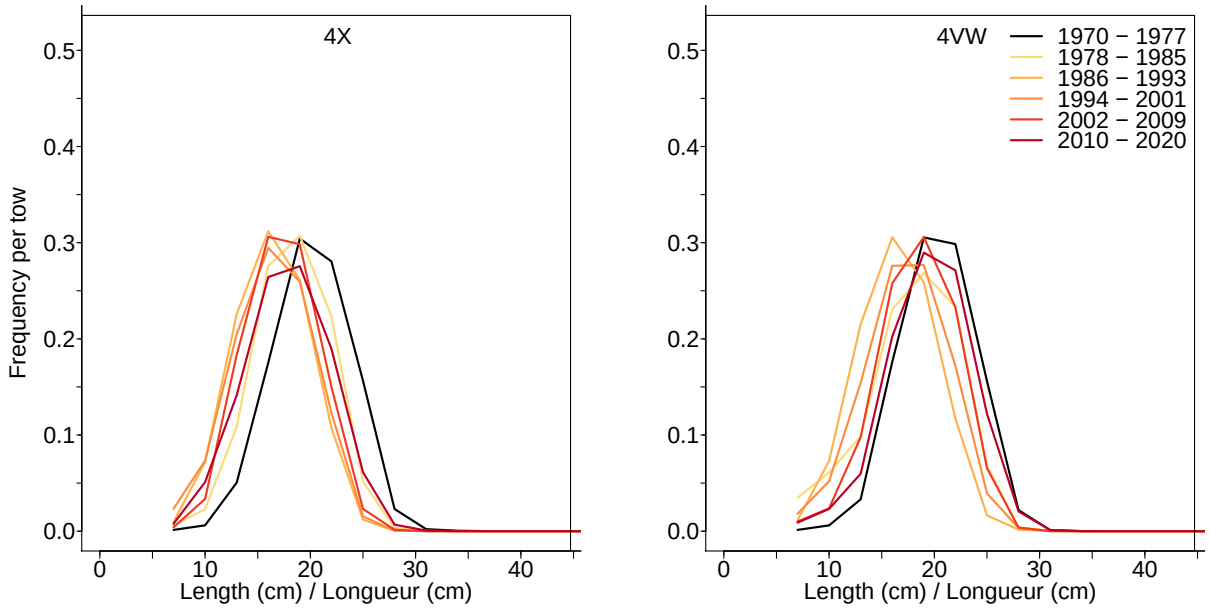


Figure 7.25C. Length frequency distribution in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Northern shortfin squid.

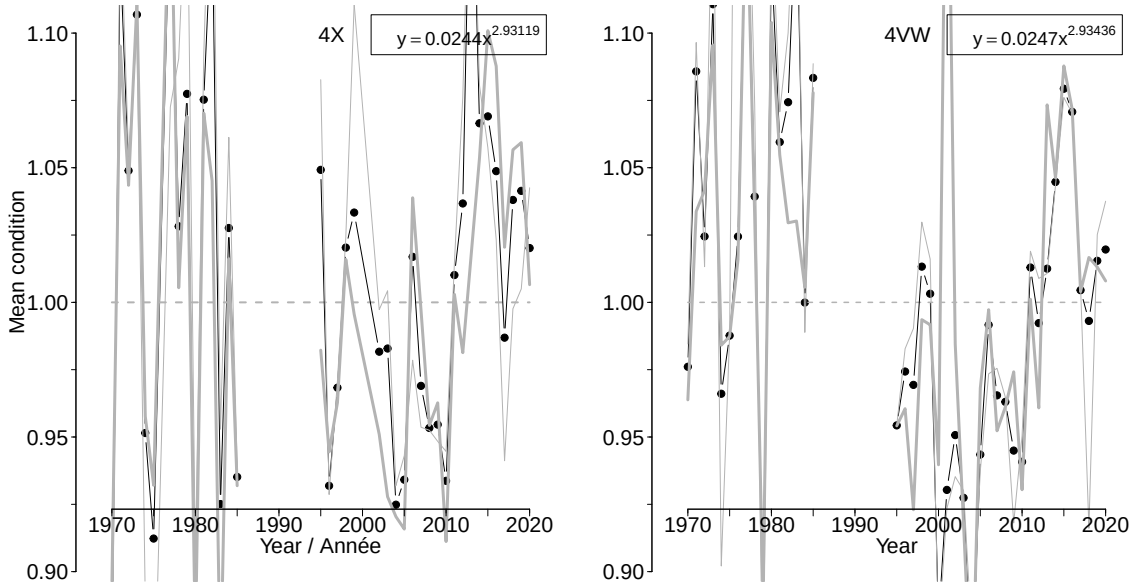
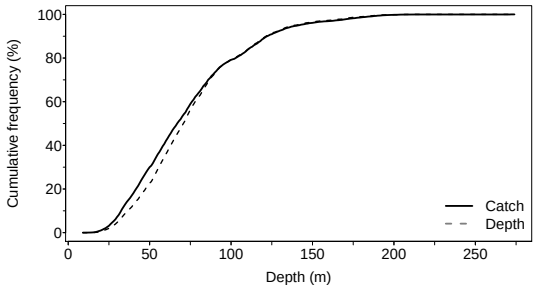
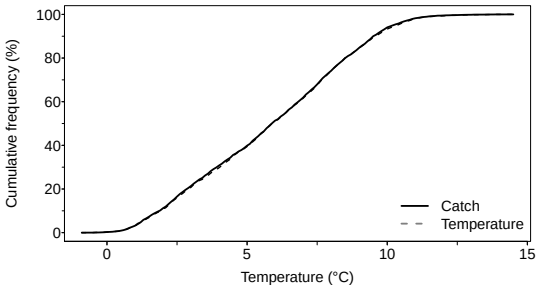
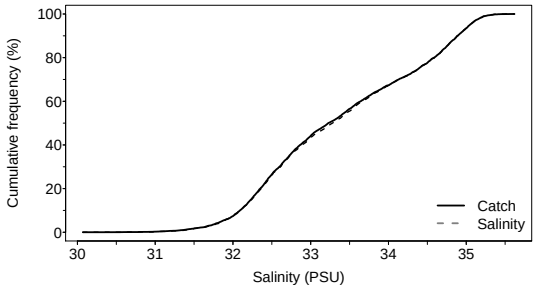


Figure 7.25D. Average fish condition in NAFO units 4X and 4VW for Northern shortfin squid.







Freq	Depth	Temp	Sal
F5	31	1.3	31.00
F25	53	3.5	32.48
F50	71	5.9	33.28
F75	93	8.1	34.39
F95	139	10.0	35.05

Figure 7.25E. Catch distribution by depth, temperature and salinity of Northern shortfin squid.

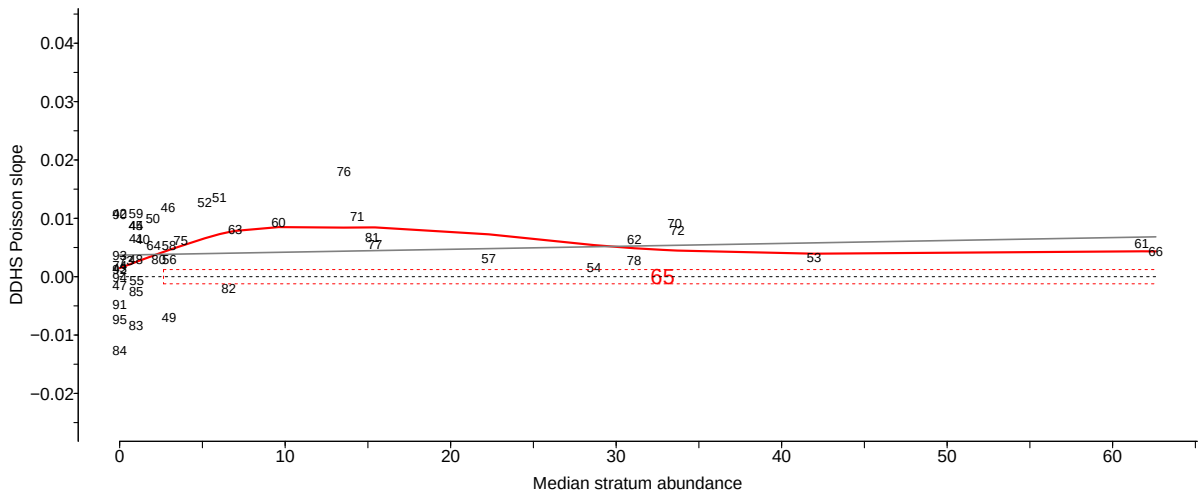


Figure 7.25F. DDHS slopes versus median stratum abundance. The last two digits of each stratum number is shown in the figure for Northern shortfin squid.

7.26 Atlantic hagfish (Myxine du nord) - species code 241 (category LI)

Scientific name: Myxine glutinosa

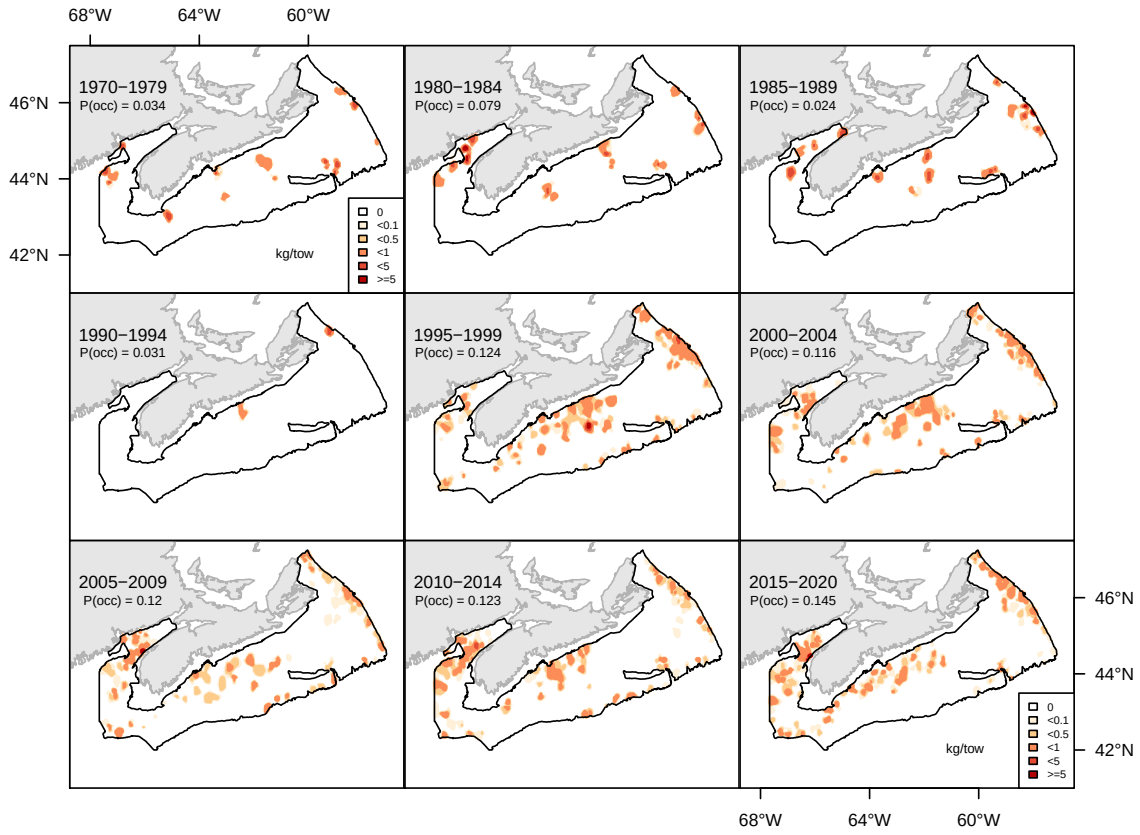


Figure 7.26A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Atlantic hagfish.

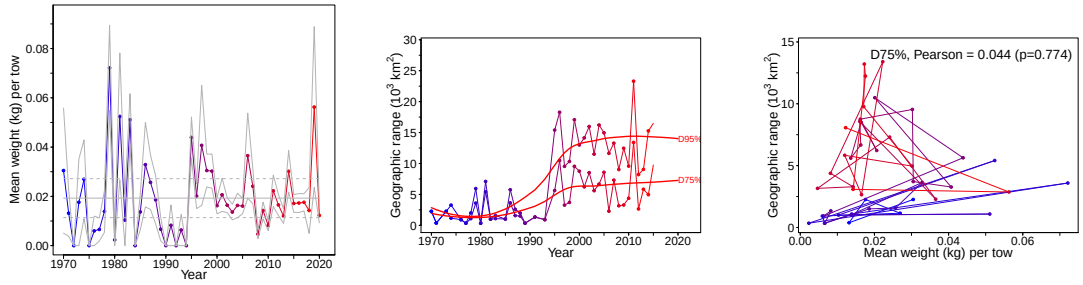


Figure 7.26B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Atlantic hagfish.

7.27 Cusk (Brosme) - species code 15 (category LI)

Scientific name: Brosme brosme

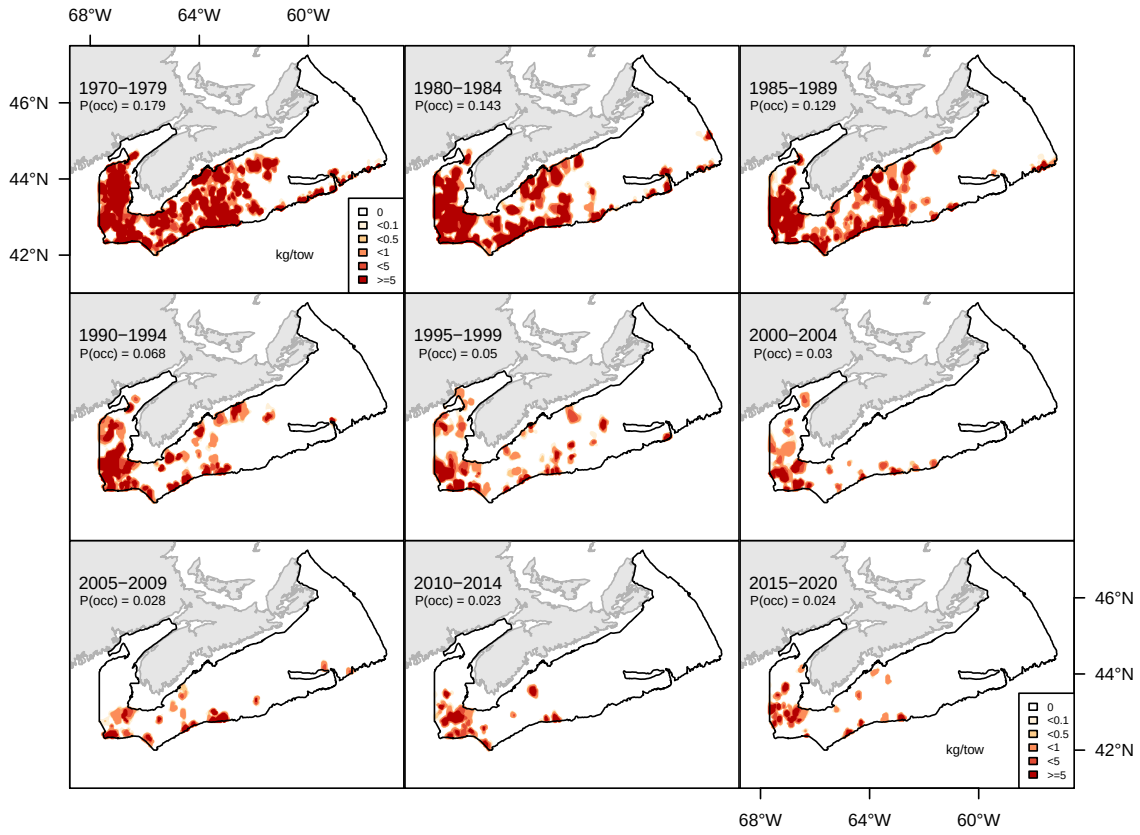


Figure 7.27A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Cusk.

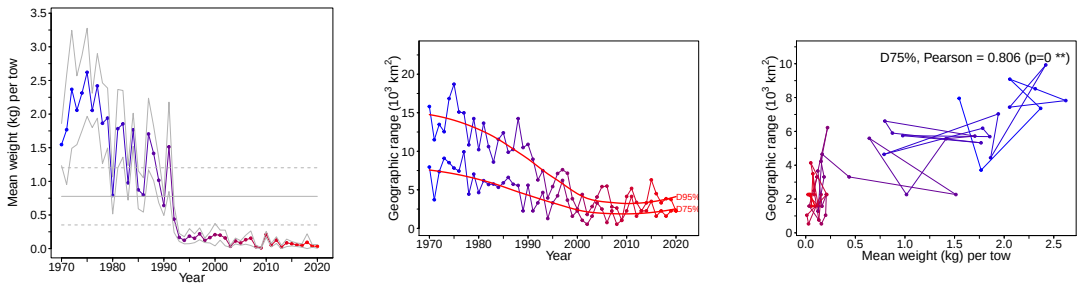


Figure 7.27B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Cusk.

7.28 Longfin hake (Merluche à longues nageoires) - species code 112 (category LI)

Scientific name: Phycis chesteri

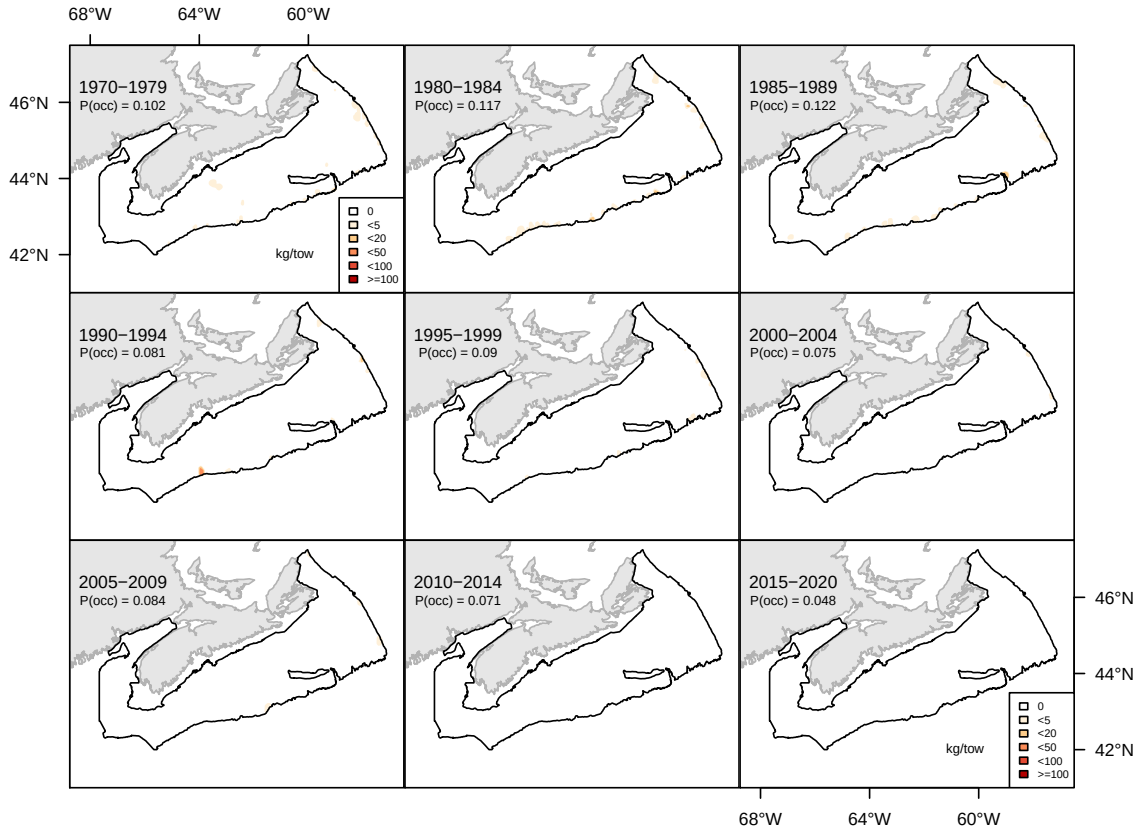


Figure 7.28A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Longfin hake.

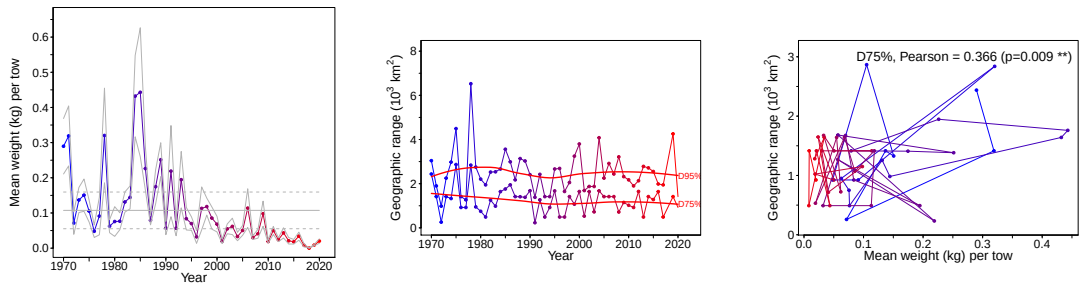


Figure 7.28B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Longfin hake.

7.29 Fourbeard rockling (Motelle à quatre barbillons) - species code 114 (category LI)

Scientific name: Enchelyopus cimbrius

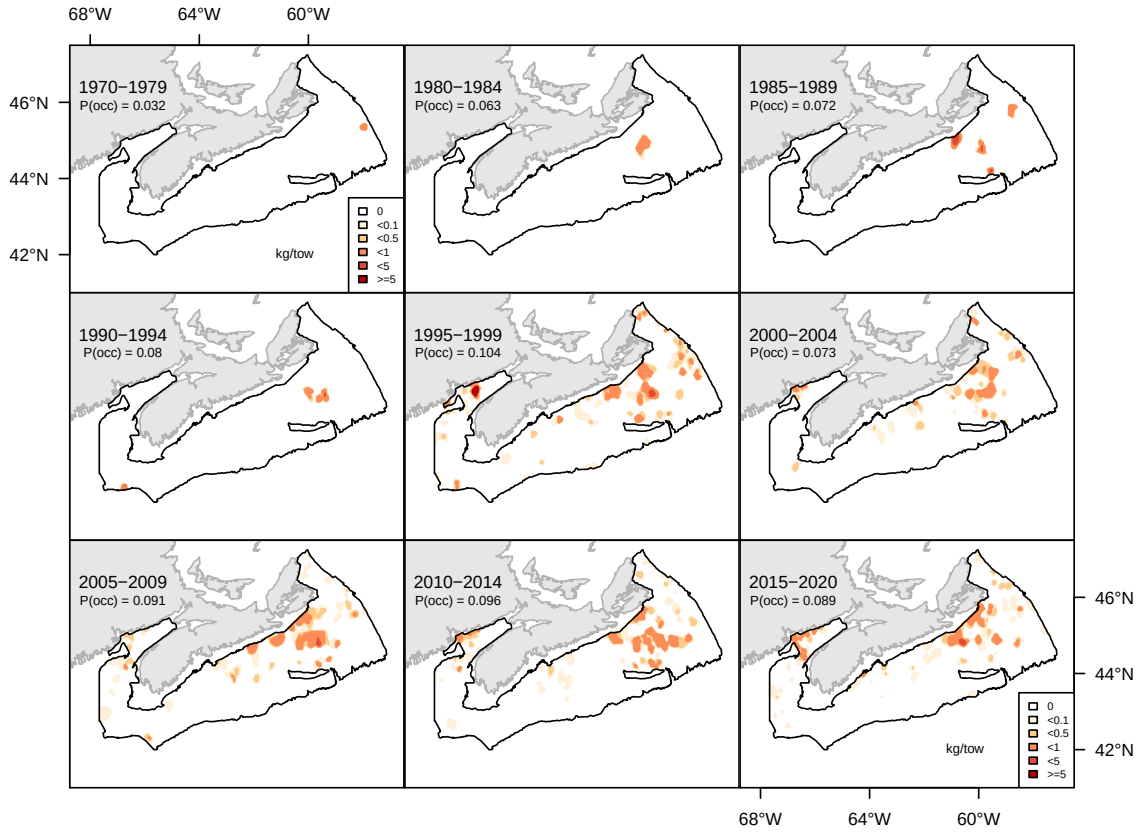


Figure 7.29A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Fourbeard rockling.

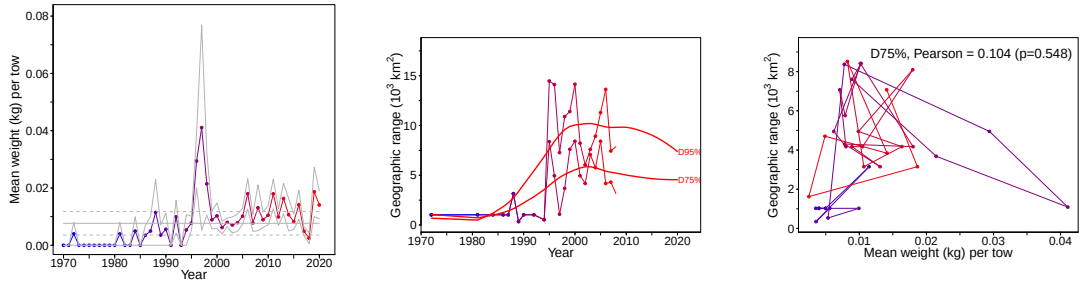


Figure 7.29B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Fourbeard rockling.

7.30 Marlin-spike grenadier (Grenadier du Grand Banc) - species code 410 (category LI)

Scientific name: Nezumia bairdii

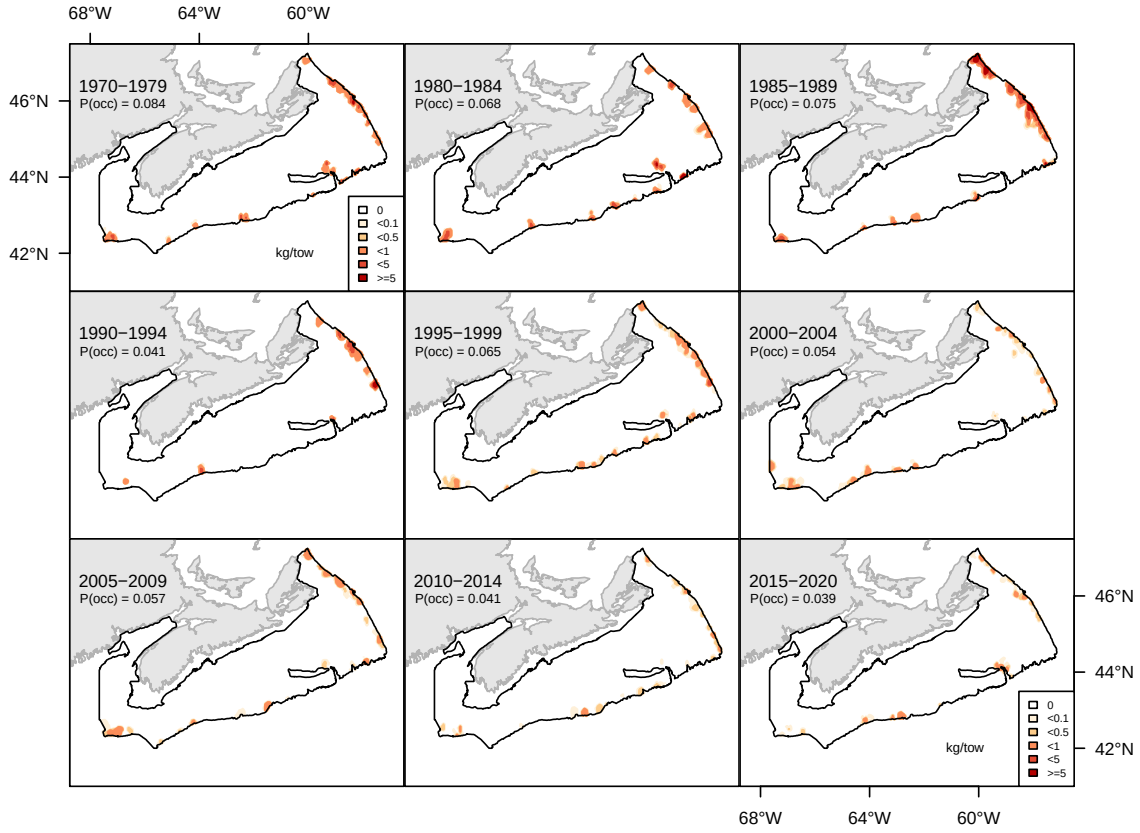


Figure 7.30A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Marlin-spike grenadier.

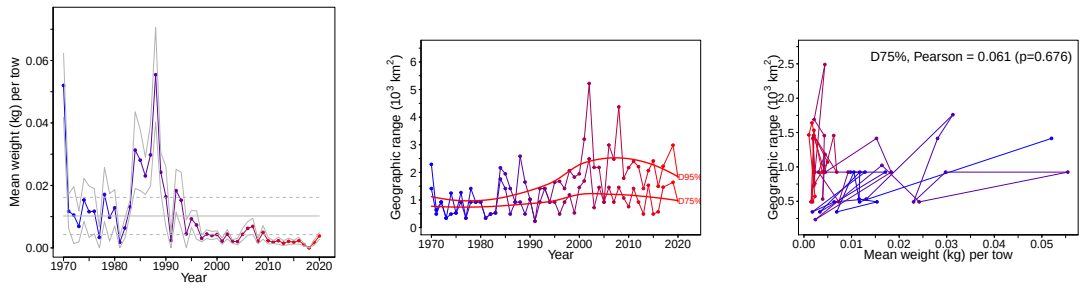


Figure 7.30B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Marlin-spike grenadier.

7.31 Blackbelly rosefish (Sébaste chèvre) - species code 123 (category LI)

Scientific name: Helicolenus dactylopterus

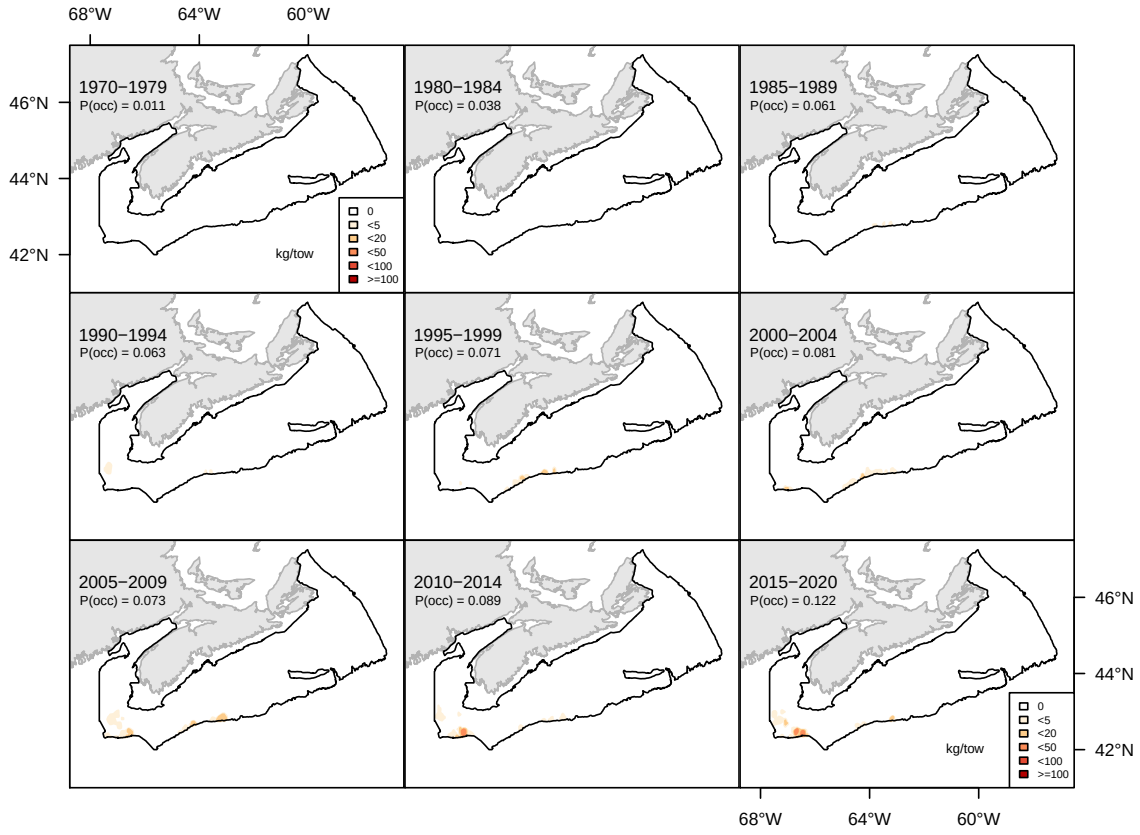


Figure 7.31A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Blackbelly rosefish.

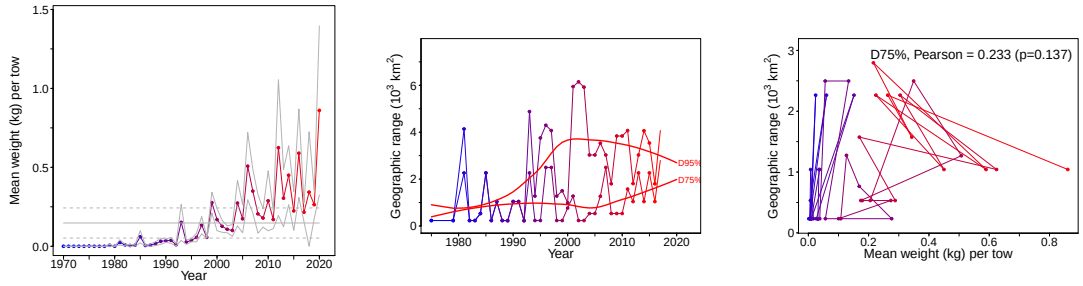


Figure 7.31B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Blackbelly rosefish.

7.32 Arctic hookear sculpin (Hameçon neigeux) - species code 306 (category LI)

Scientific name: Artediellus uncinatus

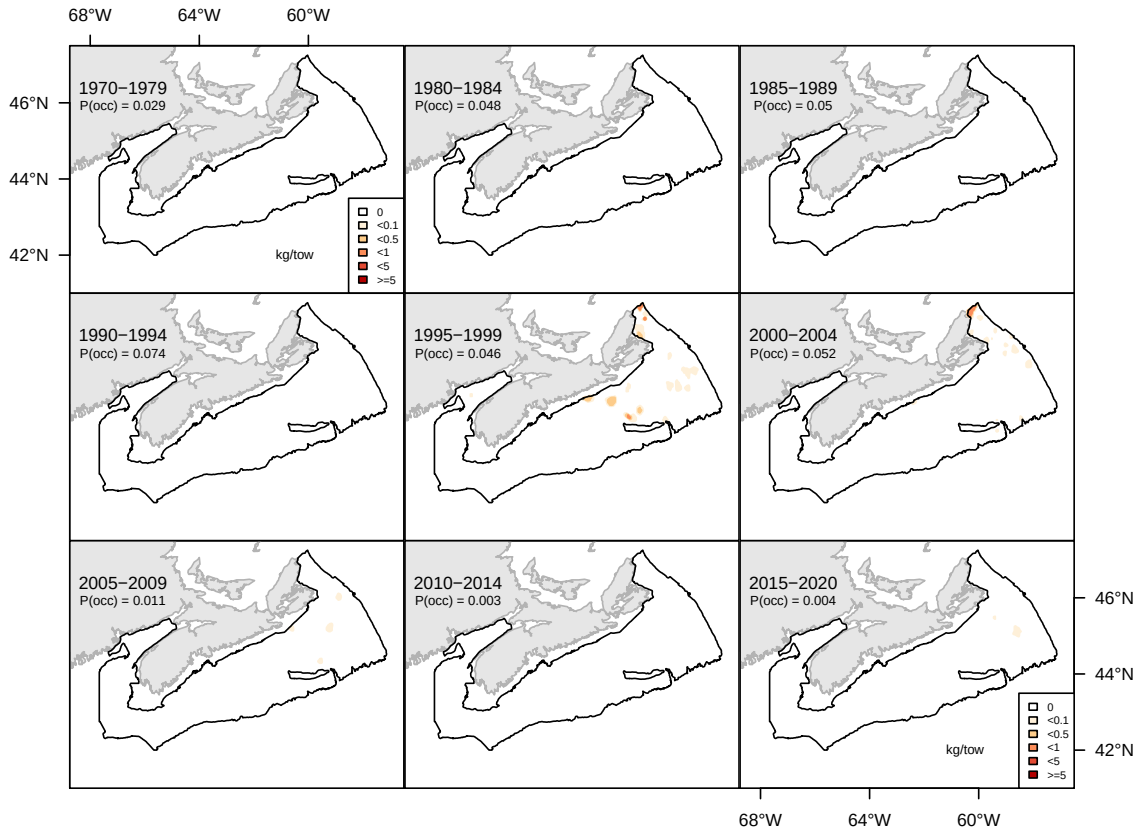


Figure 7.32A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Arctic hookear sculpin.

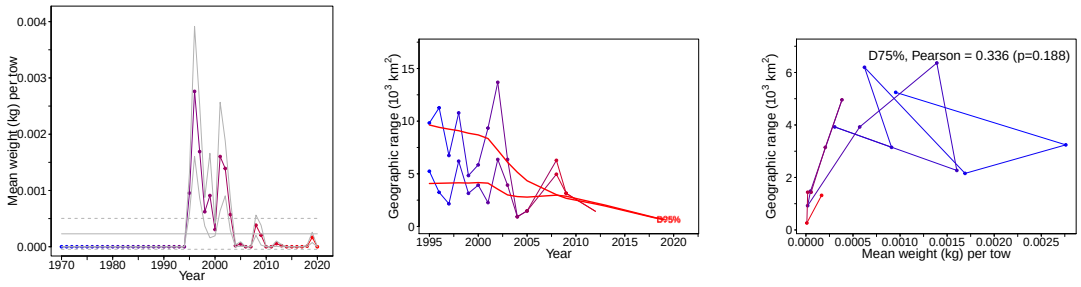


Figure 7.32B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Arctic hookear sculpin.

7.33 Atlantic poacher (Agone atlantique) - species code 350 (category LI)

Scientific name: Leptagonus decagonus

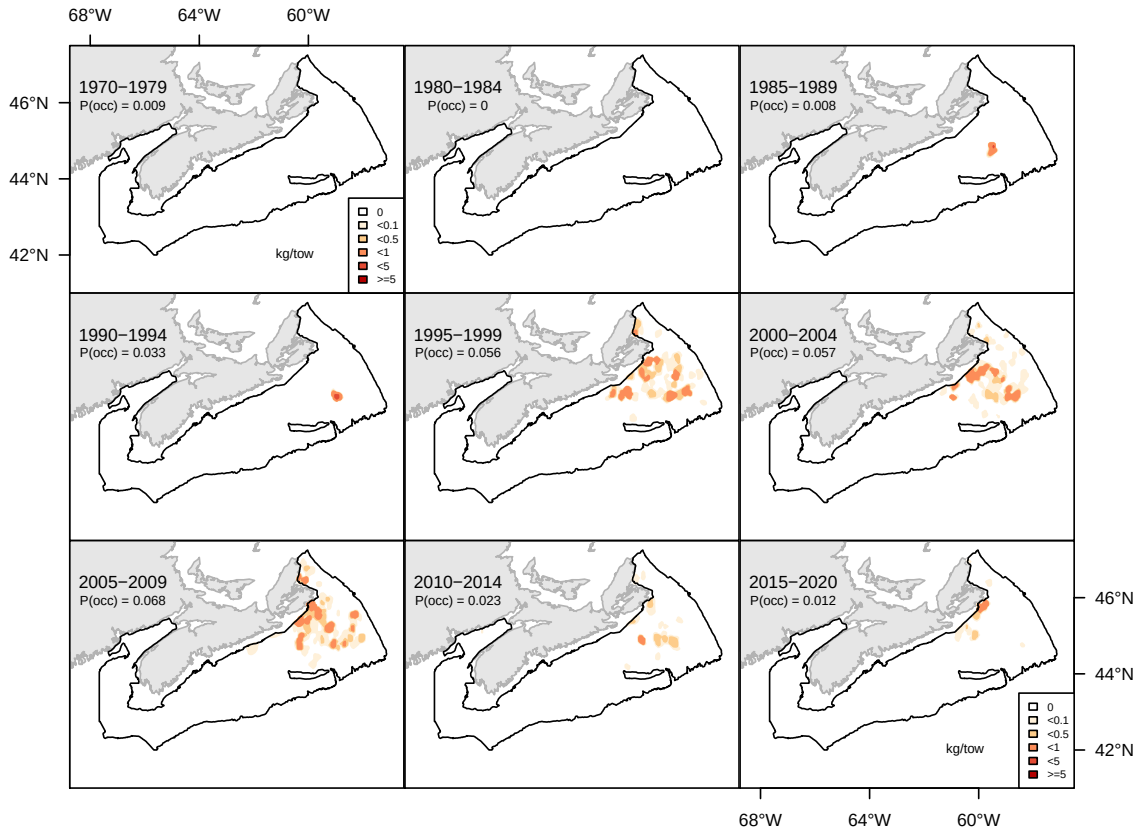


Figure 7.33A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Atlantic poacher.

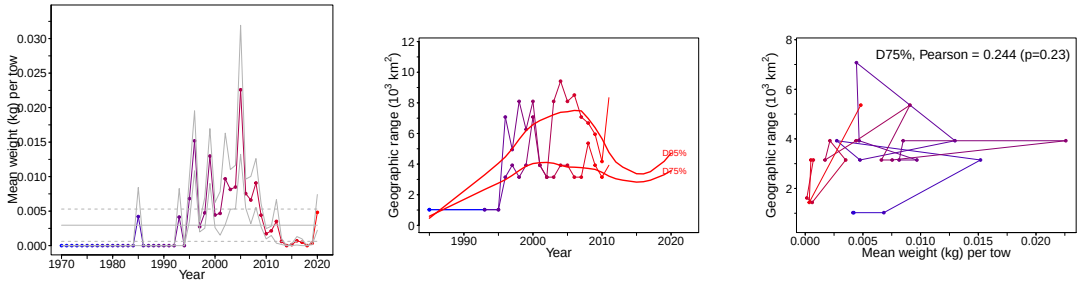


Figure 7.33B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Atlantic poacher.

7.34 Lumpfish (Lompe) - species code 501 (category LI)

Scientific name: Cyclopterus lumpus

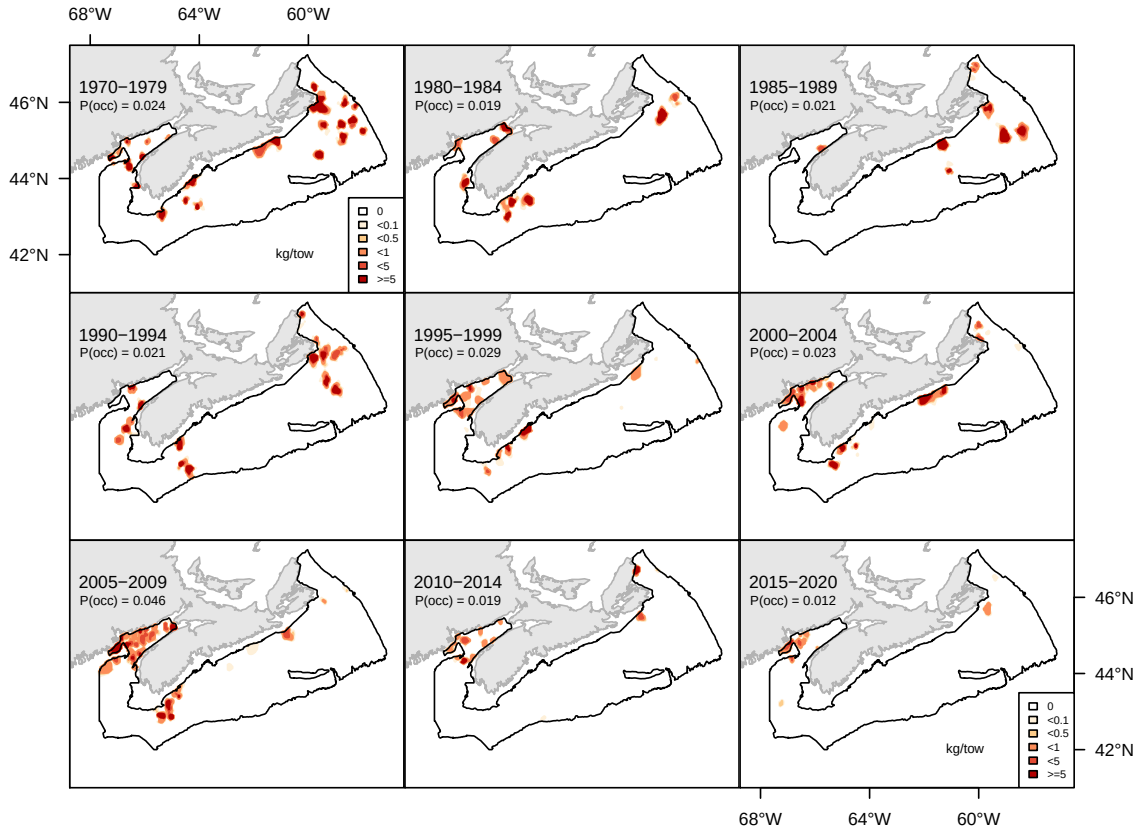


Figure 7.34A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Lumpfish.

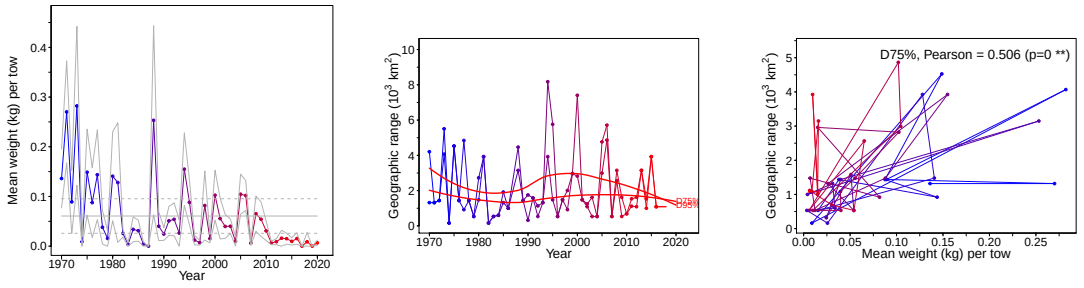


Figure 7.34B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Lumpfish.

7.35 Atlantic spiny lumpsucker (Petite poule de mer atlantique) - species code 502 (category LI)

Scientific name: Eumicrotremus spinosus

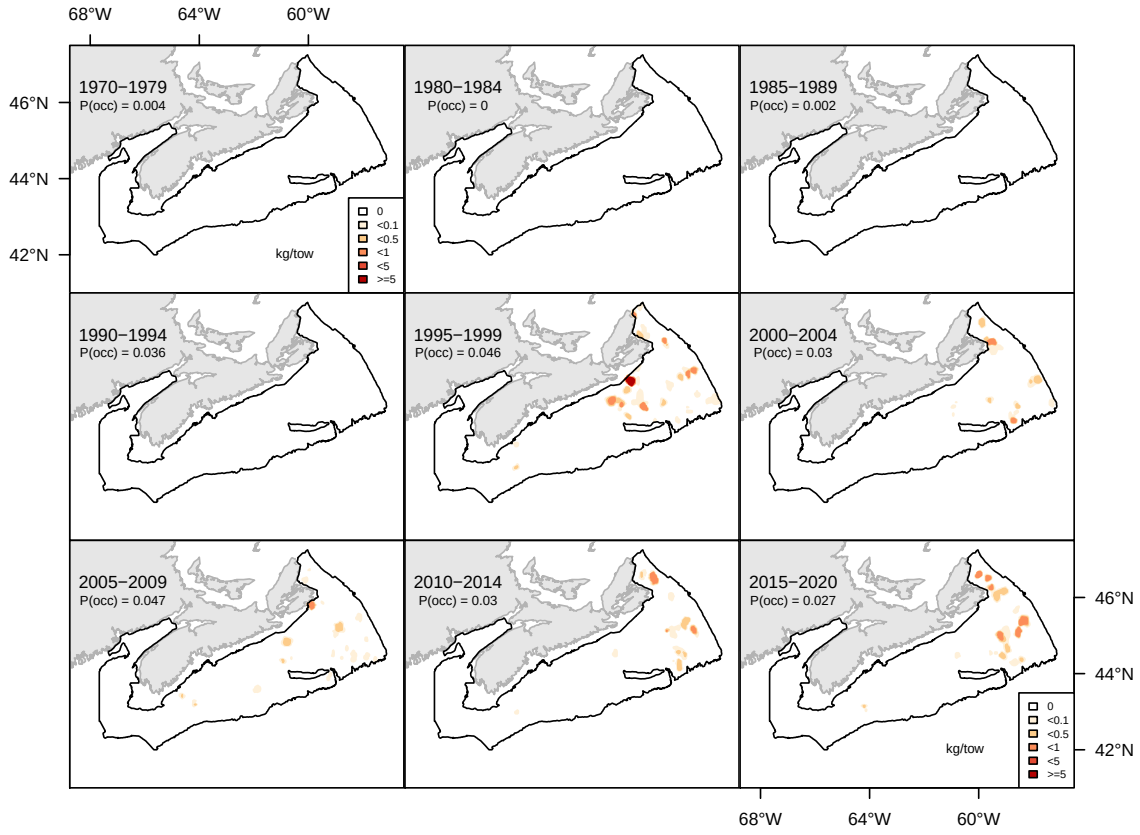


Figure 7.35A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Atlantic spiny lumpsucker.

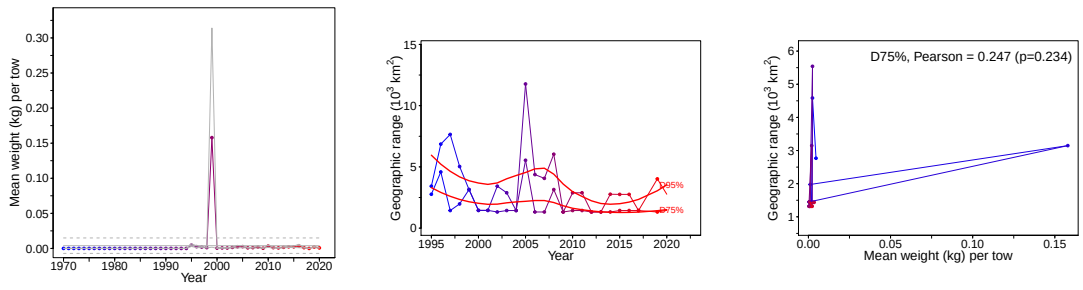


Figure 7.35B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Atlantic spiny lumpsucker.

7.36 Atlantic hookear sculpin (Hameçon atlantique) - species code 880 (category LI)

Scientific name: Artediellus atlanticus

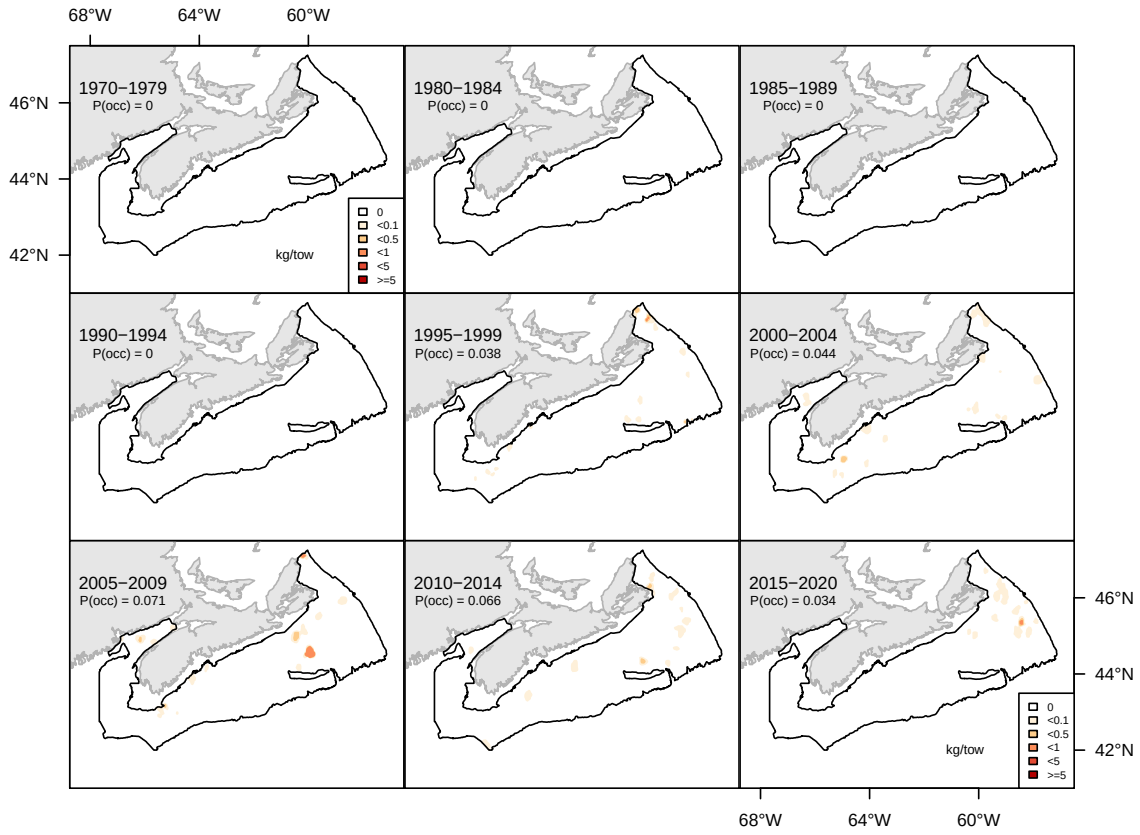


Figure 7.36A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Atlantic hookear sculpin.

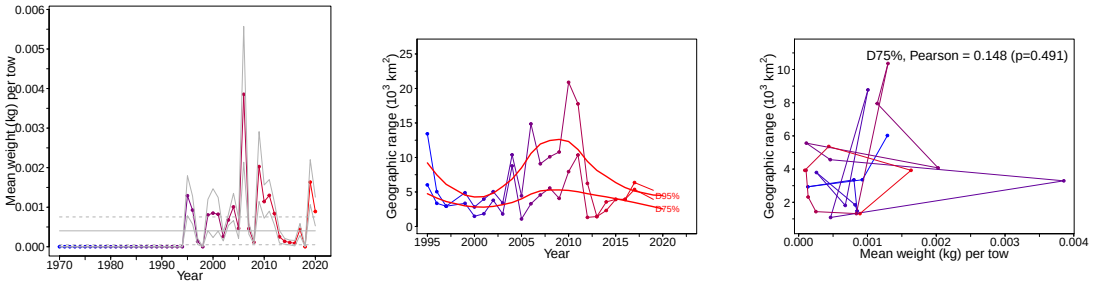


Figure 7.36B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Atlantic hookear sculpin.

7.37 Greenland halibut (Flétan noir) - species code 31 (category LI)

Scientific name: Reinhardtius hippoglossoides

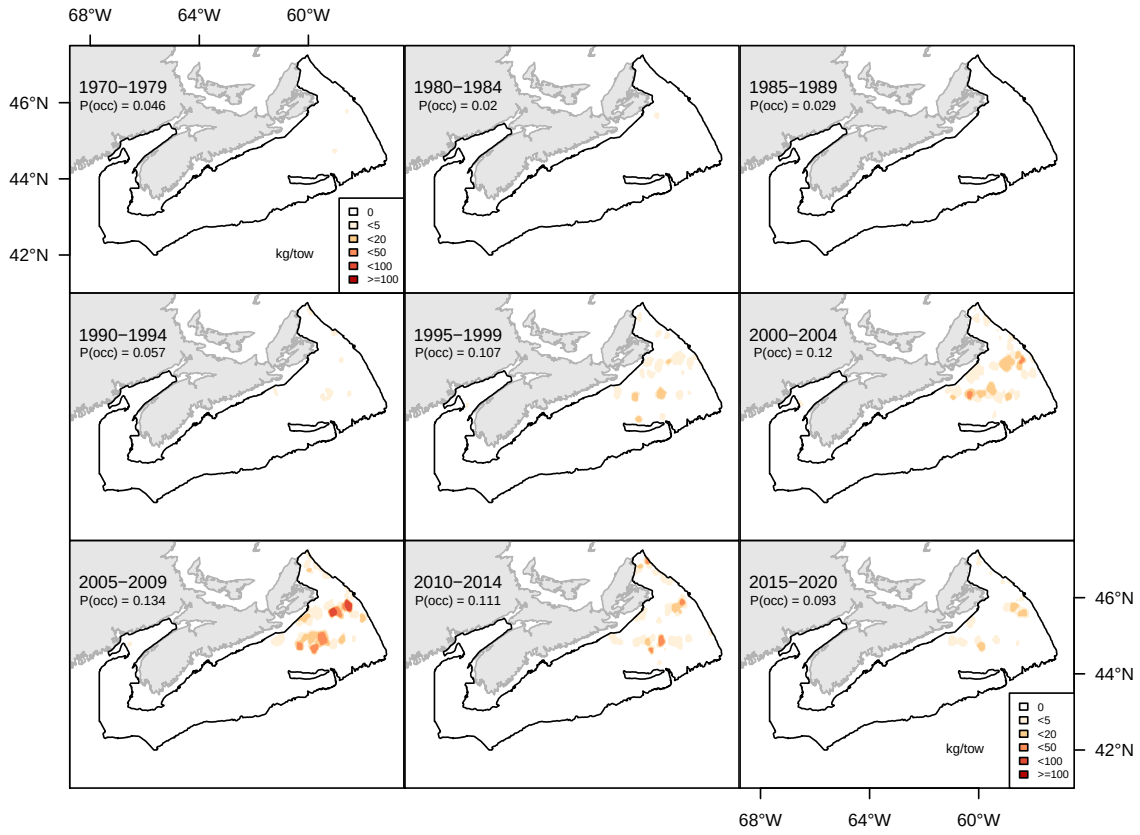


Figure 7.37A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Greenland halibut.

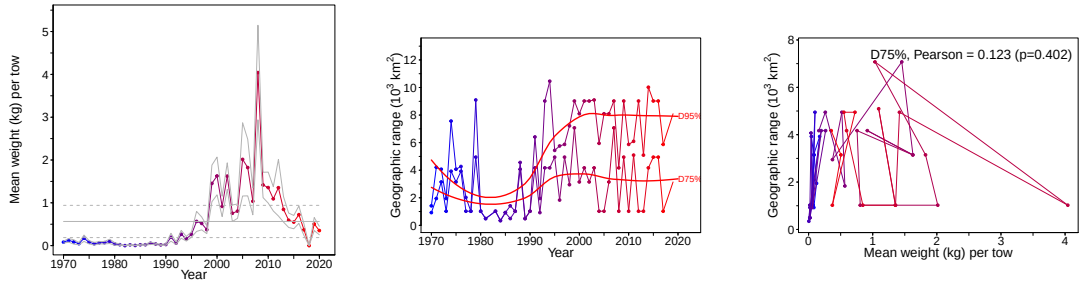


Figure 7.37B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Greenland halibut.

7.38 Gulf Stream flounder (Plie du Gulf Stream) - species code 44 (category LI)

Scientific name: Citharichthys arctifrons

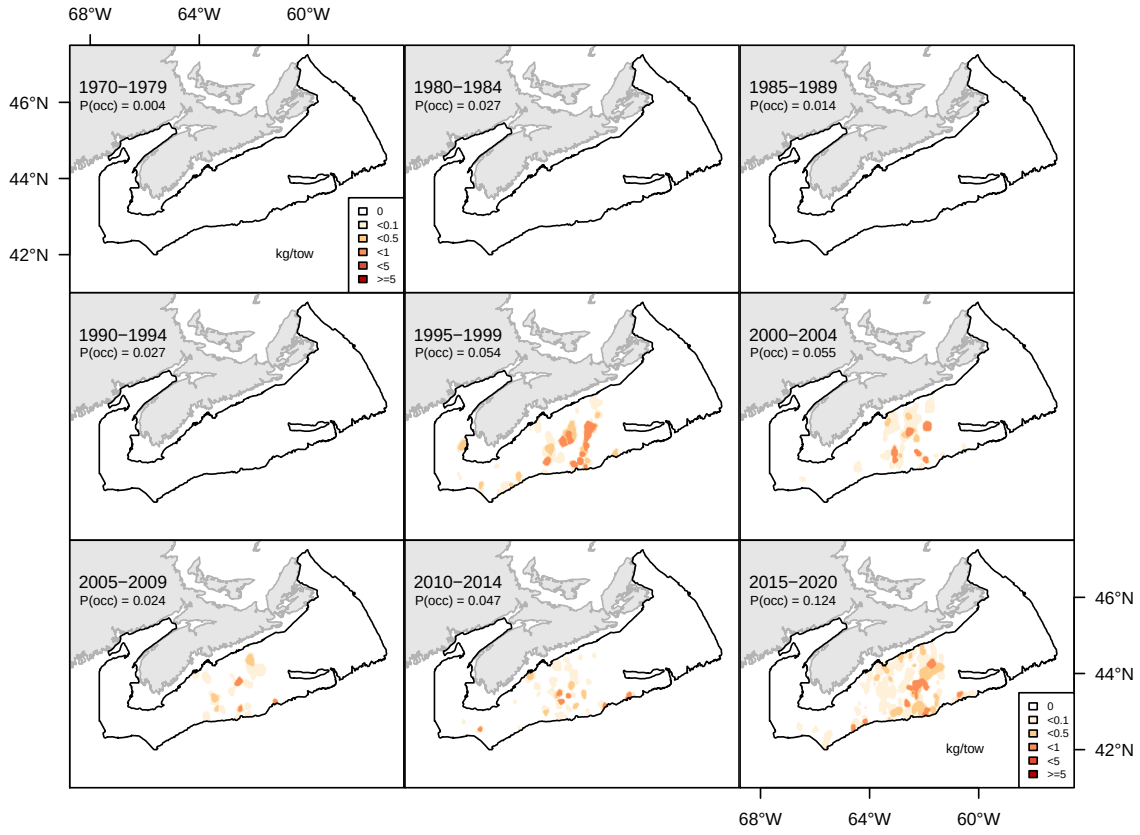


Figure 7.38A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Gulf Stream flounder.

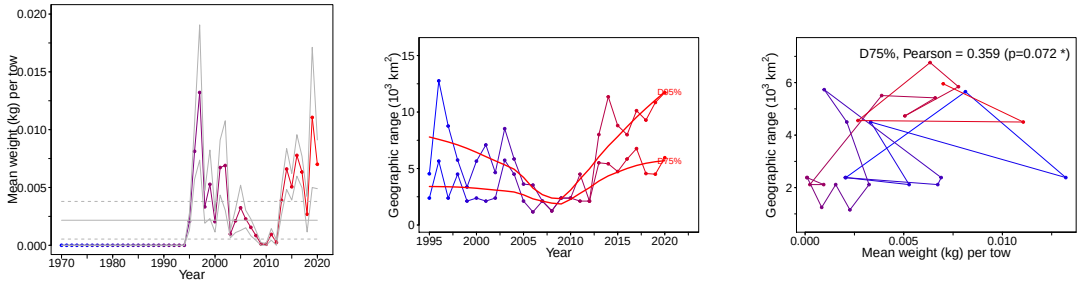


Figure 7.38B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Gulf Stream flounder.

7.39 Atlantic mackerel (Maquereau commun) - species code 70 (category LI)

Scientific name: Scomber scombrus

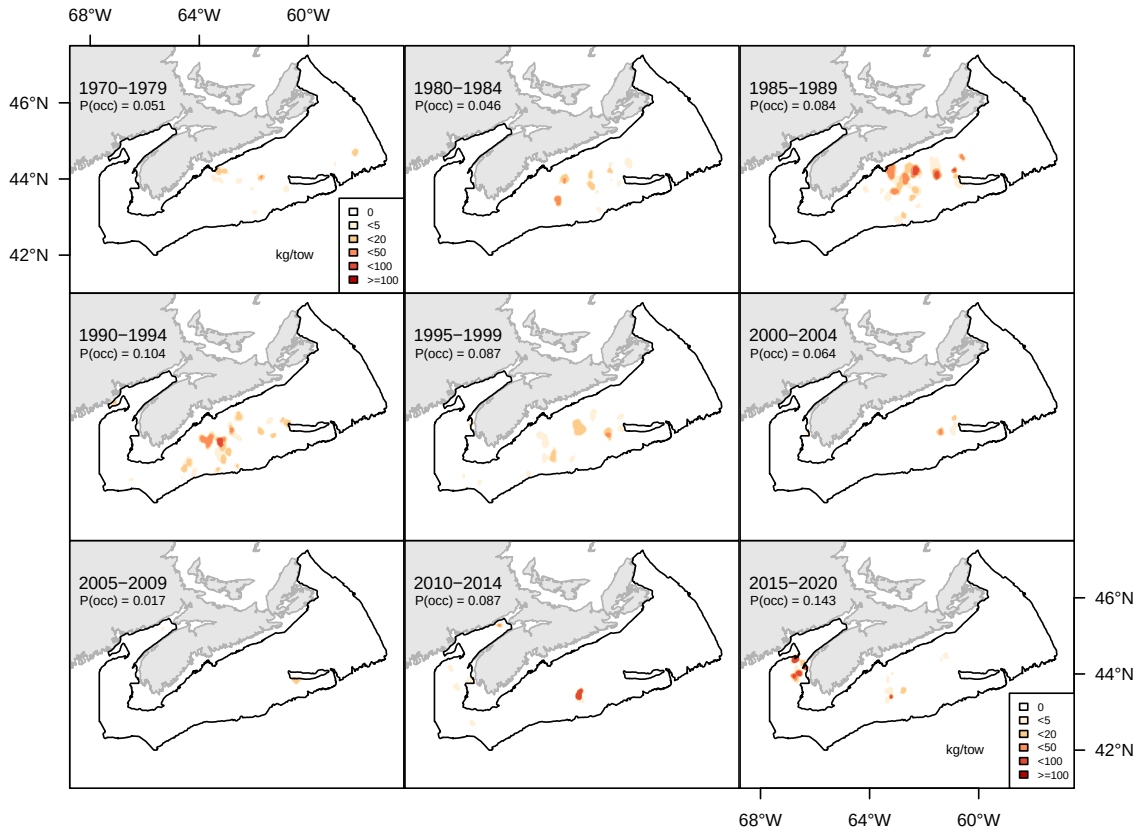


Figure 7.39A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Atlantic mackerel.

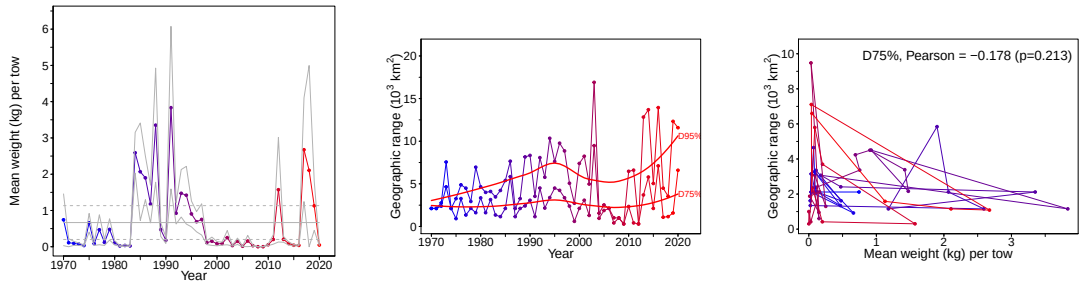


Figure 7.39B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Atlantic mackerel.

7.40 Sand lance (Lançon) - species code 610 (category LI)

Scientific name: Ammodytes dubius

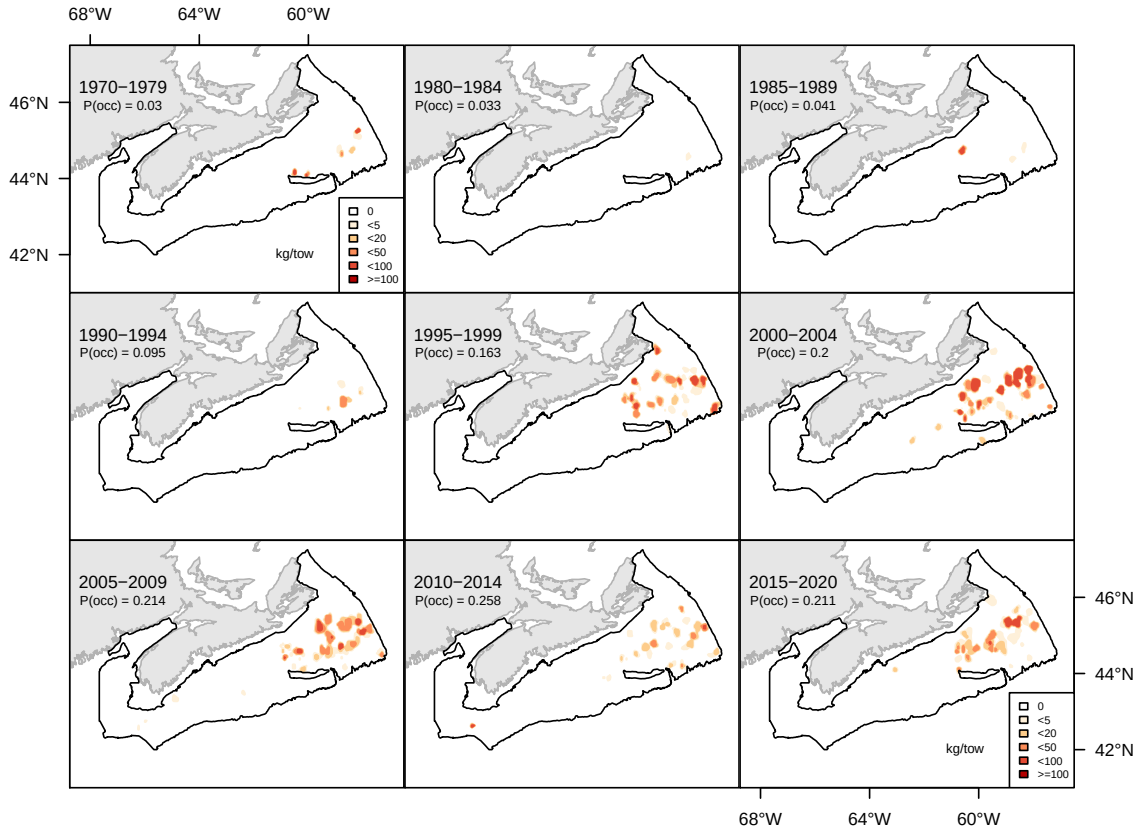


Figure 7.40A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Sand lance.

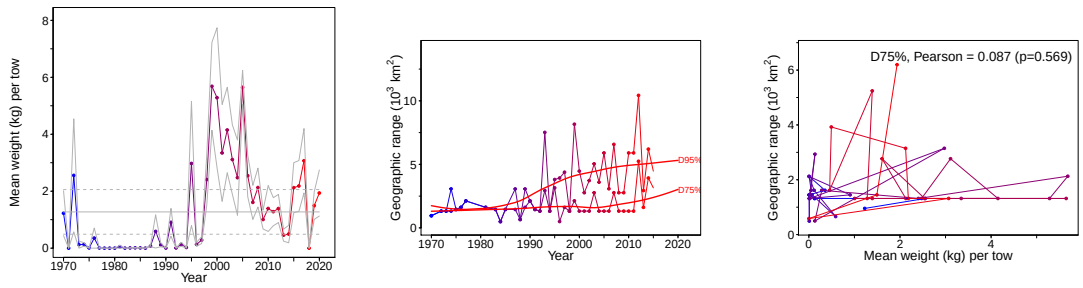


Figure 7.40B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Sand lance.

7.41 Snakeblenny (Lompénie-serpent) - species code 622 (category LI)

Scientific name: Lumpenus lampretaeformis

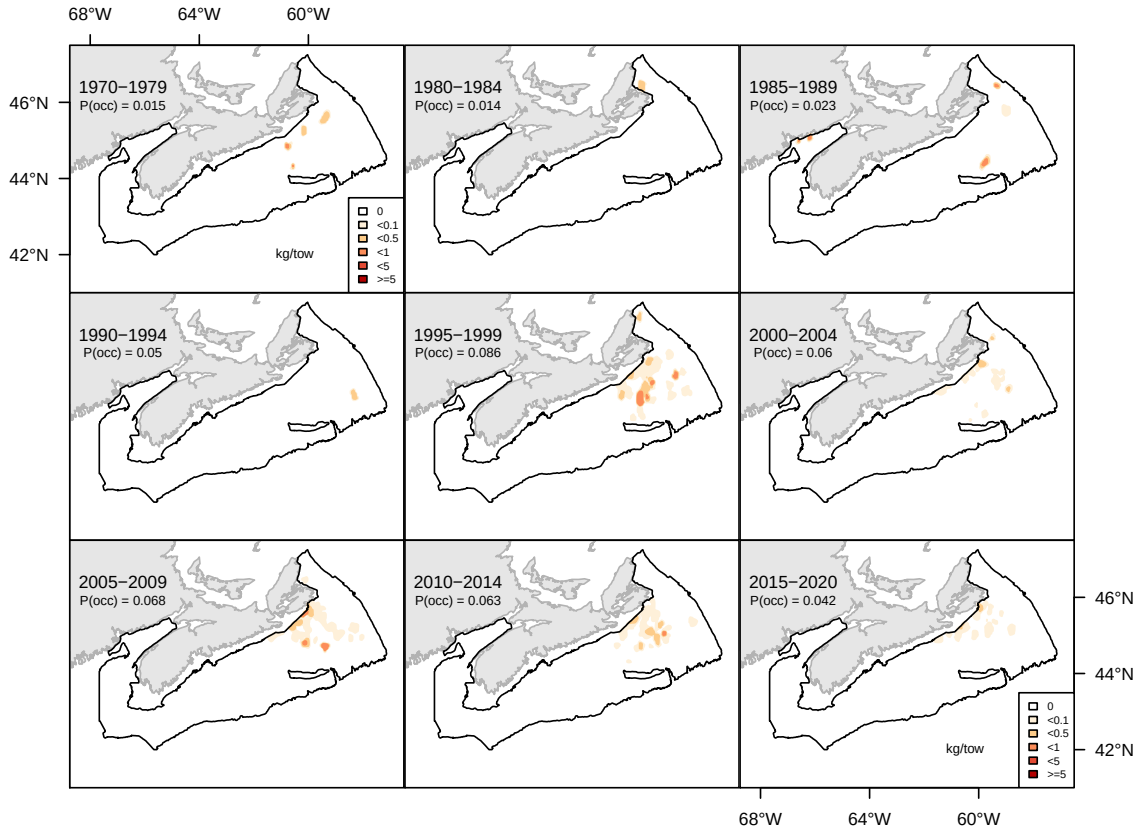


Figure 7.41A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Snakeblenny.

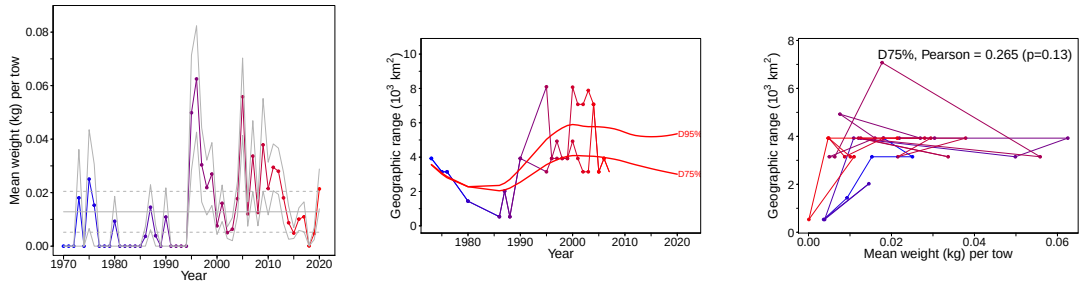


Figure 7.41B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Snakeblenny.

7.42 Daubed shanny (Lompénie tachetée) - species code 623 (category LI)

Scientific name: Leptoclinus maculatus

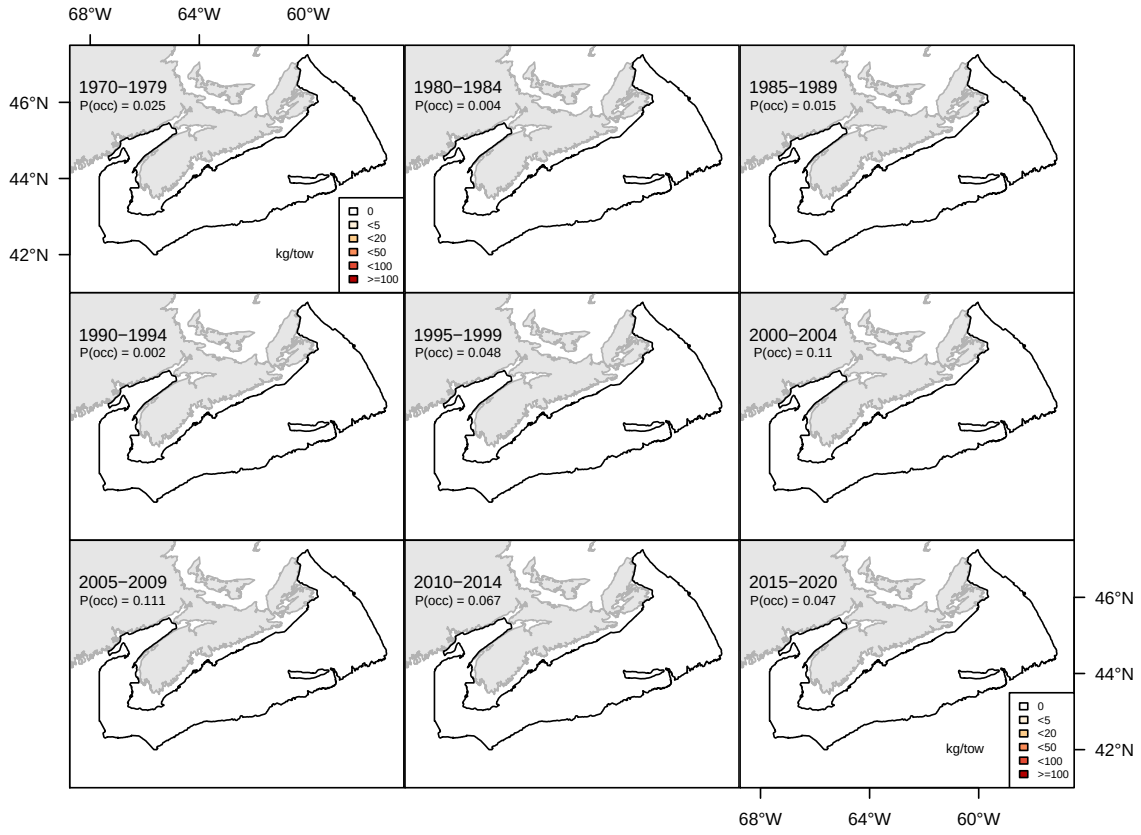


Figure 7.42A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Daubed shanny.

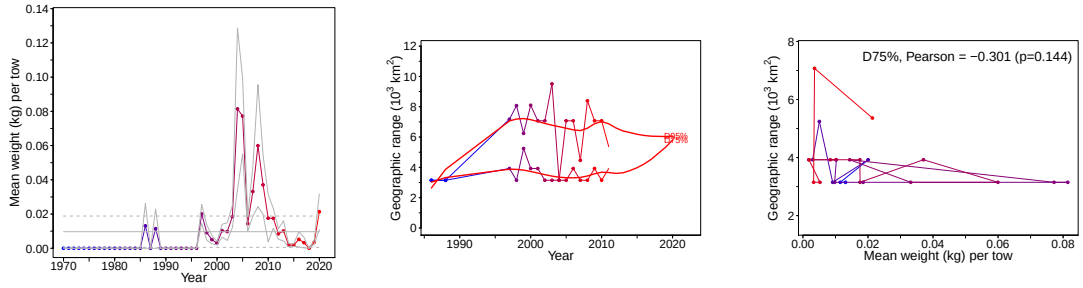


Figure 7.42B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Daubed shanny.

7.43 Vahl's eelpout (Lycode à carreaux) - species code 647 (category LI)

Scientific name: Lycodes vahlii

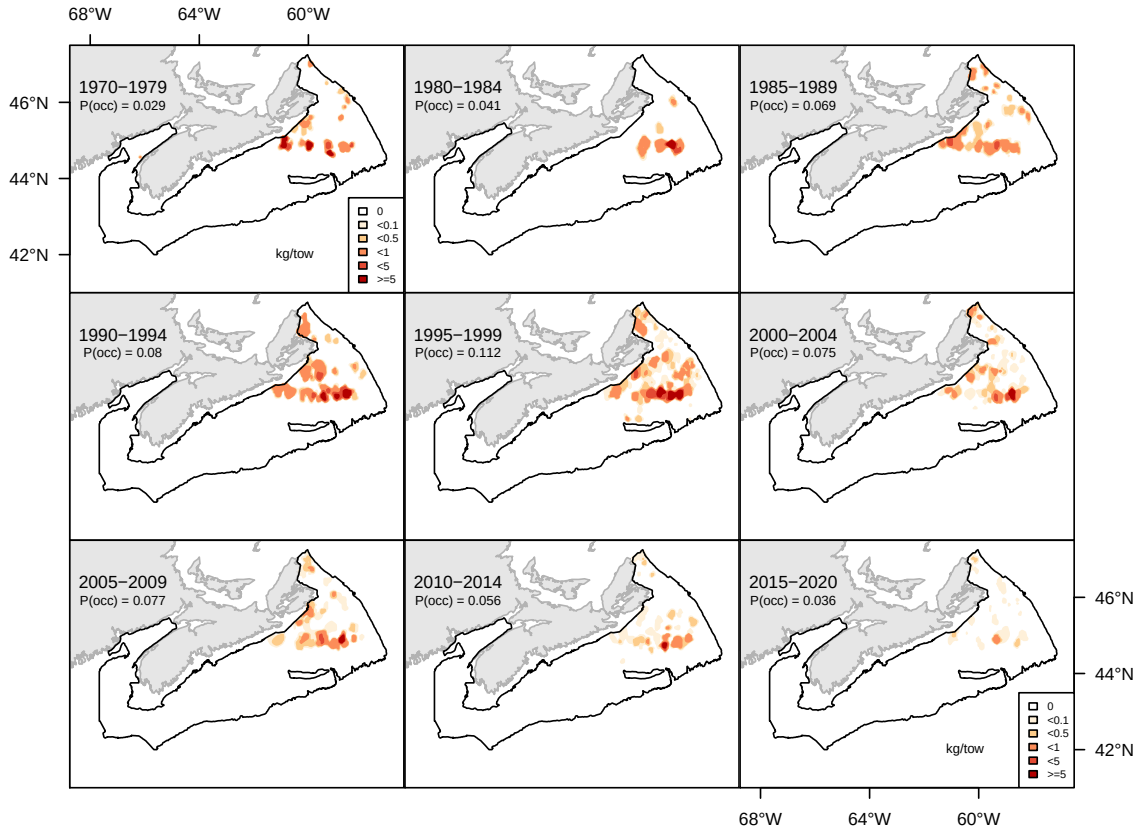


Figure 7.43A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Vahl's eelpout.

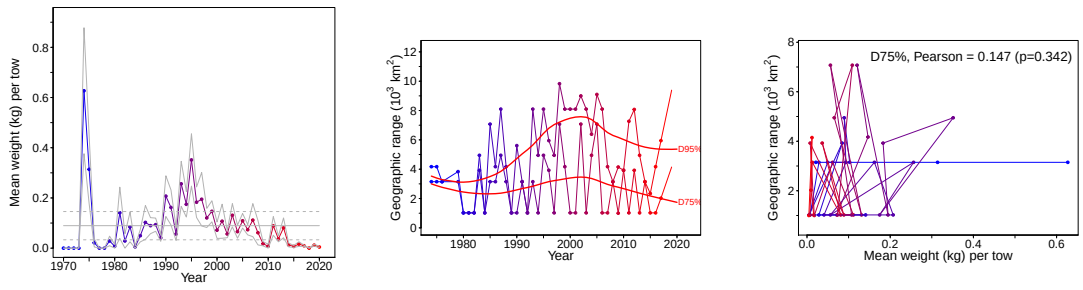


Figure 7.43B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Vahl's eelpout.

7.44 Atlantic butterfish (Stromaté fossette) - species code 701 (category LI)

Scientific name: Peprilus triacanthus

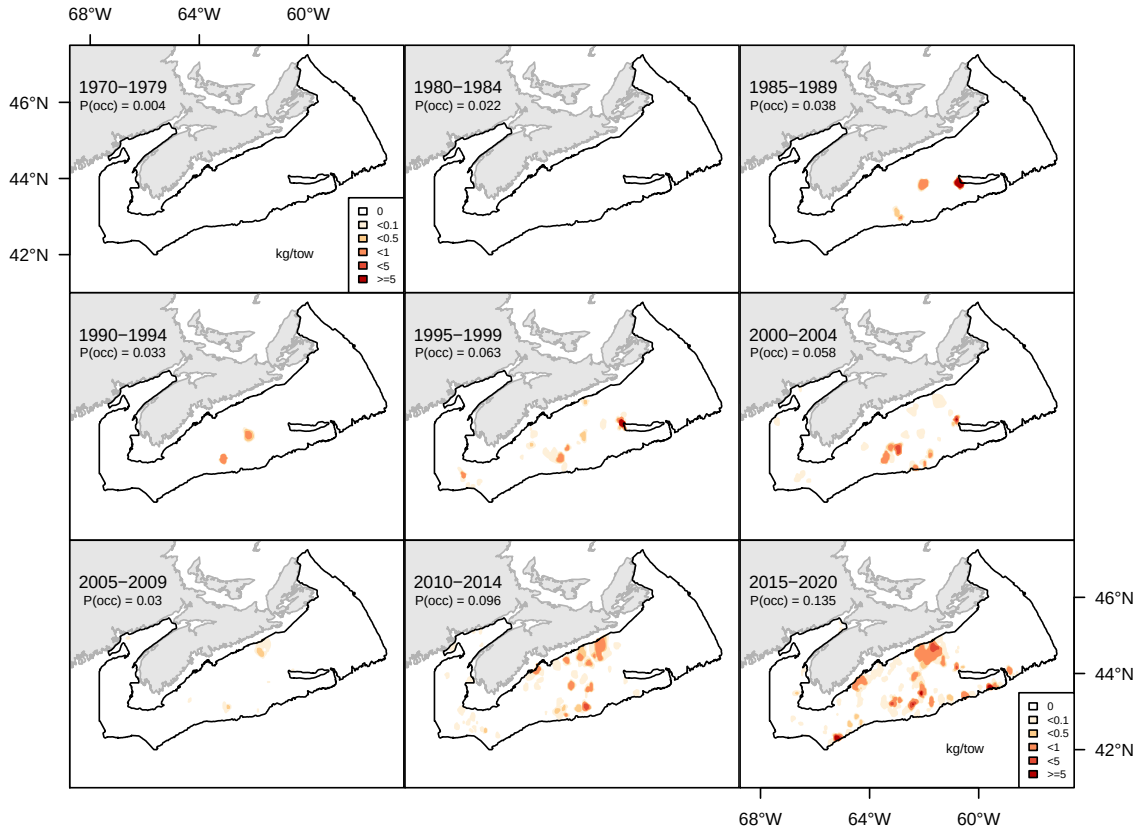


Figure 7.44A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Atlantic butterfish.

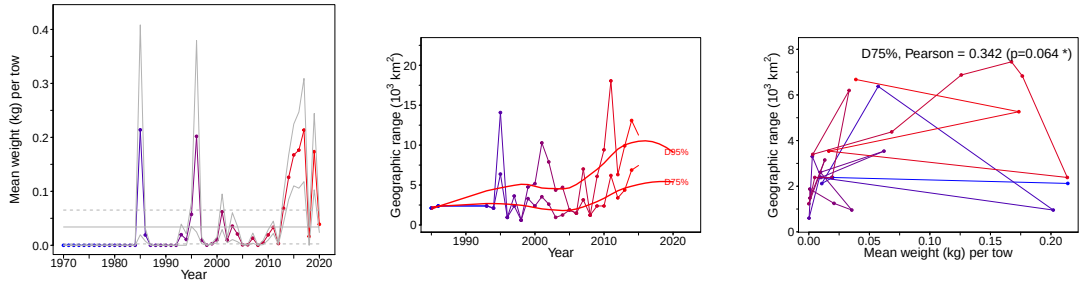


Figure 7.44B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Atlantic butterfish.

7.45 American shad (Alose savoureuse) - species code 61 (category LI)

Scientific name: Alosa sapidissima

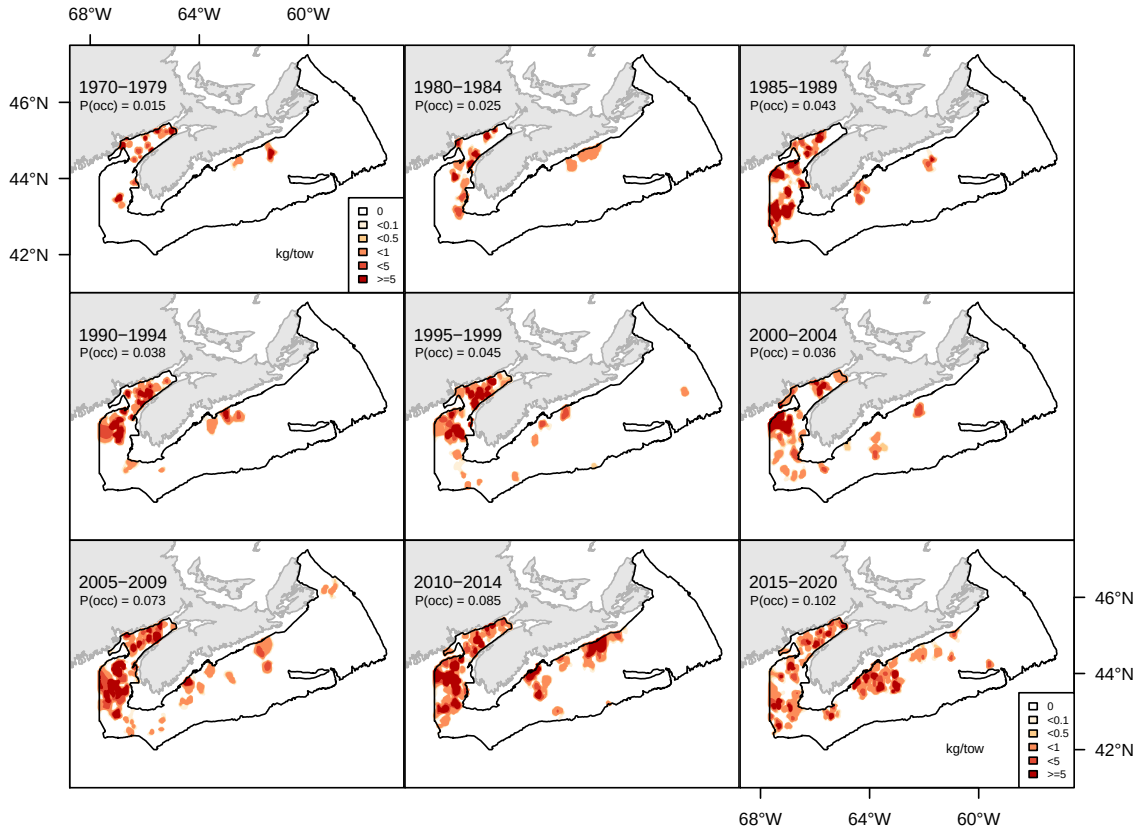


Figure 7.45A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for American shad.

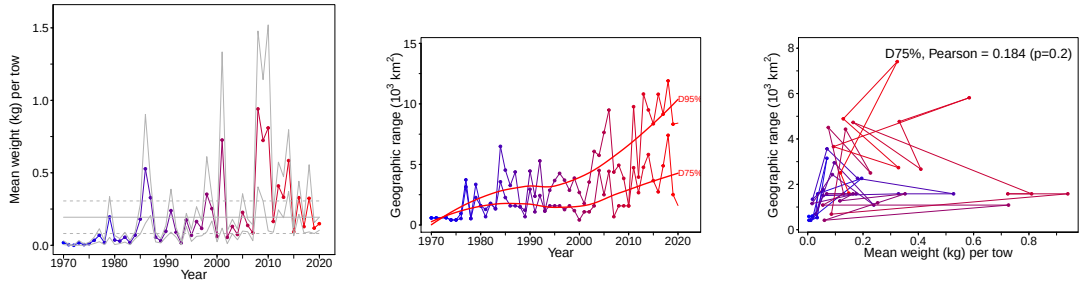


Figure 7.45B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of American shad.

7.46 Alewife (Gaspareau) - species code 62 (category LI)

Scientific name: Alosa pseudoharengus

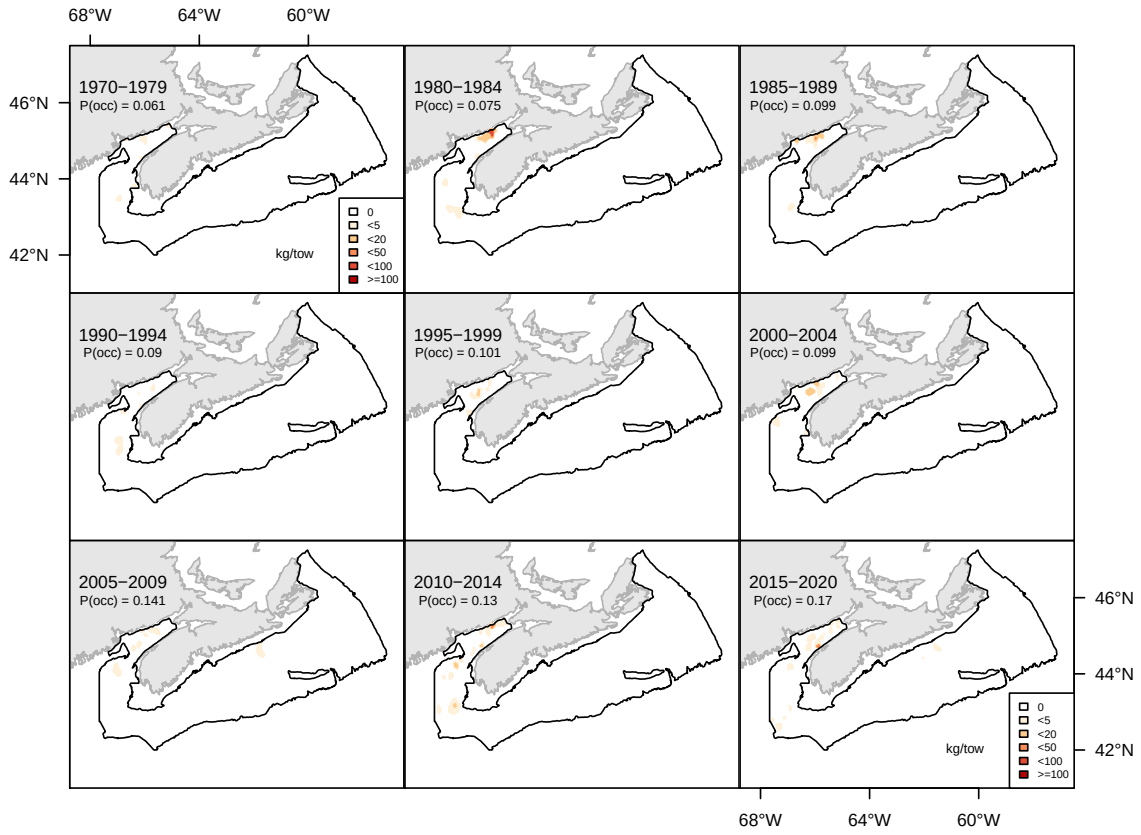


Figure 7.46A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Alewife.

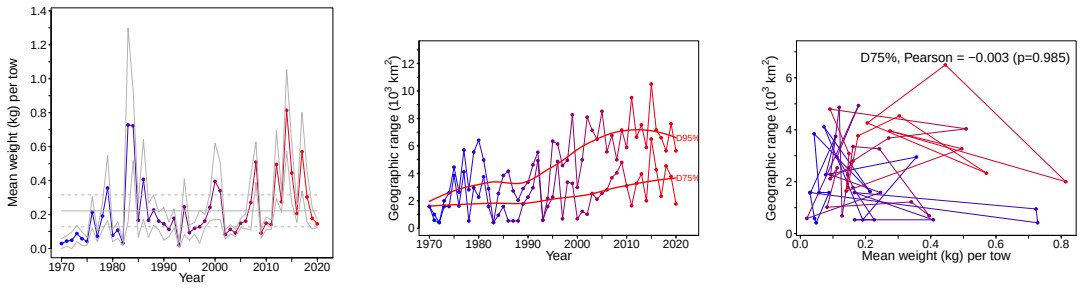


Figure 7.46B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Alewife.

7.47 Capelin (Capelan) - species code 64 (category LI)

Scientific name: Mallotus villosus

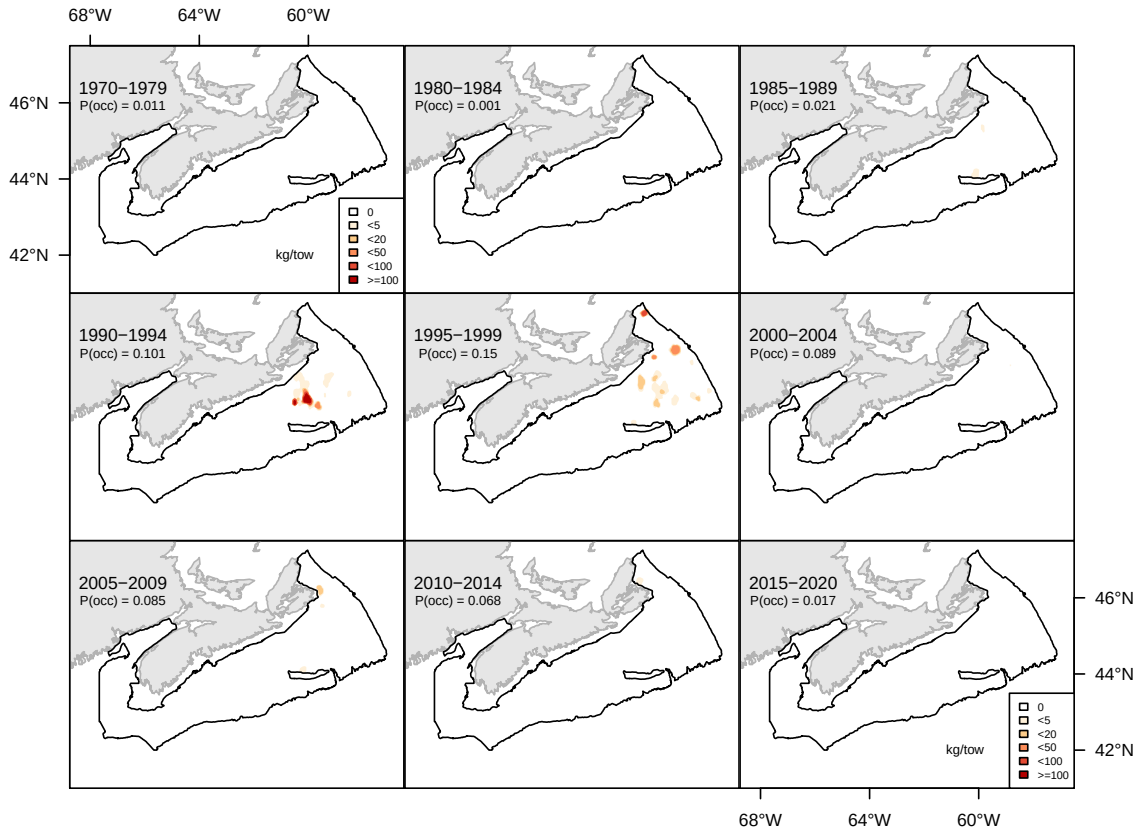


Figure 7.47A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Capelin.

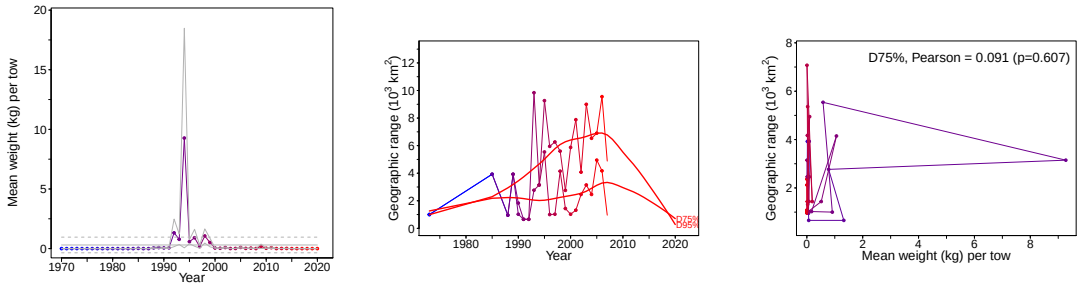


Figure 7.47B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Capelin.

7.48 Greater argentine (Grande argentine) - species code 160 (category LI)

Scientific name: Argentina silus

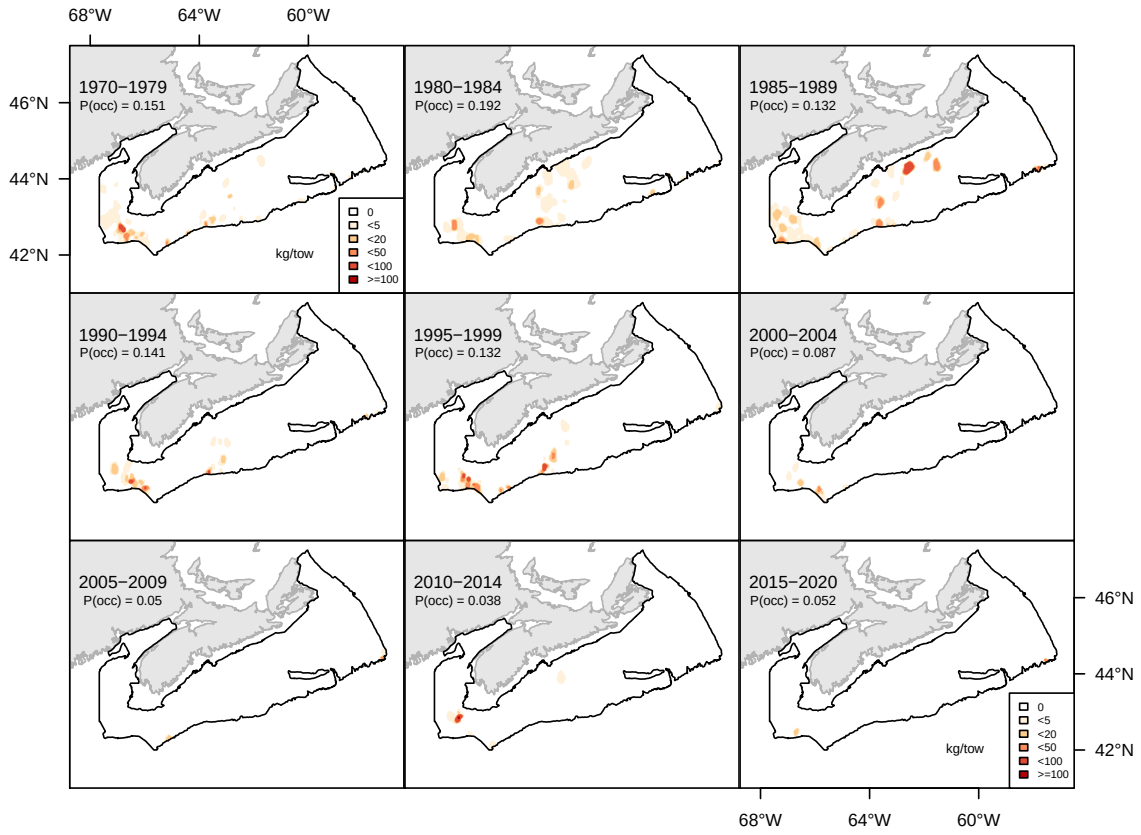


Figure 7.48A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Greater argentine.

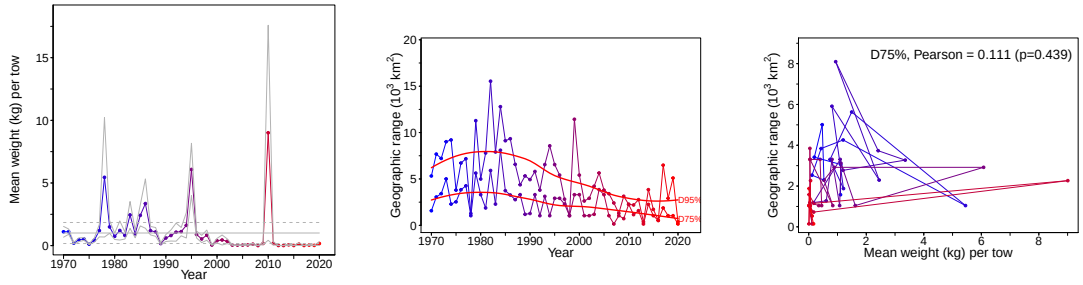


Figure 7.48B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Greater argentine.

7.49 Barndoor skate (Grande raie) - species code 200 (category LI)

Scientific name: Dipturus laevis

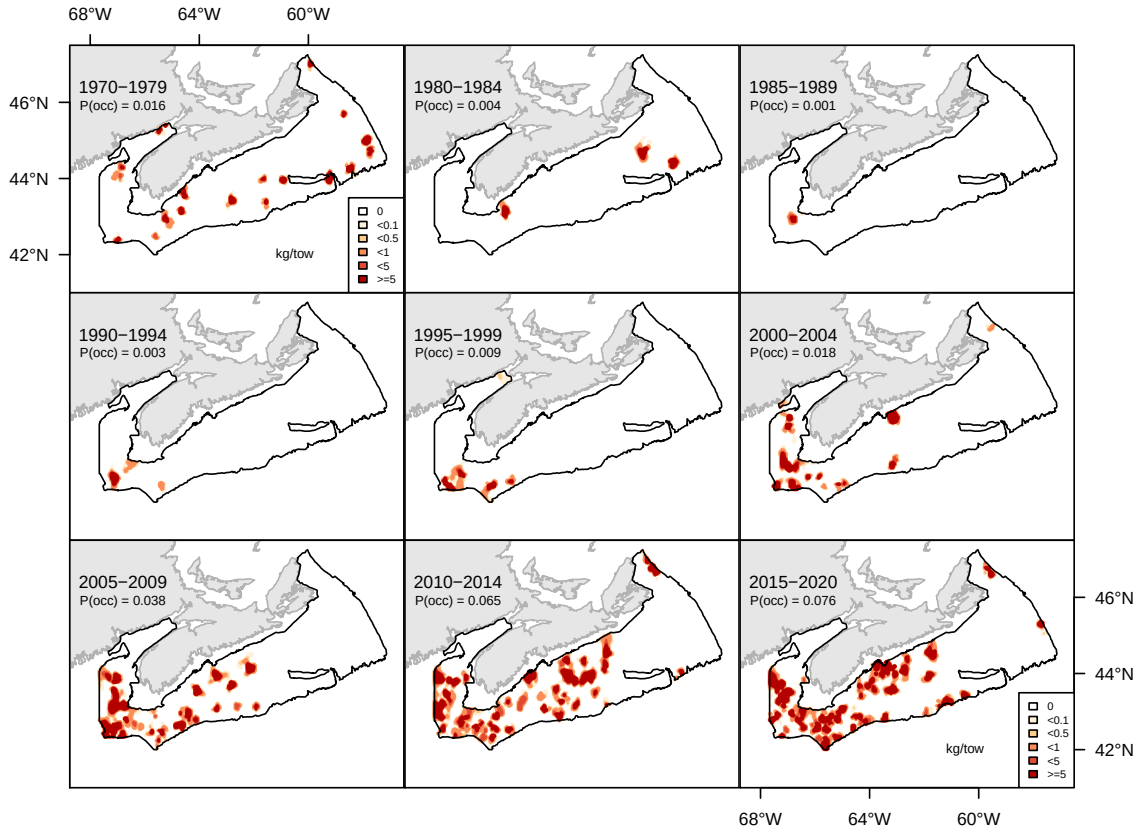


Figure 7.49A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Barndoor skate.

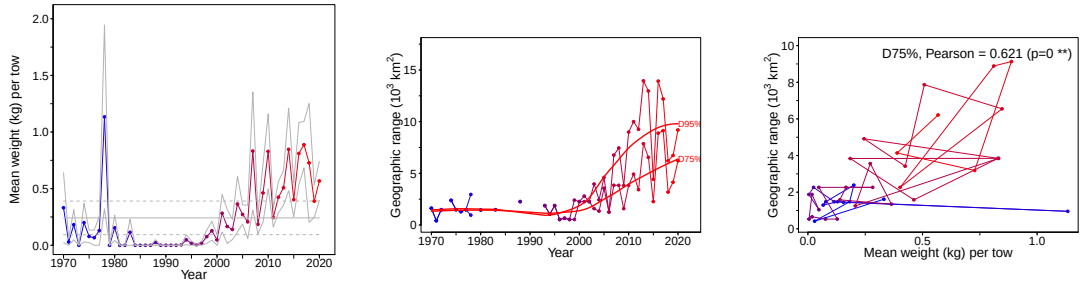


Figure 7.49B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Barndoor skate.

7.50 Little skate (Raie hérisson) - species code 203 (category LI)

Scientific name: Leucoraja erinacea

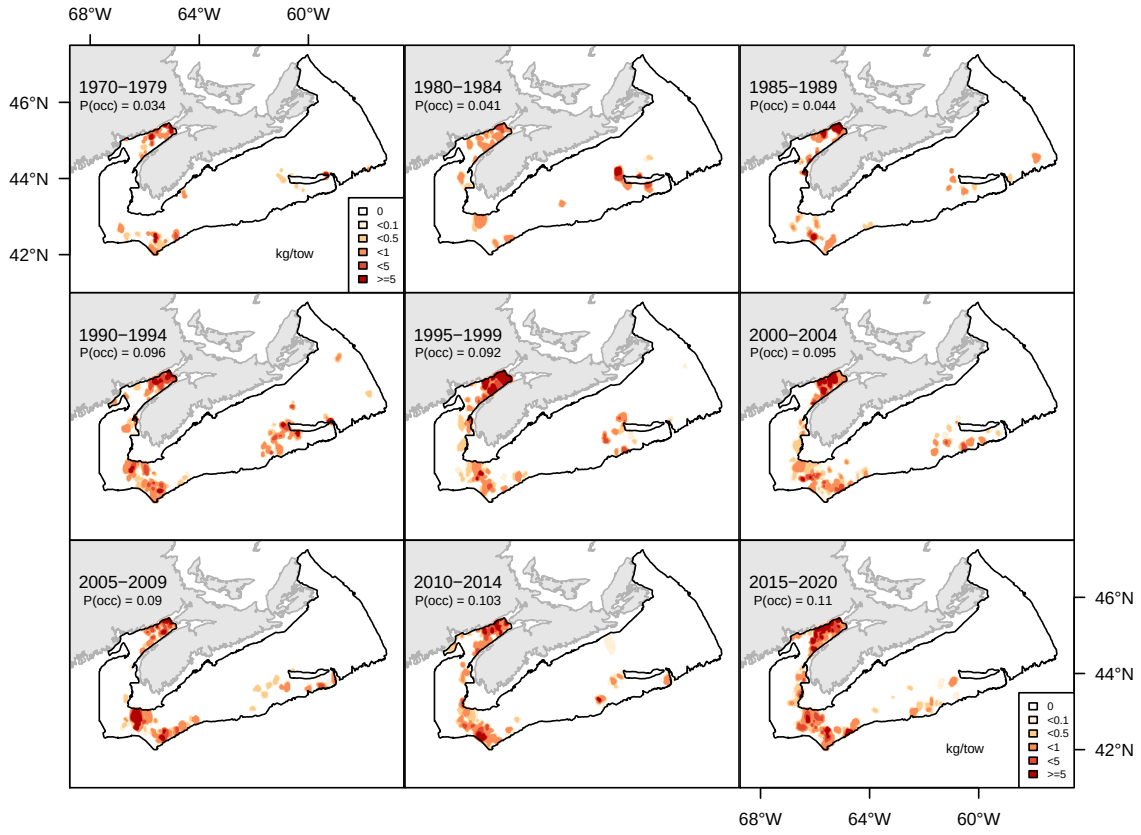


Figure 7.50A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Little skate.

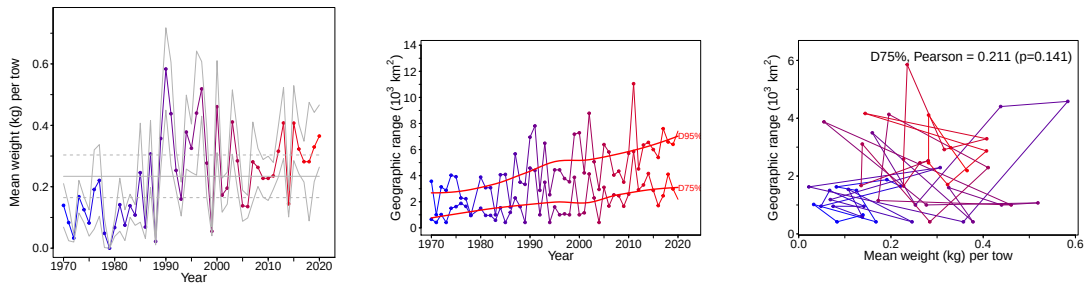


Figure 7.50B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Little skate.

7.51 Northern prawn (Crevette nordique) - species code 2211 (category SF)

Scientific name: Pandalus borealis

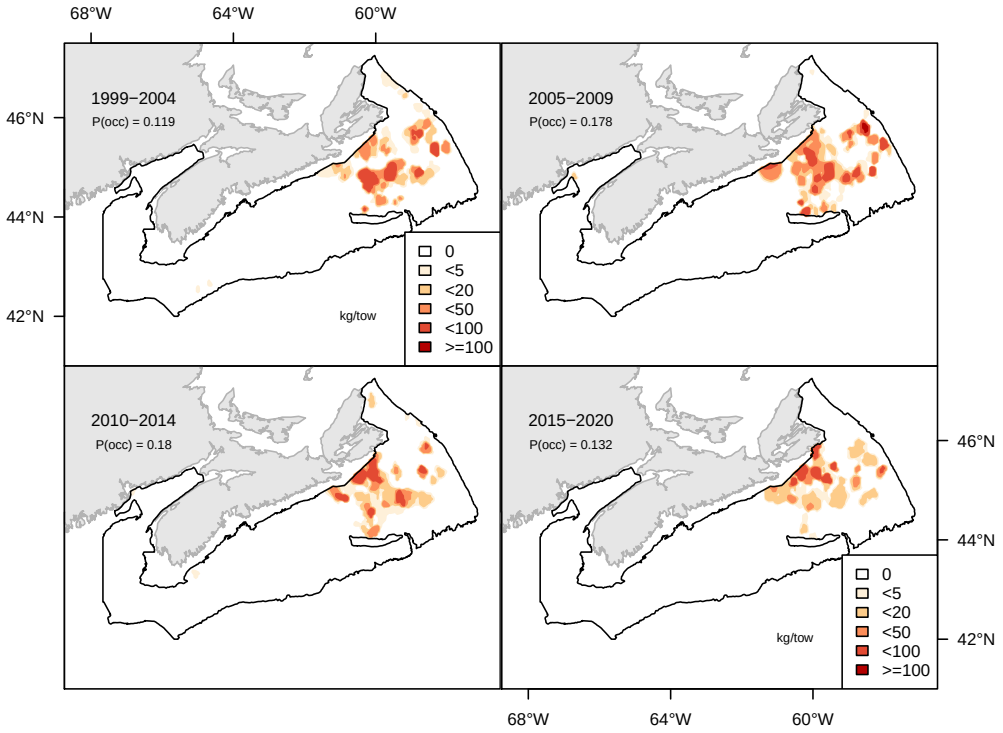


Figure 7.51A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Northern prawn.

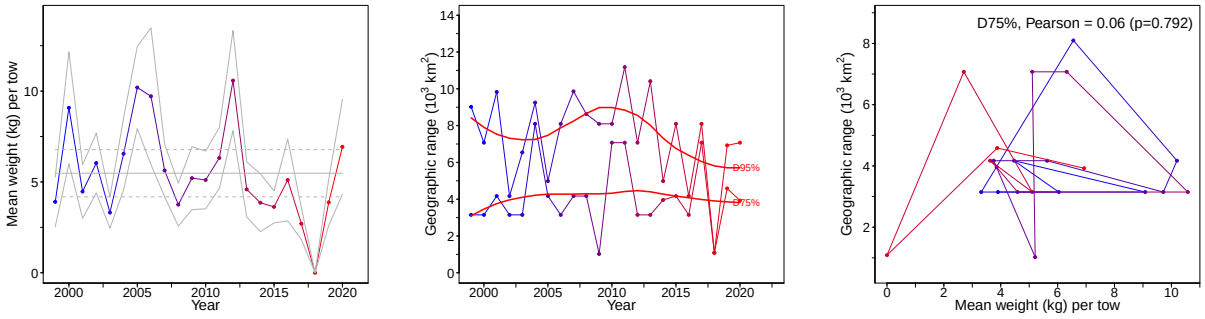


Figure 7.51B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Northern prawn.

7.52 Jonah crab (Tourteau jona) - species code 2511 (category SF)

Scientific name: Cancer borealis

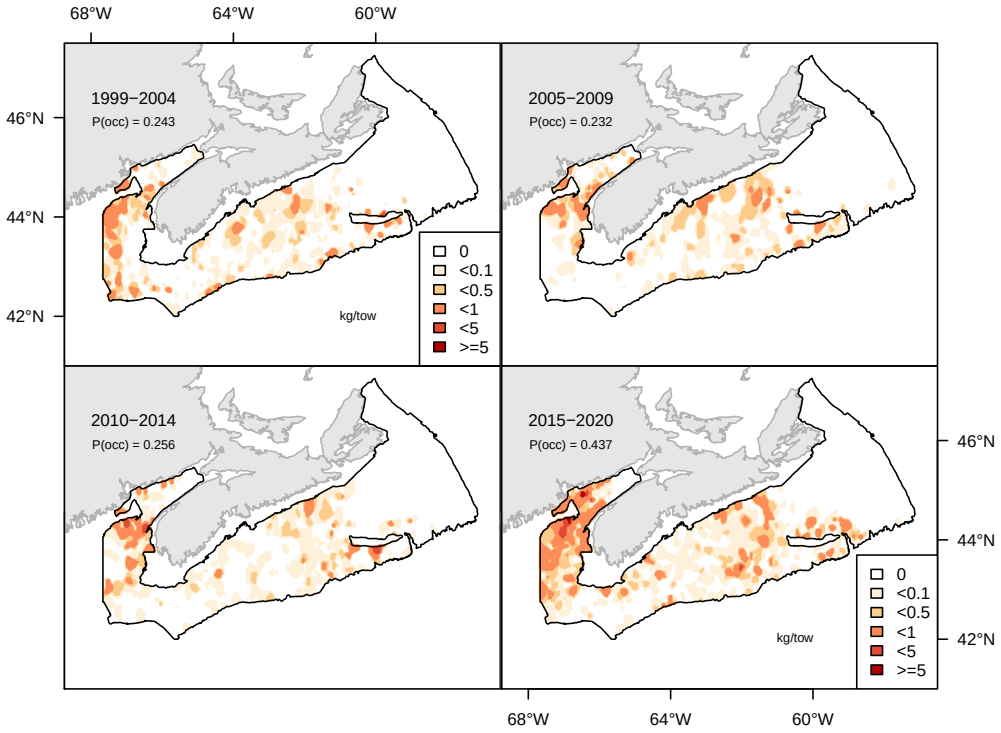


Figure 7.52A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Jonah crab.

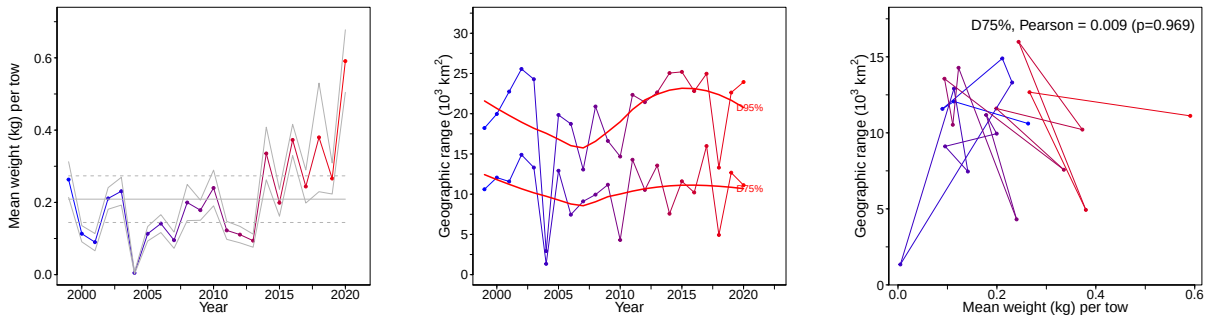


Figure 7.52B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Jonah crab.

7.53 Atlantic rock crab (Tourteau poïnclos) - species code 2513 (category SF)

Scientific name: Cancer irroratus

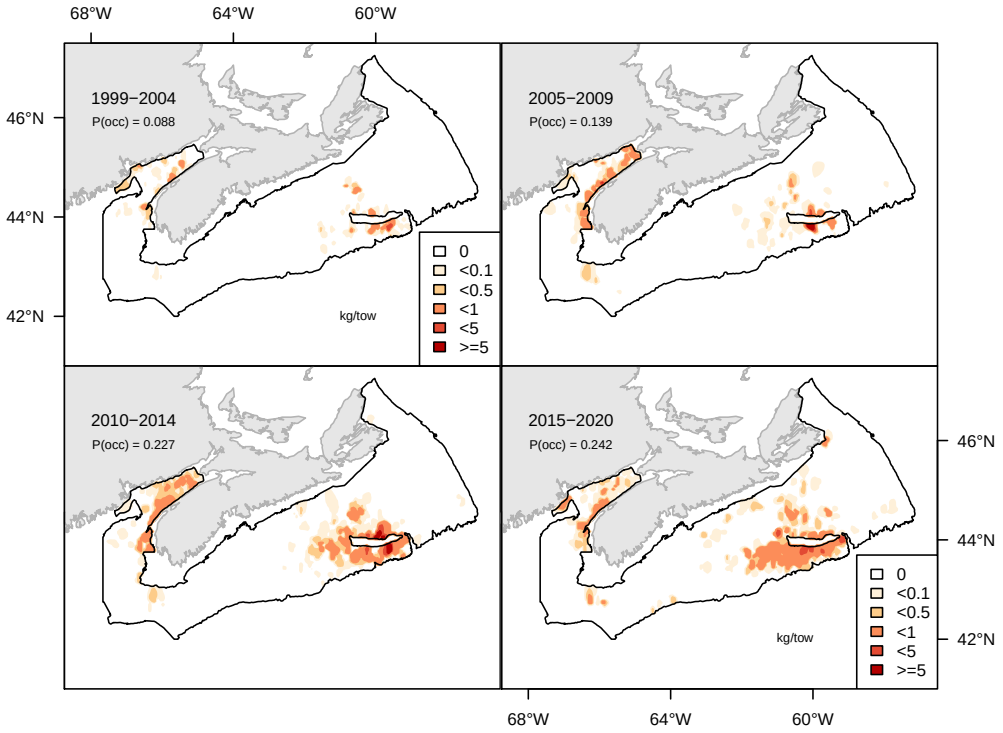


Figure 7.53A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Atlantic rock crab.

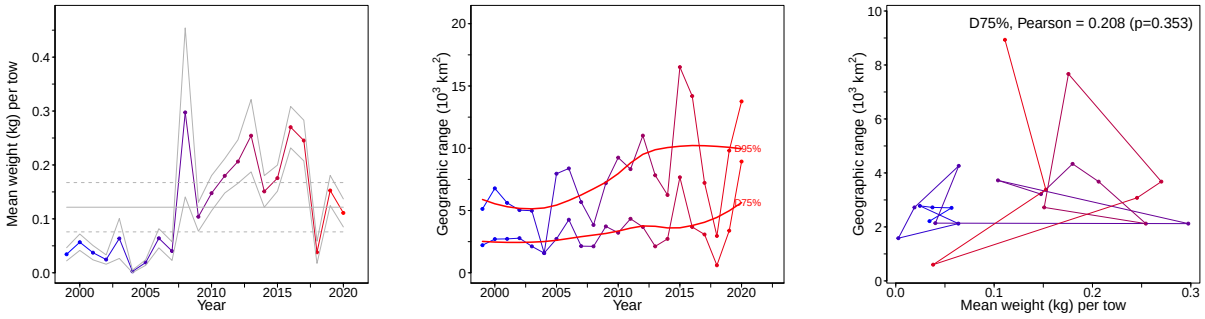


Figure 7.53B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Atlantic rock crab.

7.54 Arctic lyre crab (Crabe Hyas coarctatus) - species code 2521 (category SF)

Scientific name: Hyas coarctatus

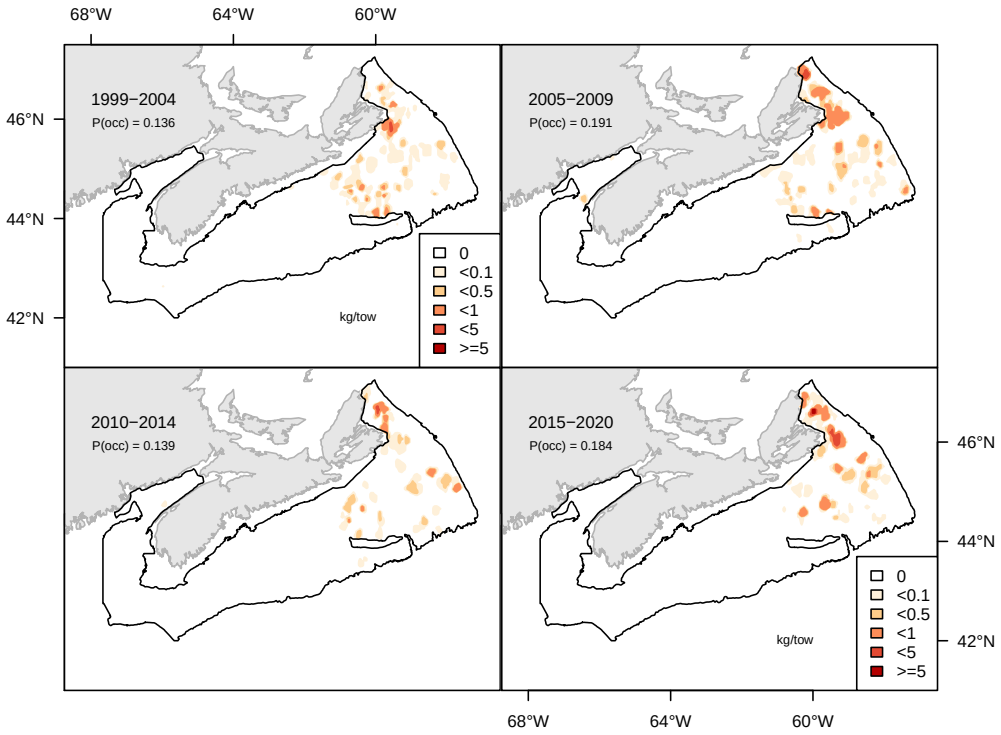


Figure 7.54A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Arctic lyre crab.

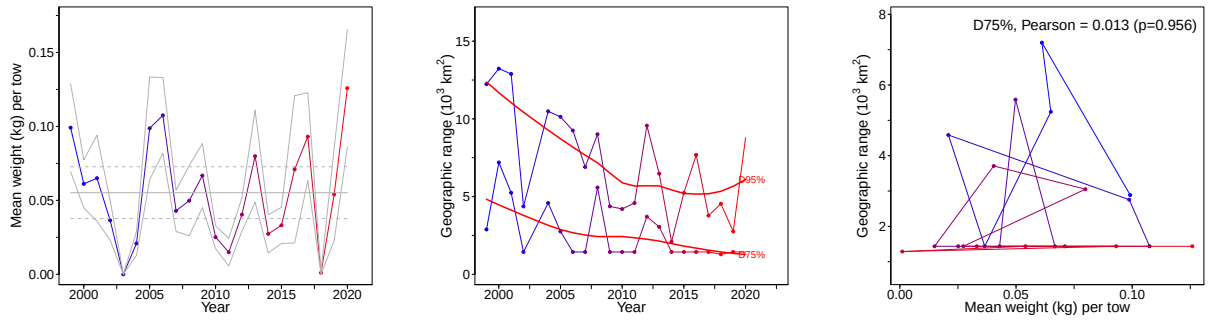


Figure 7.54B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Arctic lyre crab.

7.55 Atlantic king crab (Crabe épineux du nord) - species code 2523 (category SF)

Scientific name: Lithodes maja

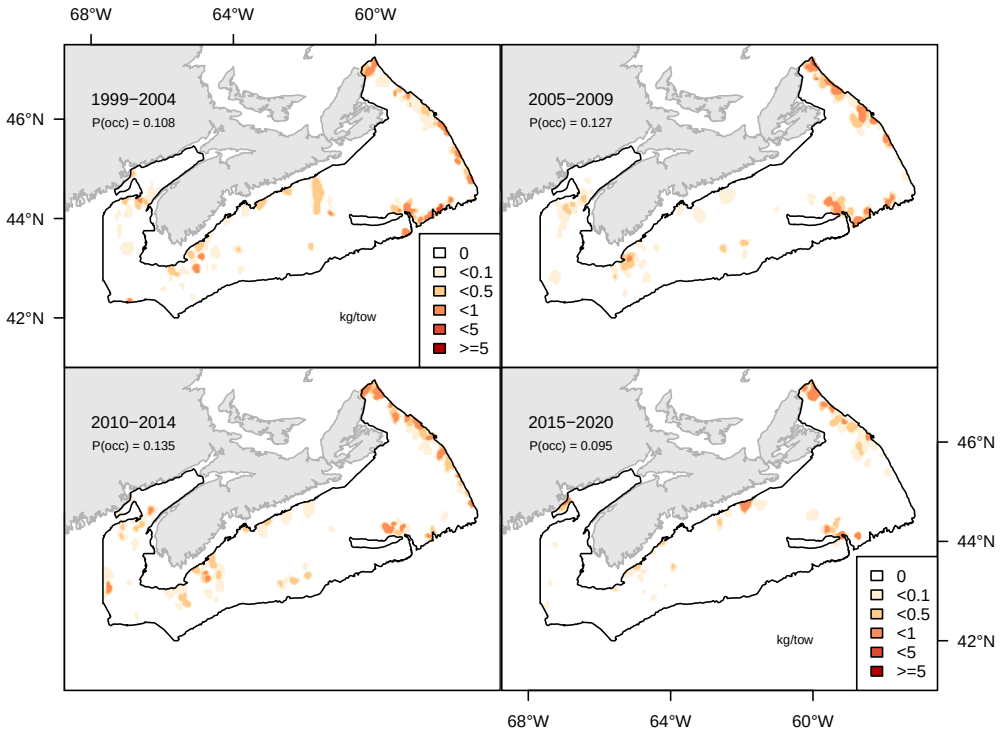


Figure 7.55A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Atlantic king crab.

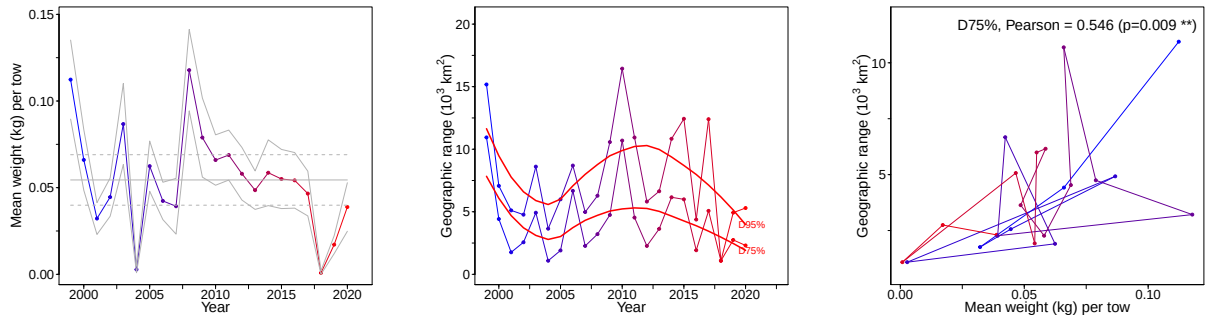


Figure 7.55B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Atlantic king crab.

7.56 Queen crab (Crabe des neiges) - species code 2526 (category SF)

Scientific name: Chionoecetes opilio

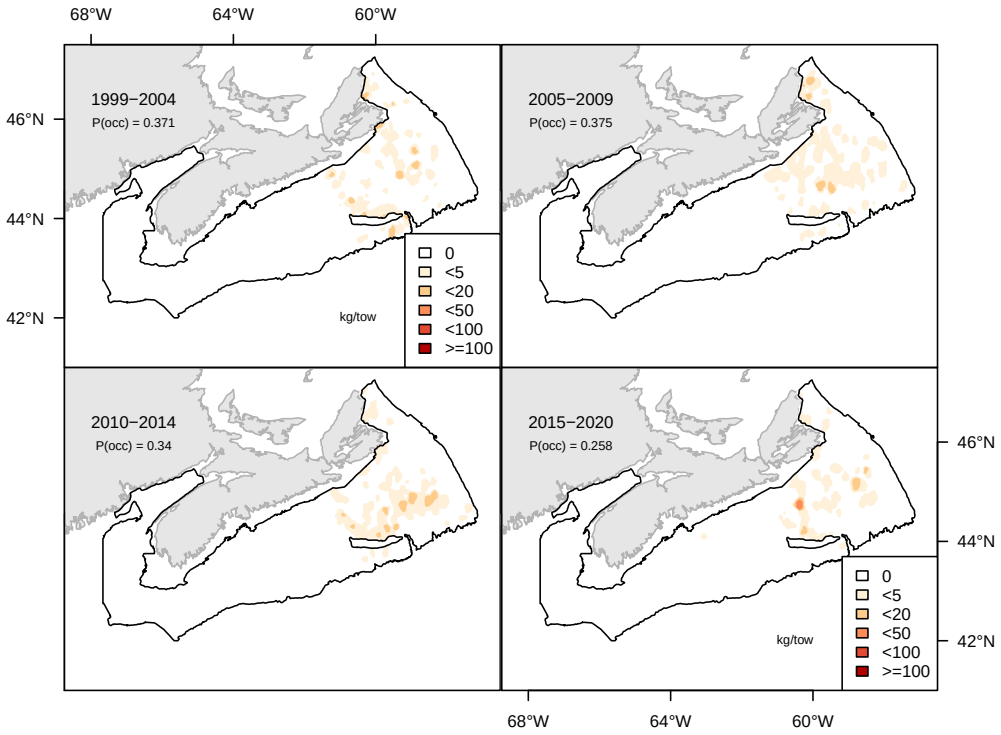


Figure 7.56A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Queen crab.

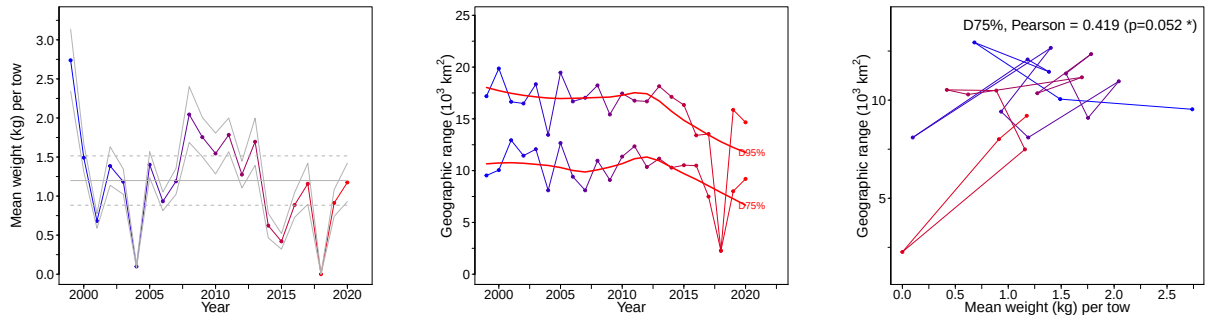


Figure 7.56B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Queen crab.

7.57 Great spider crab (Crabe lyre araignée) - species code 2527 (category SF)

Scientific name: Hyas araneus

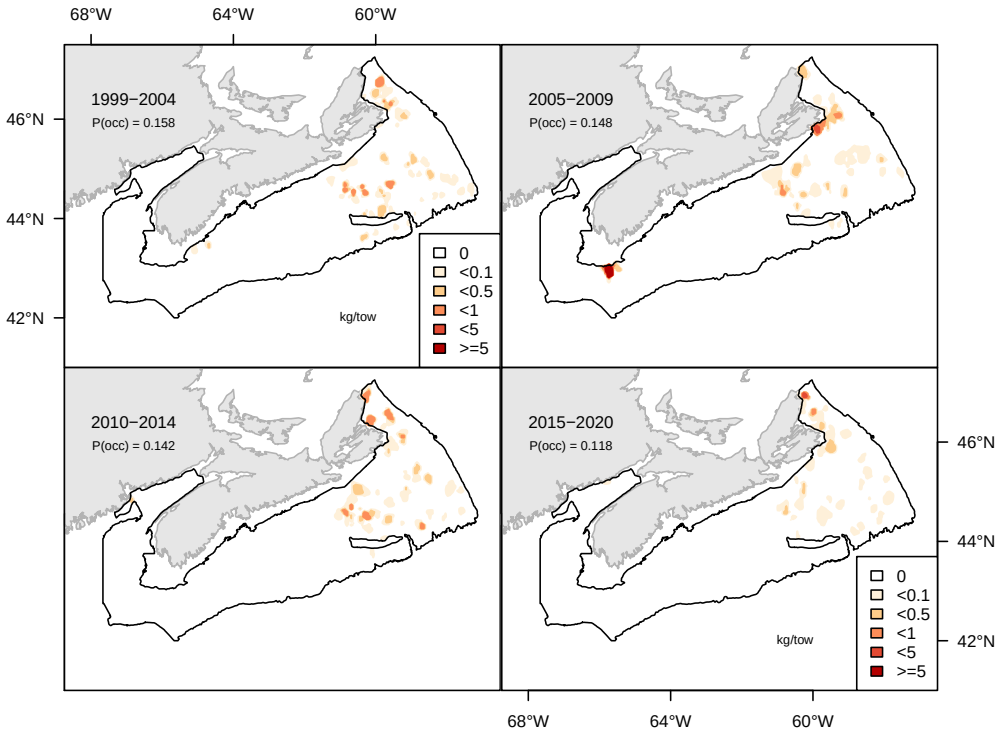


Figure 7.57A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for Great spider crab.

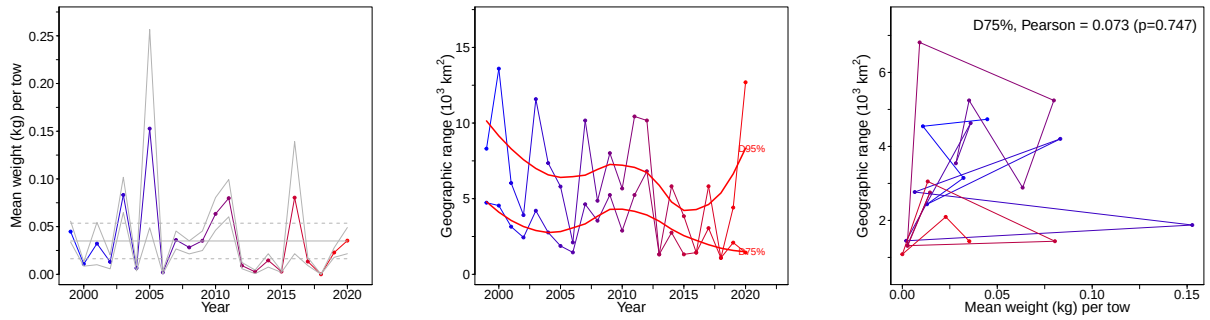


Figure 7.57B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of Great spider crab.

7.58 American lobster (Homard américain) - species code 2550 (category SF)

Scientific name: Homarus americanus

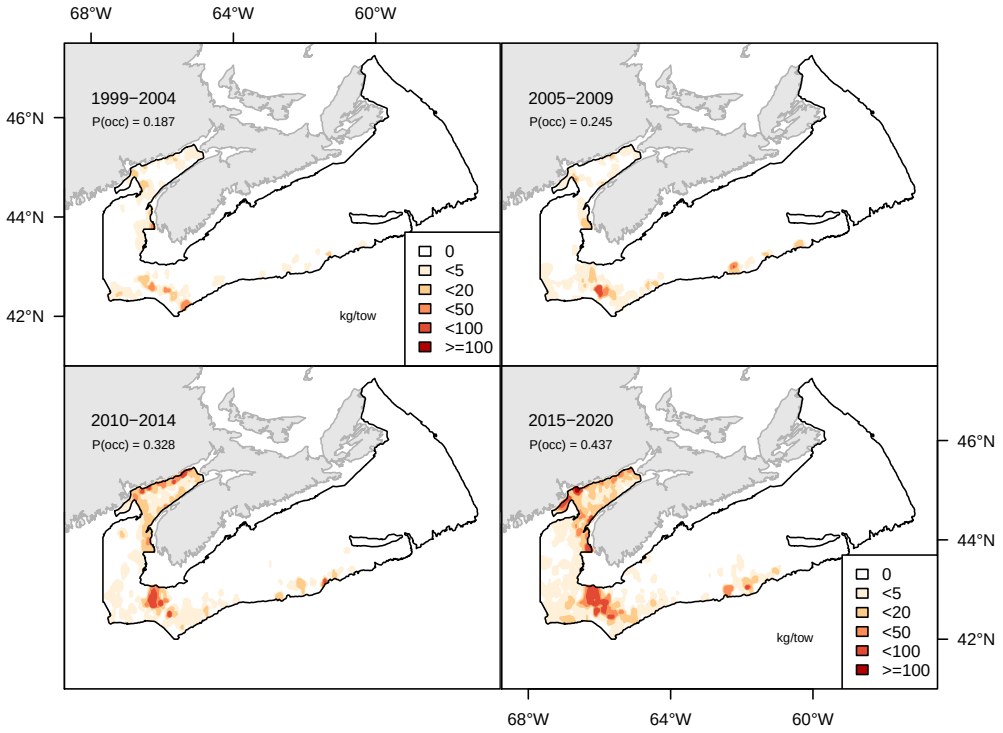


Figure 7.58A. Inverse distance weighted distribution of catch biomass (kg/tow) for American lobster.

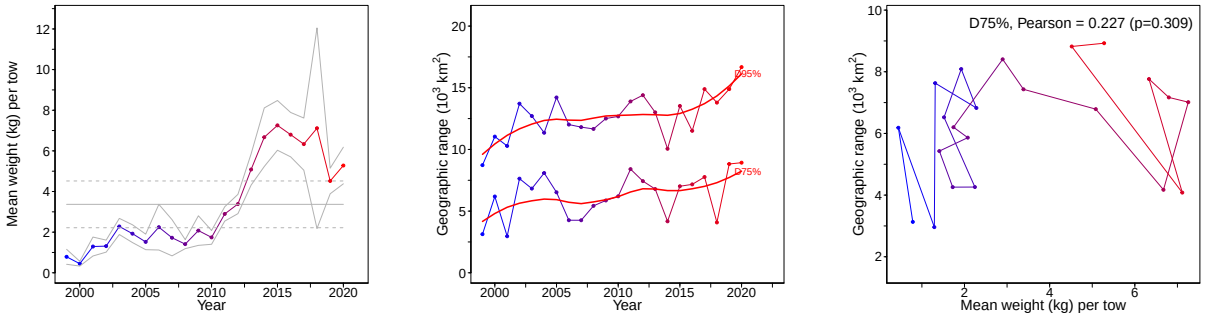


Figure 7.58B. Stratified random estimates of biomass (kg/tow), D75 and D95 and the correlation between D75 and biomass of American lobster.

7.59 Sea lamprey (Lamproie marine) - species code 240 (category LR)

Scientific name: Petromyzon marinus

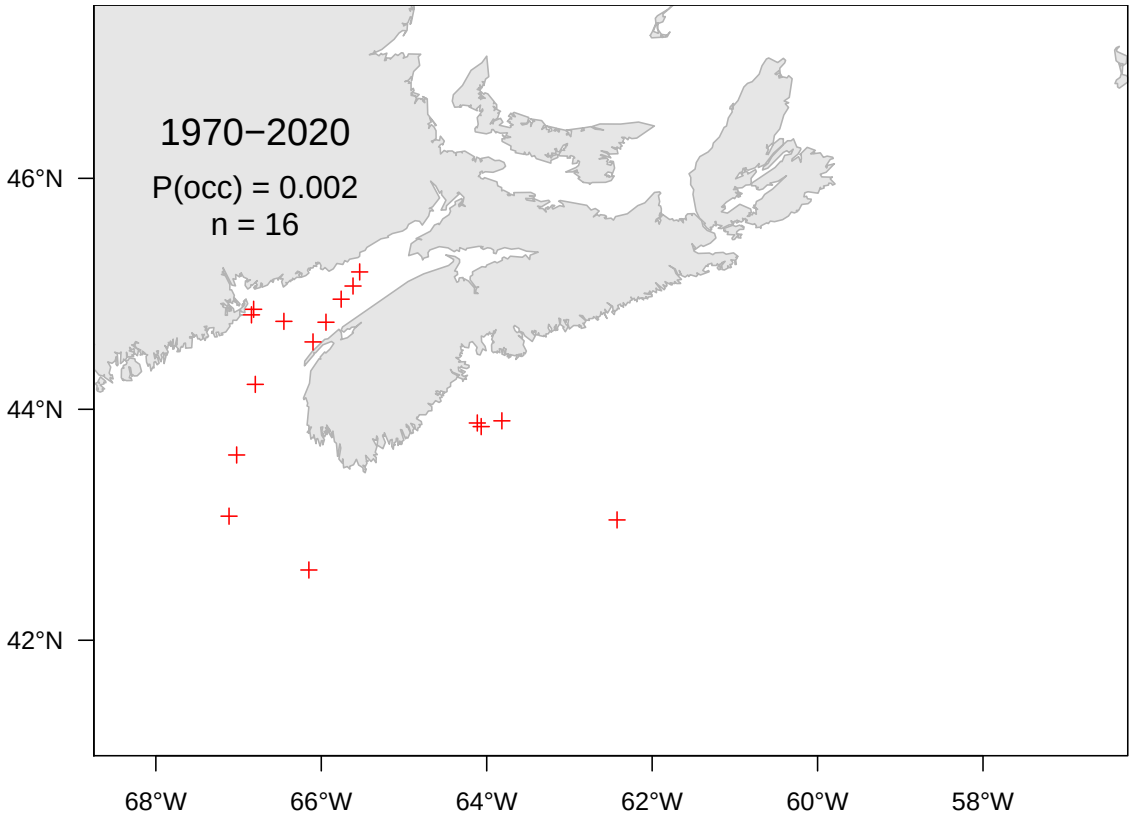


Figure 7.59A. Catch distribution for Sea lamprey.

7.60 Atlantic tomcod (Poulamon atlantique) - species code 17 (category LR)

Scientific name: Microgadus tomcod

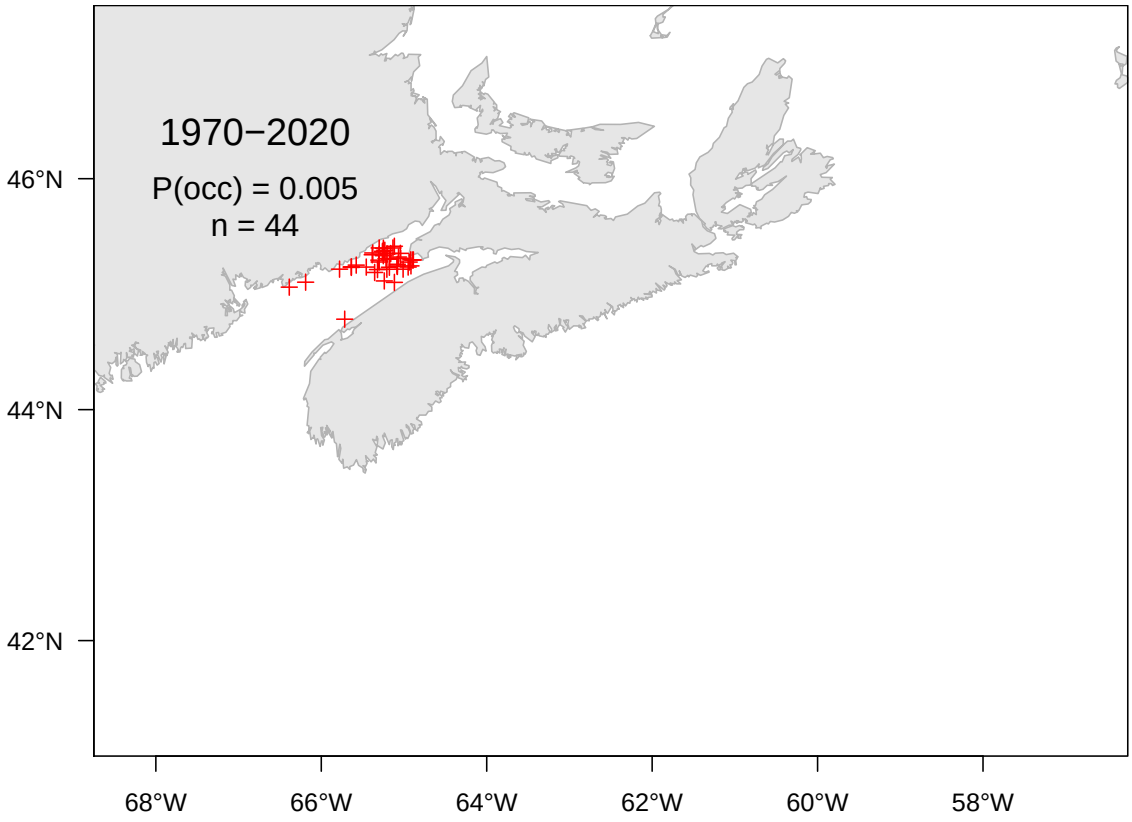


Figure 7.60A. Catch distribution for Atlantic tomcod.

7.61 Offshore silver hake (Merlu argenté du large) - species code 19 (category LR)

Scientific name: Merluccius albidus

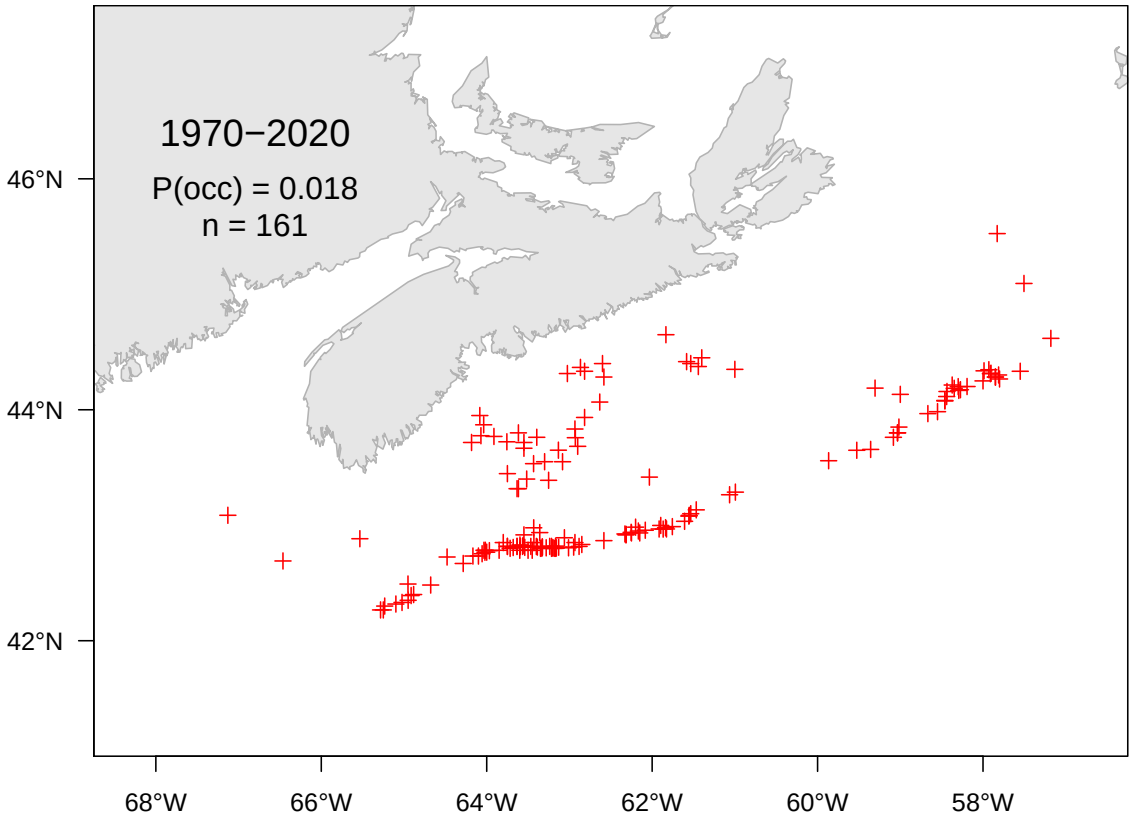


Figure 7.61A. Catch distribution for Offshore silver hake.

7.62 Roughnose grenadier (Grenadier-scie) - species code 412 (category LR)

Scientific name: Trachyrincus murrayi

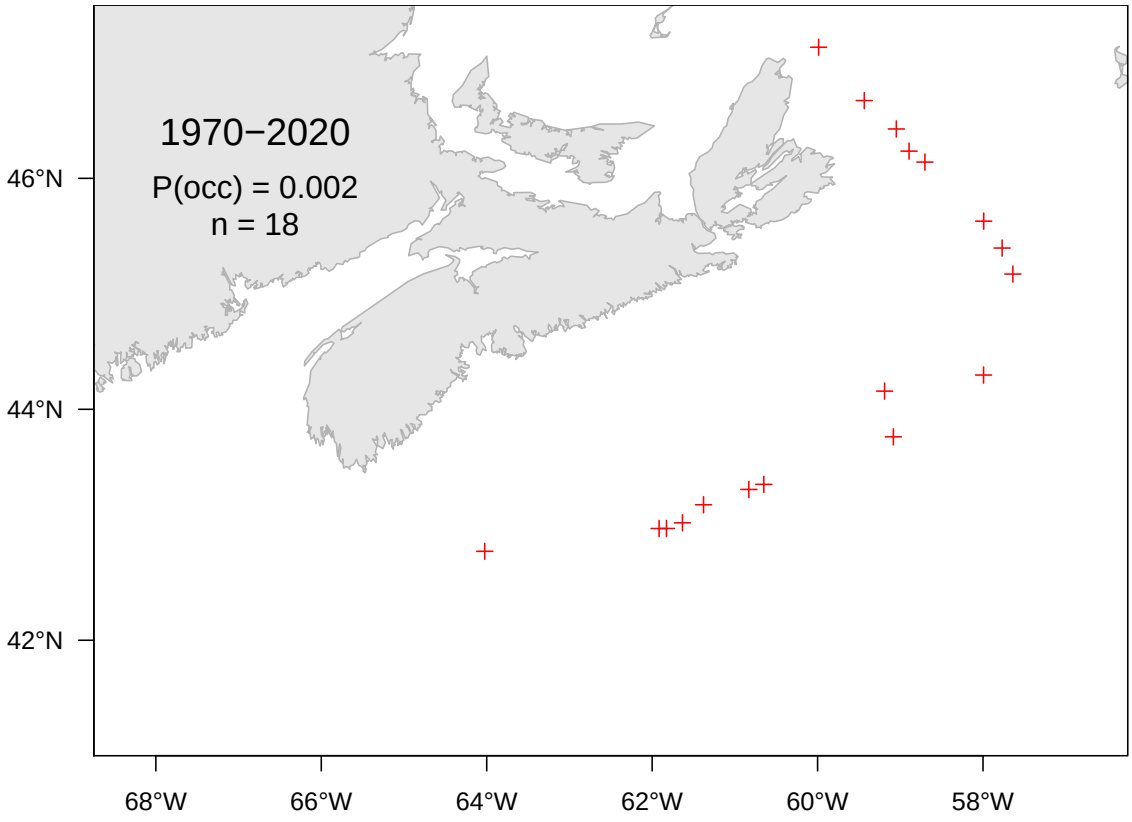


Figure 7.62A. Catch distribution for Roughnose grenadier.

7.63 Roundnose grenadier (Grenadier de roche) - species code 414 (category LR)

Scientific name: Coryphaenoides rupestris

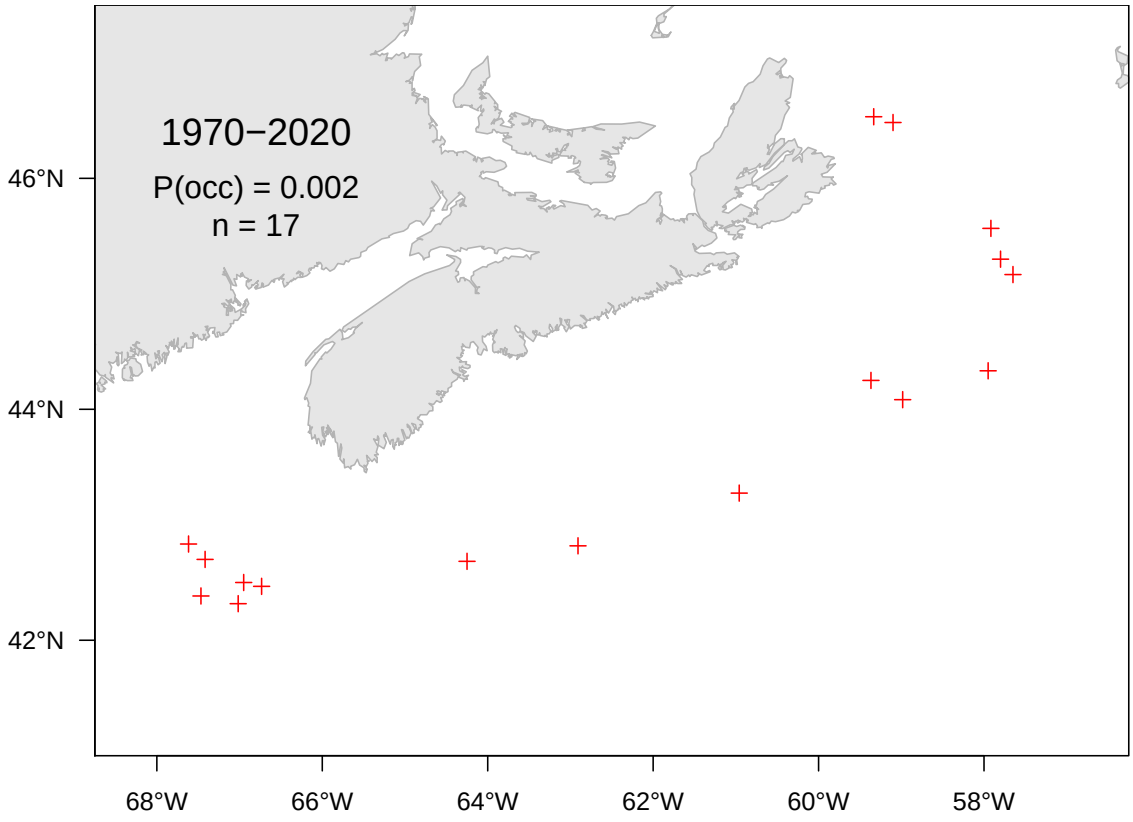


Figure 7.63A. Catch distribution for Roundnose grenadier.

7.64 Shorthorn sculpin (Chaboisseau à épines courtes) - species code 301 (category LR)

Scientific name: Myoxocephalus scorpius

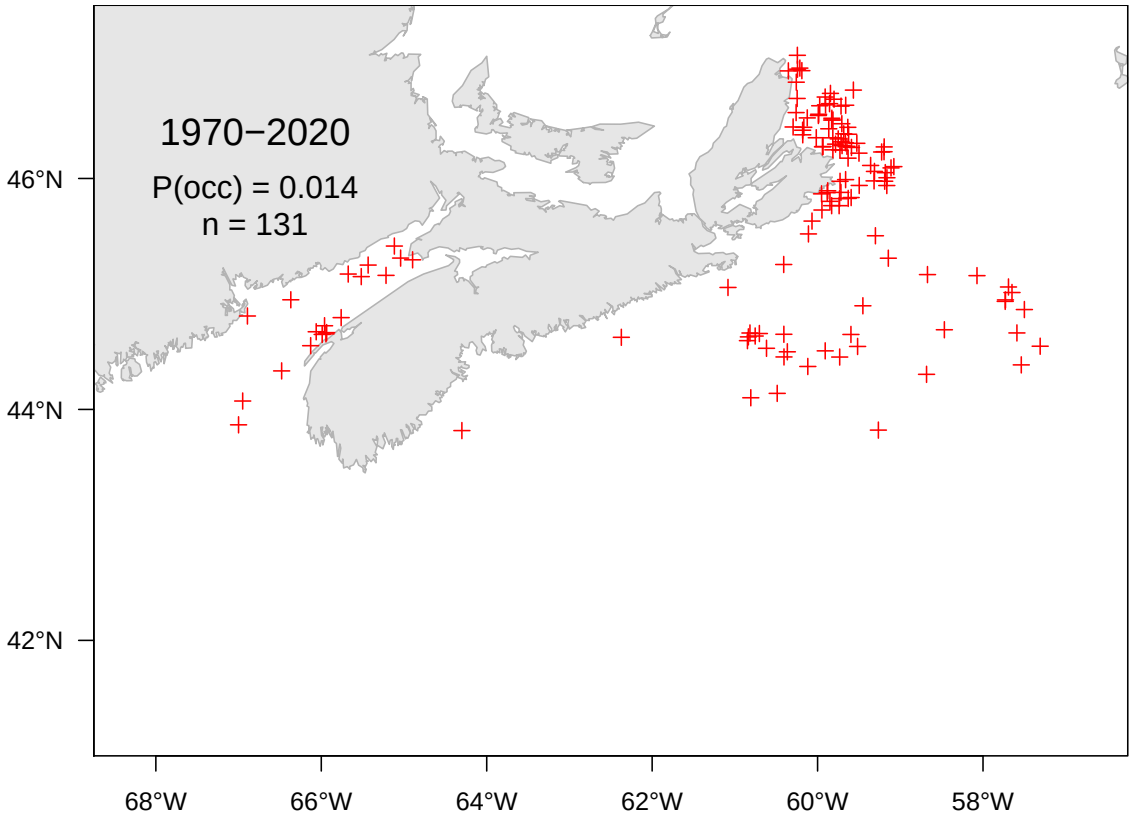


Figure 7.64A. Catch distribution for Shorthorn sculpin.

7.65 Grubby (Chaboisseau bronzé) - species code 303 (category LR)

Scientific name: Myoxocephalus aenaeus

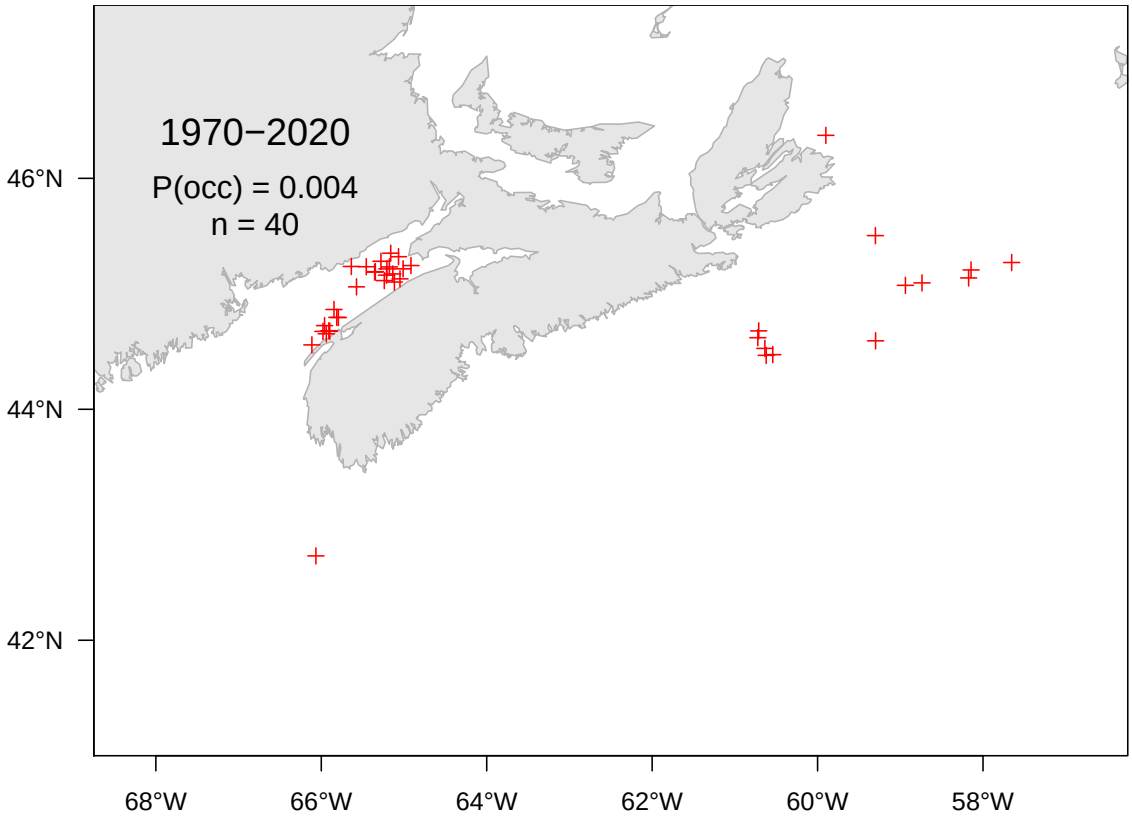


Figure 7.65A. Catch distribution for Grubby.

7.66 Polar sculpin (Cotte polaire) - species code 307 (category LR)

Scientific name: Cottunculus microps

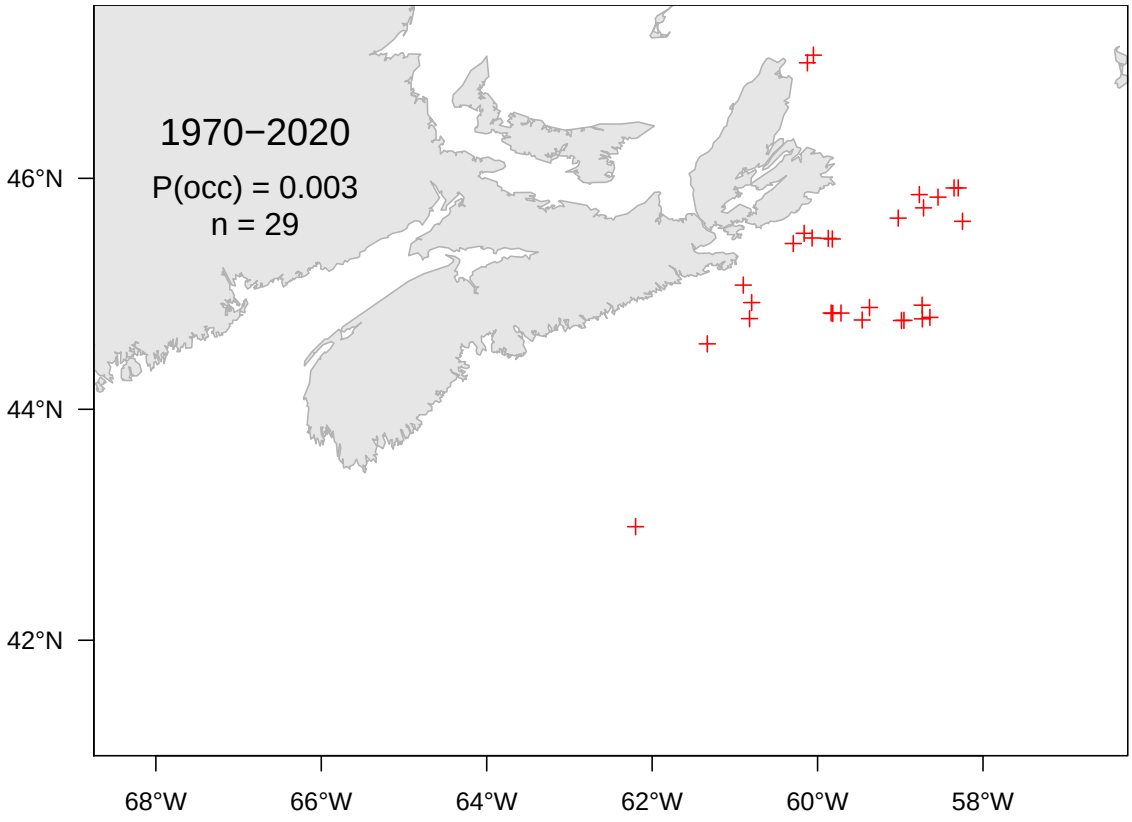


Figure 7.66A. Catch distribution for Polar sculpin.

7.67 Spatulate sculpin (Icèle spatulée) - species code 314 (category LR)

Scientific name: Icelus spatula

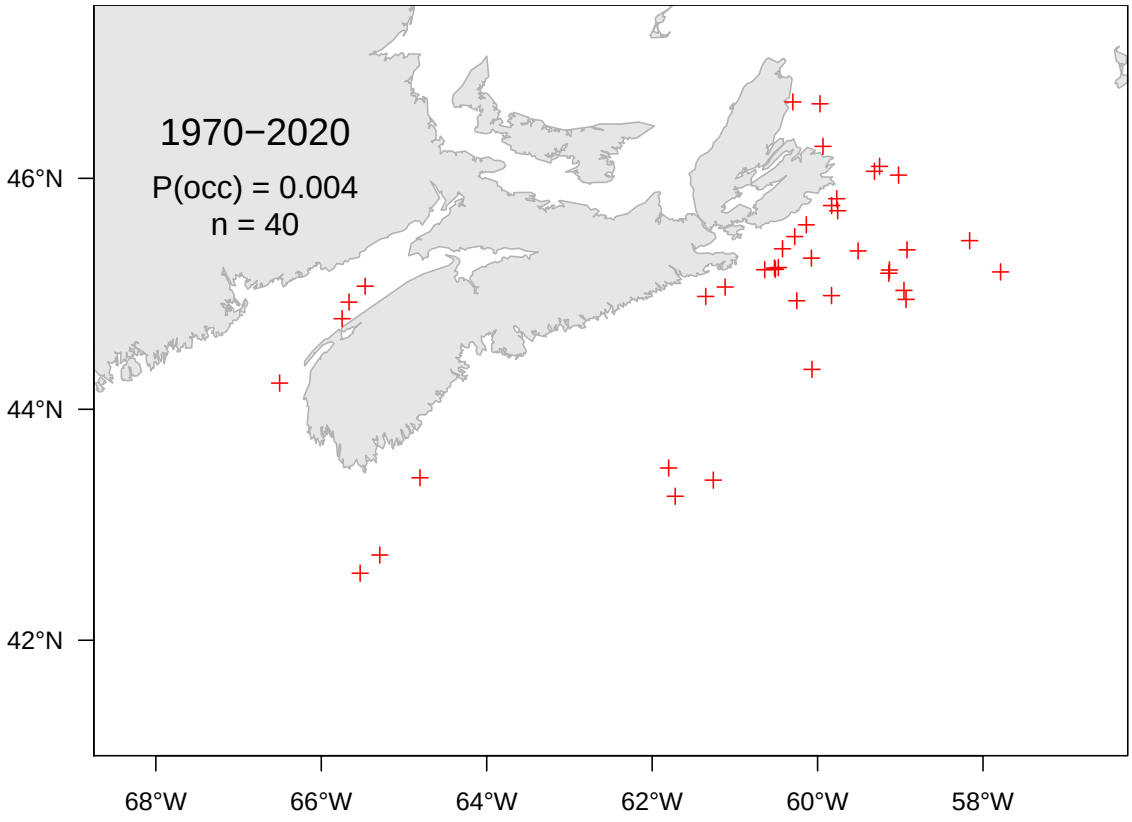


Figure 7.67A. Catch distribution for Spatulate sculpin.

7.68 Arctic alligatorfish (Poisson-alligator arctique) - species code 341 (category LR)

Scientific name: Ulcina olrikii

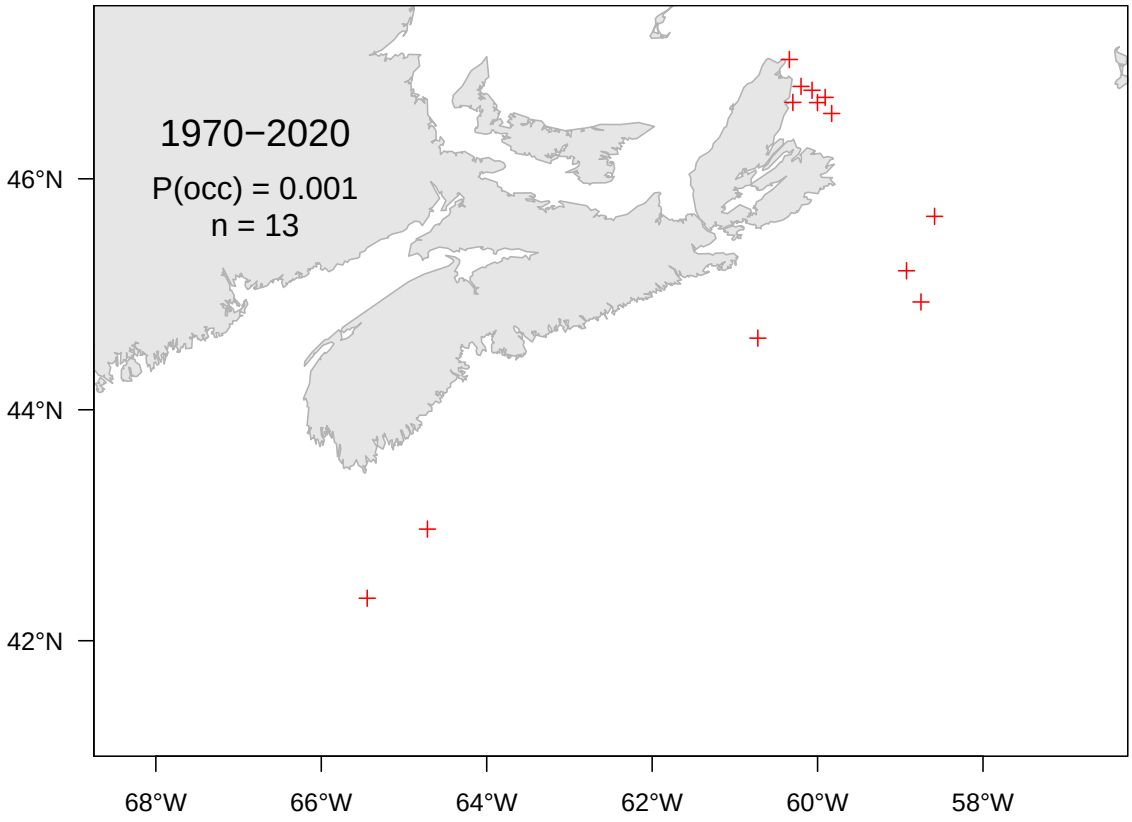


Figure 7.68A. Catch distribution for Arctic alligatorfish.

7.69 Alligatorfishes (Poissons-alligator) - species code 351 (category LR)

Scientific name: Agonidae

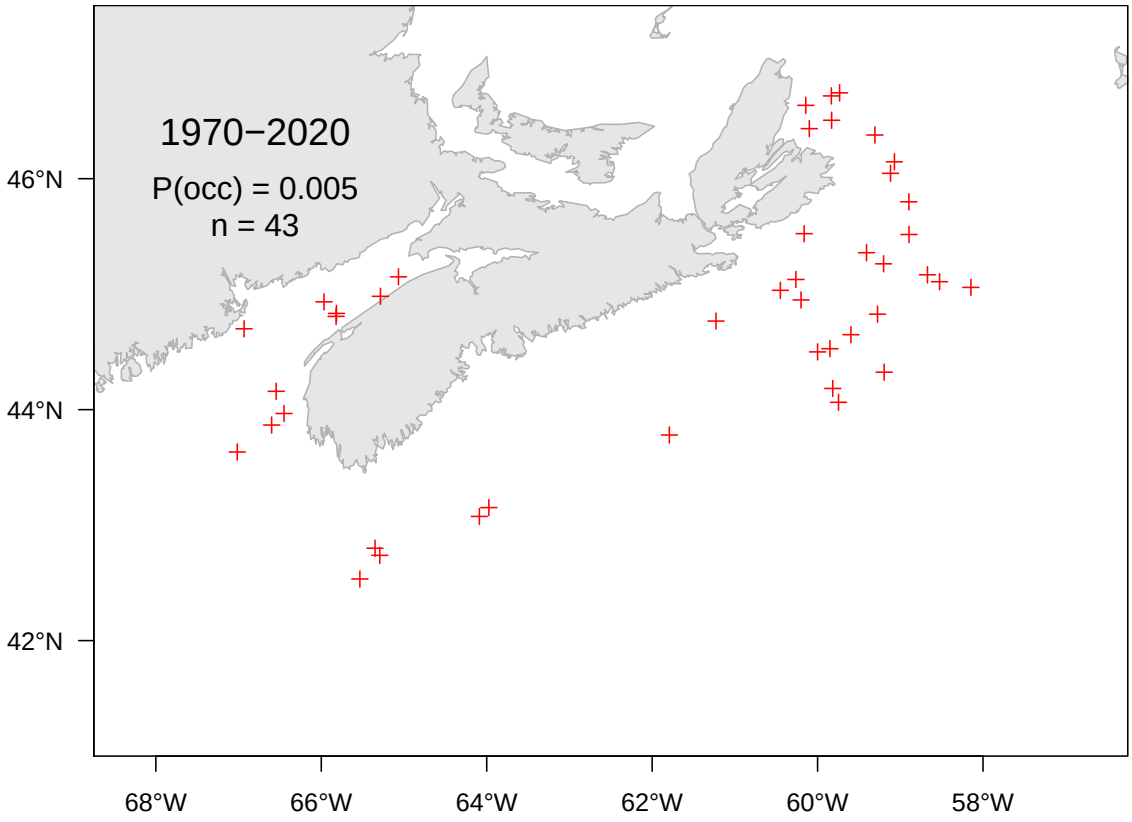


Figure 7.69A. Catch distribution for Alligatorfishes.

7.70 Atlantic seasnail (Limace atlantique) - species code 503 (category LR)

Scientific name: Liparis atlanticus

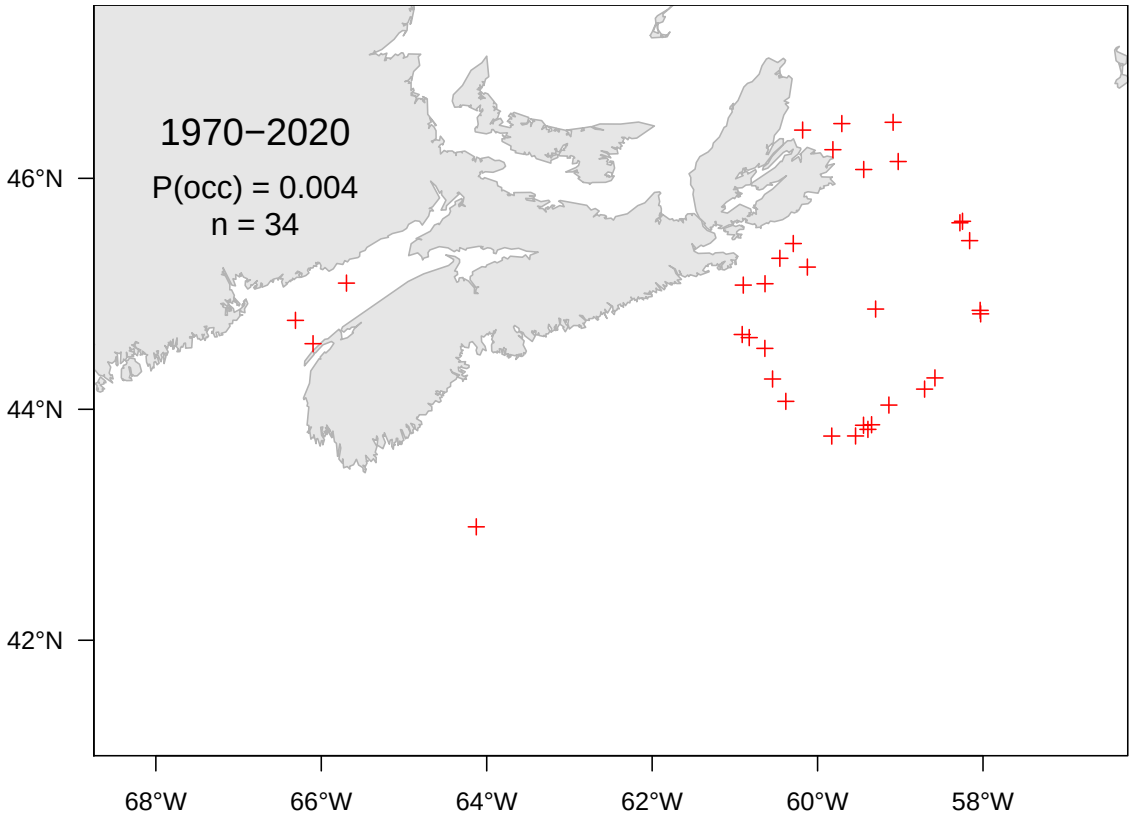


Figure 7.70A. Catch distribution for Atlantic seasnail.

7.71 Gelatinous snailfish (Limace gélatineuse) - species code 505 (category LR)

Scientific name: Liparis fabricii

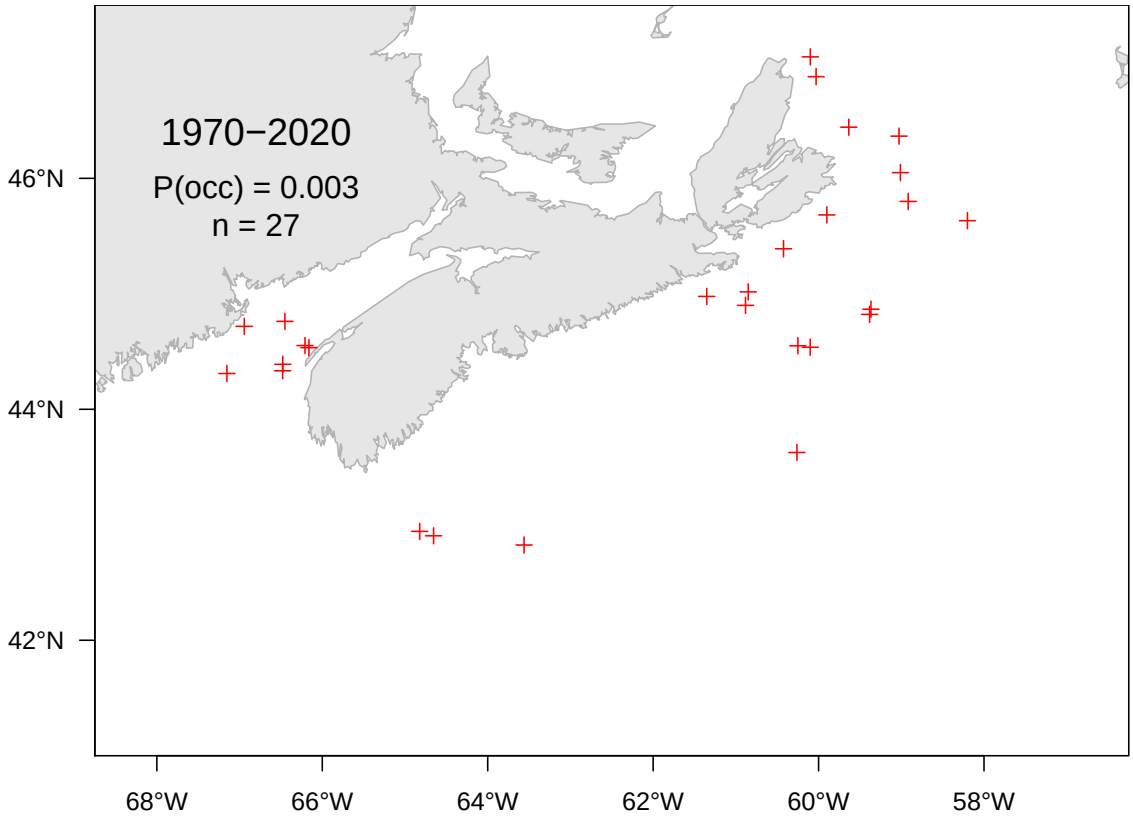


Figure 7.71A. Catch distribution for Gelatinous snailfish.

7.72 Variegated snailfish (Limace marbée) - species code 512 (category LR)

Scientific name: Liparis gibbus

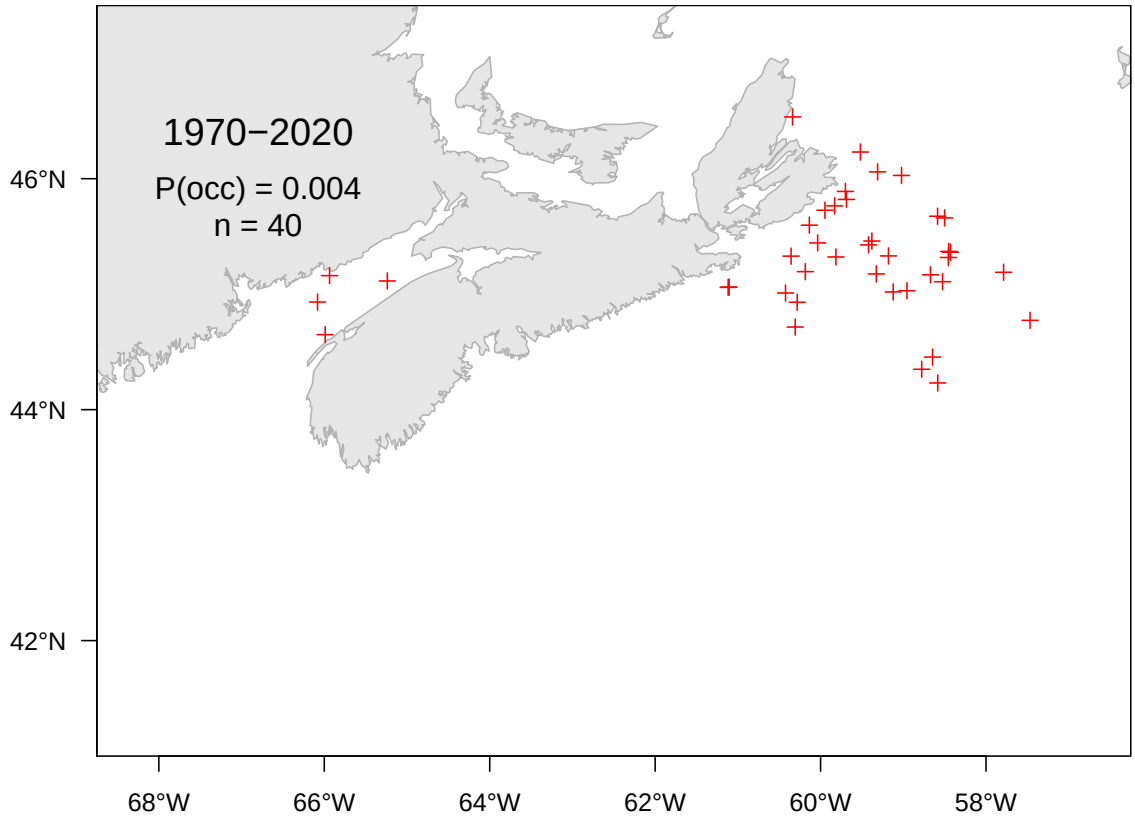


Figure 7.72A. Catch distribution for Variegated snailfish.

7.73 Sea tadpole (Petite limace de mer) - species code 520 (category LR)

Scientific name: Careproctus reinhardti

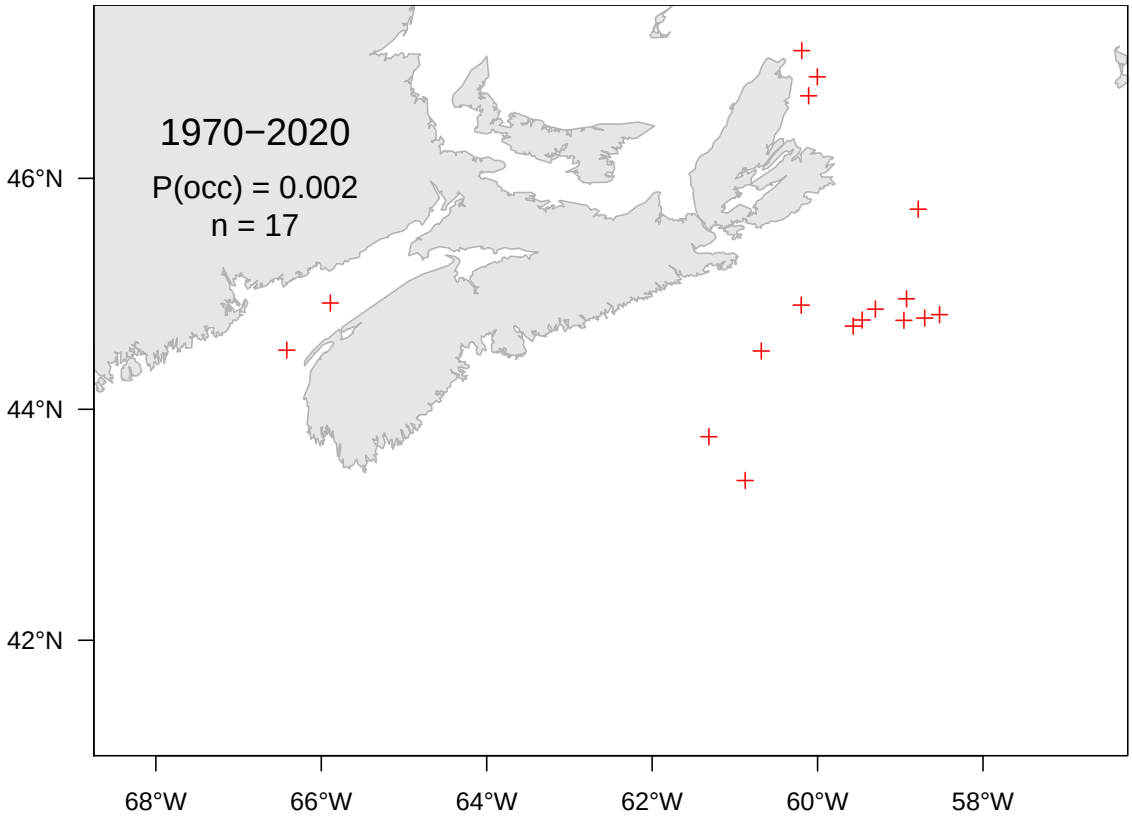


Figure 7.73A. Catch distribution for Sea tadpole.

7.74 Fourspot flounder (Cardeau à quatre ocelles) - species code 142 (category LR)

Scientific name: Hippoglossina oblonga

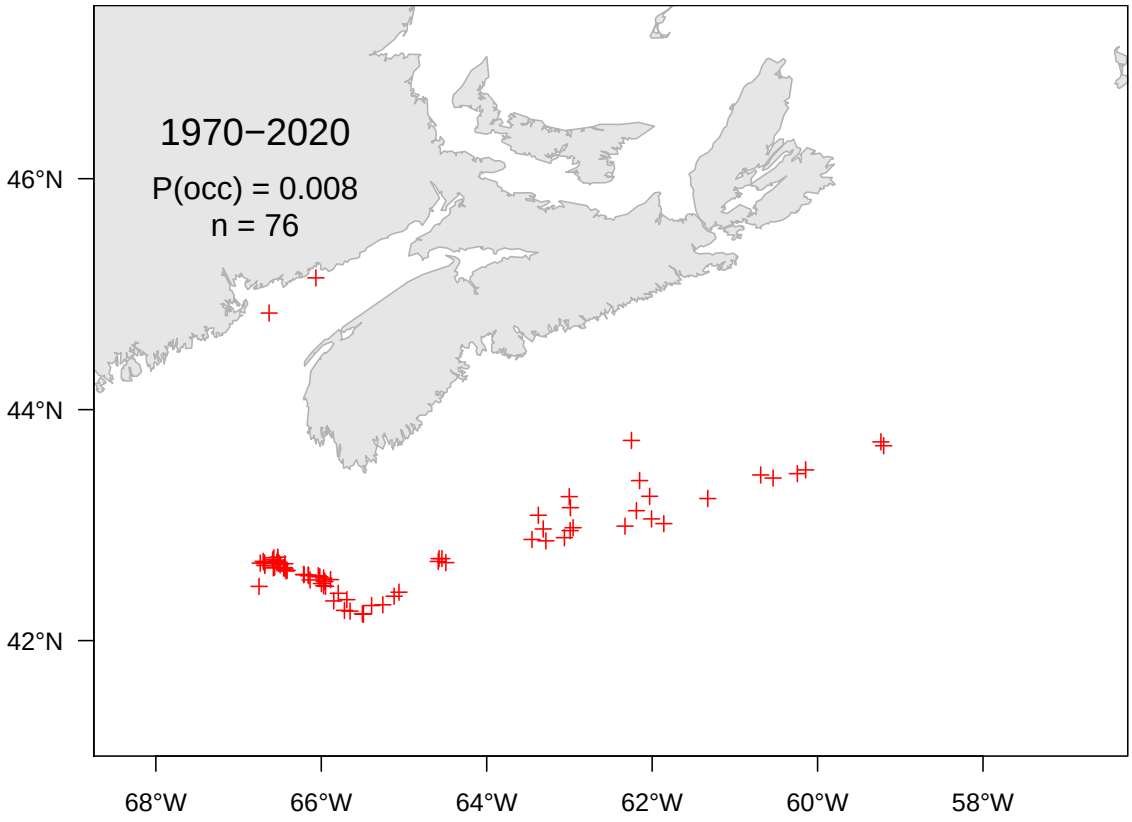


Figure 7.74A. Catch distribution for Fourspot flounder.

7.75 Windowpane flounder (Turbot de sable) - species code 143 (category LR)

Scientific name: Scophthalmus aquosus

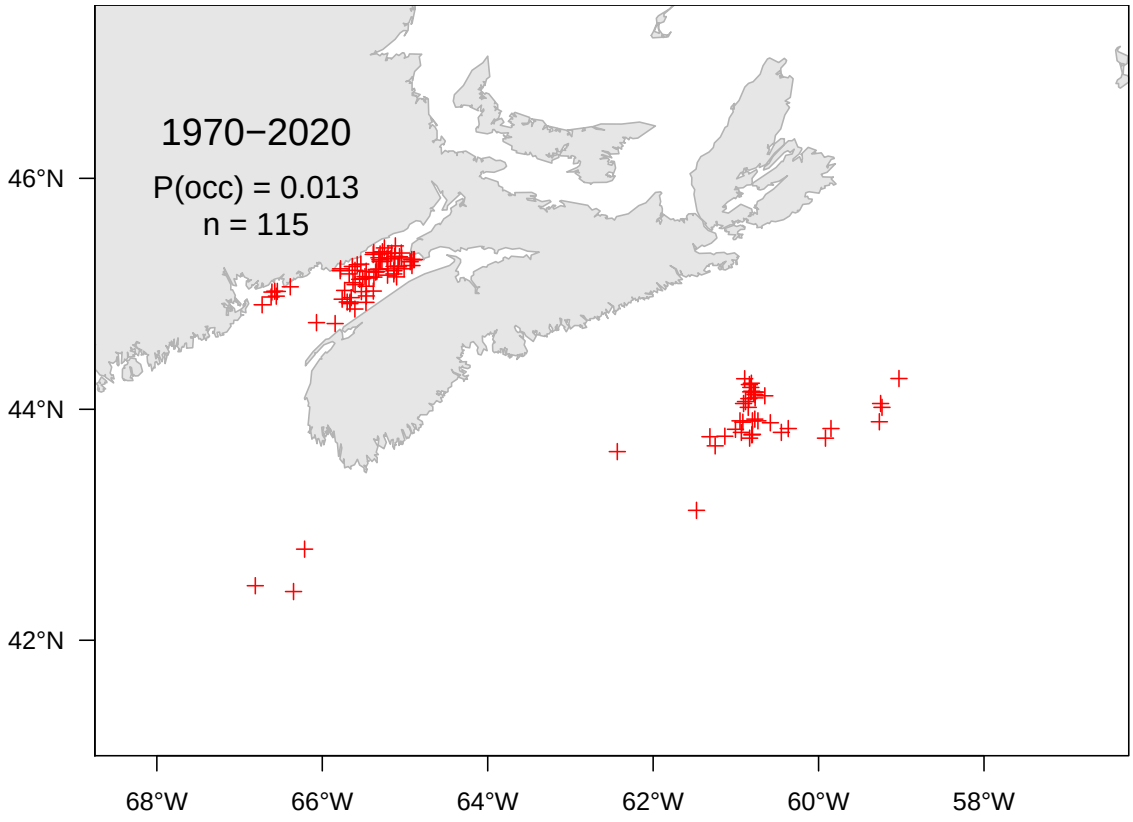


Figure 7.75A. Catch distribution for Windowpane flounder.

7.76 Spottedfin tonguefish (Langue fil noir) - species code 816 (category LR)

Scientific name: Symphurus diomedeanus

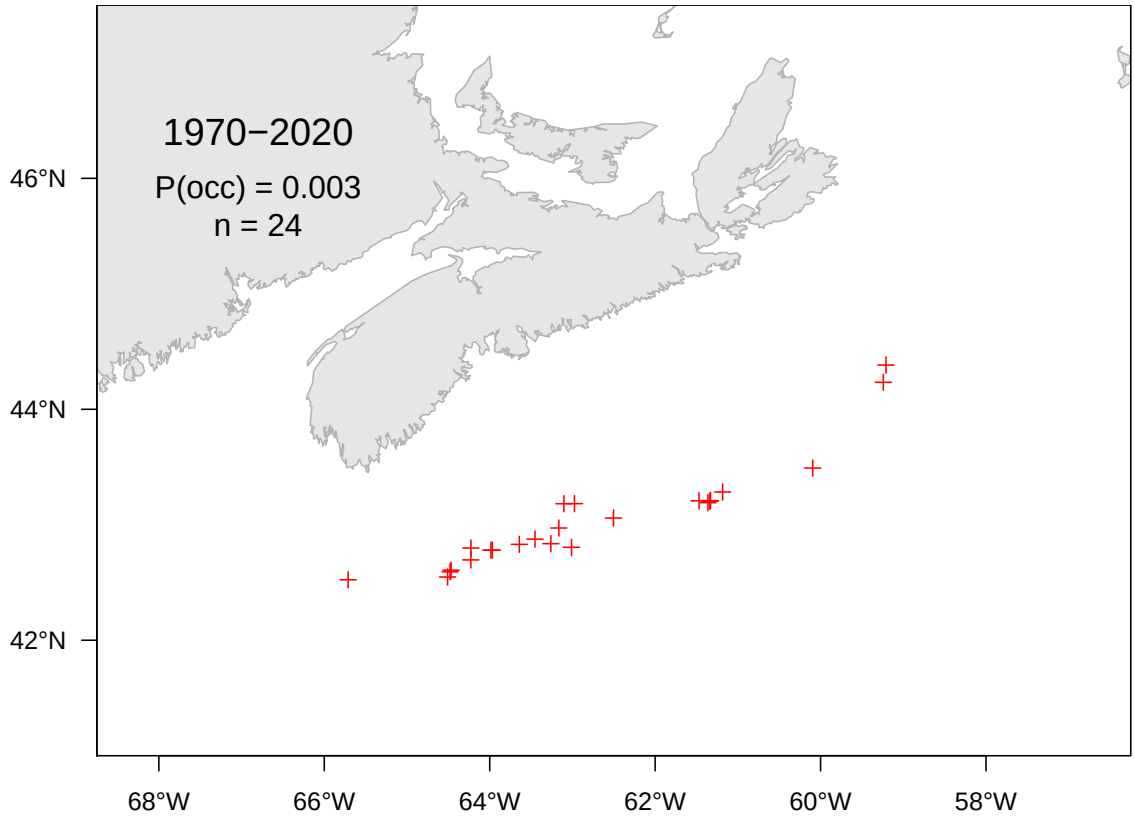


Figure 7.76A. Catch distribution for Spottedfin tonguefish.

7.77 Spotted wolffish (Loup tacheté) - species code 51 (category LR)

Scientific name: Anarhichas minor

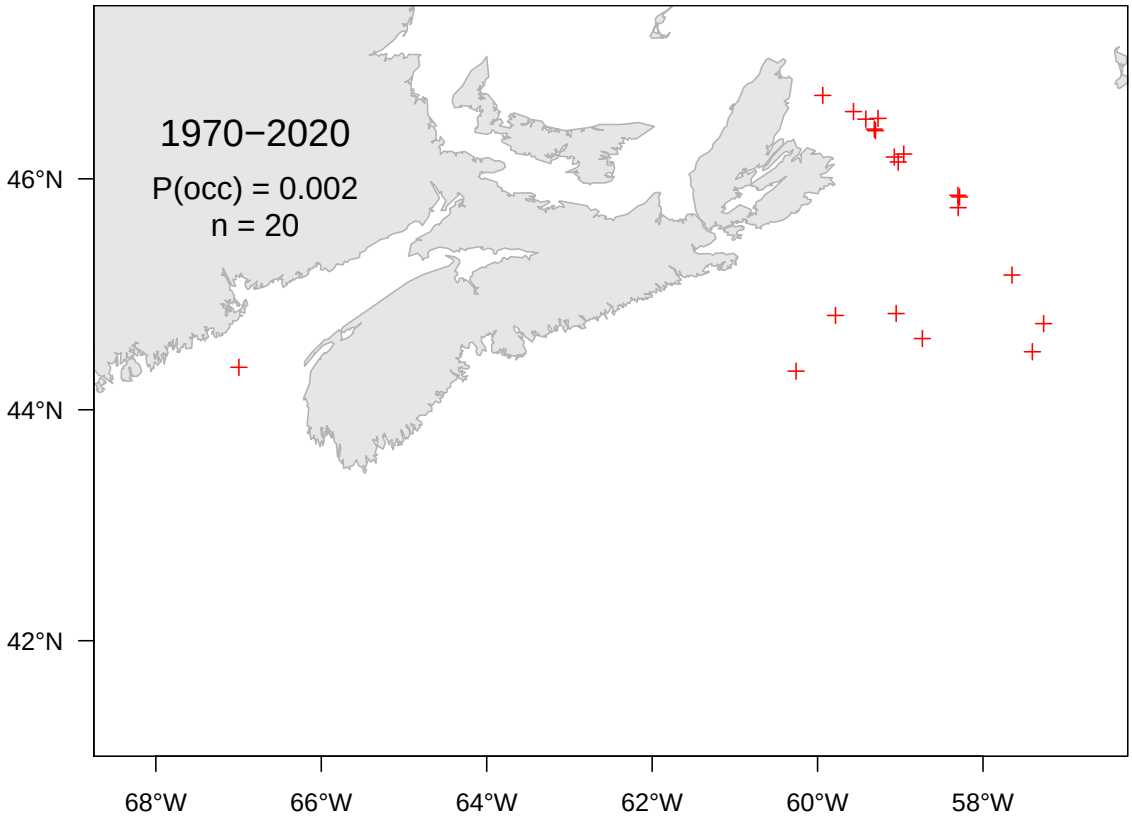


Figure 7.77A. Catch distribution for Spotted wolffish.

7.78 Northern wolffish (Loup à tête large) - species code 52 (category LR)

Scientific name: Anarhichas denticulatus

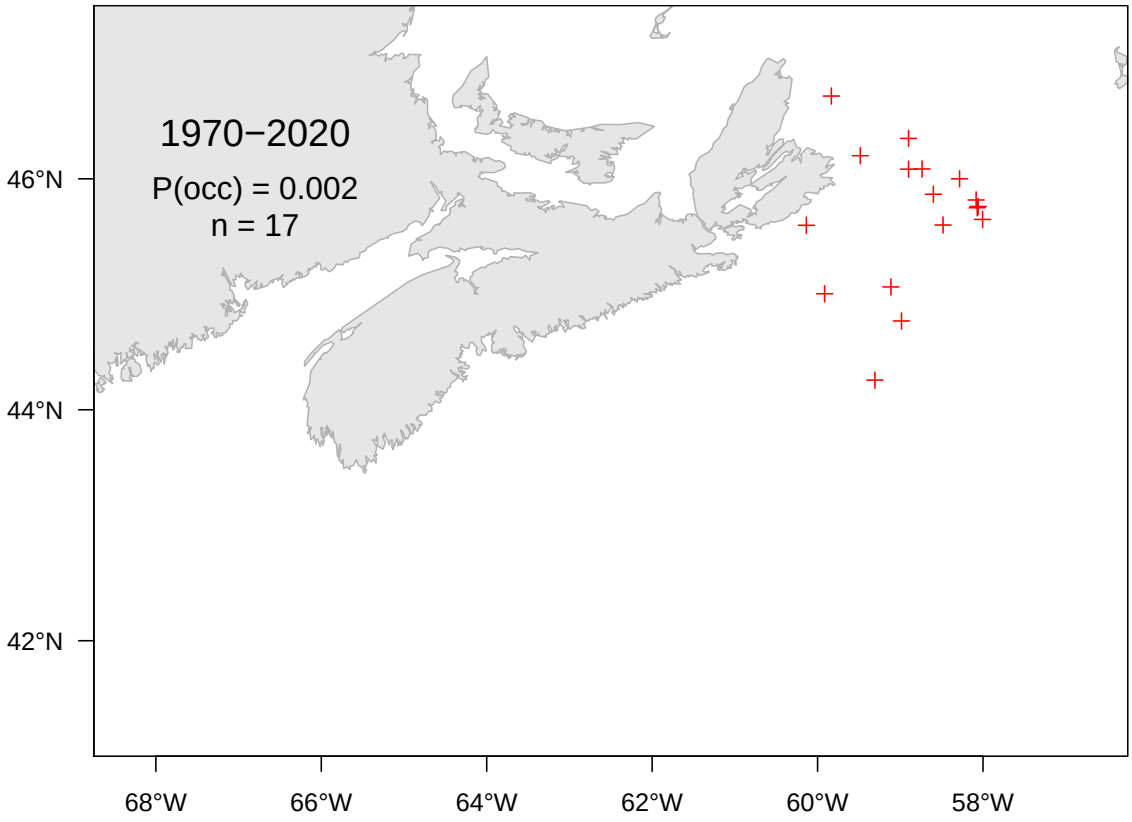


Figure 7.78A. Catch distribution for Northern wolffish.

7.79 Cunner (Tanche-tautogue) - species code 122 (category LR)

Scientific name: Tautogolabrus adspersus

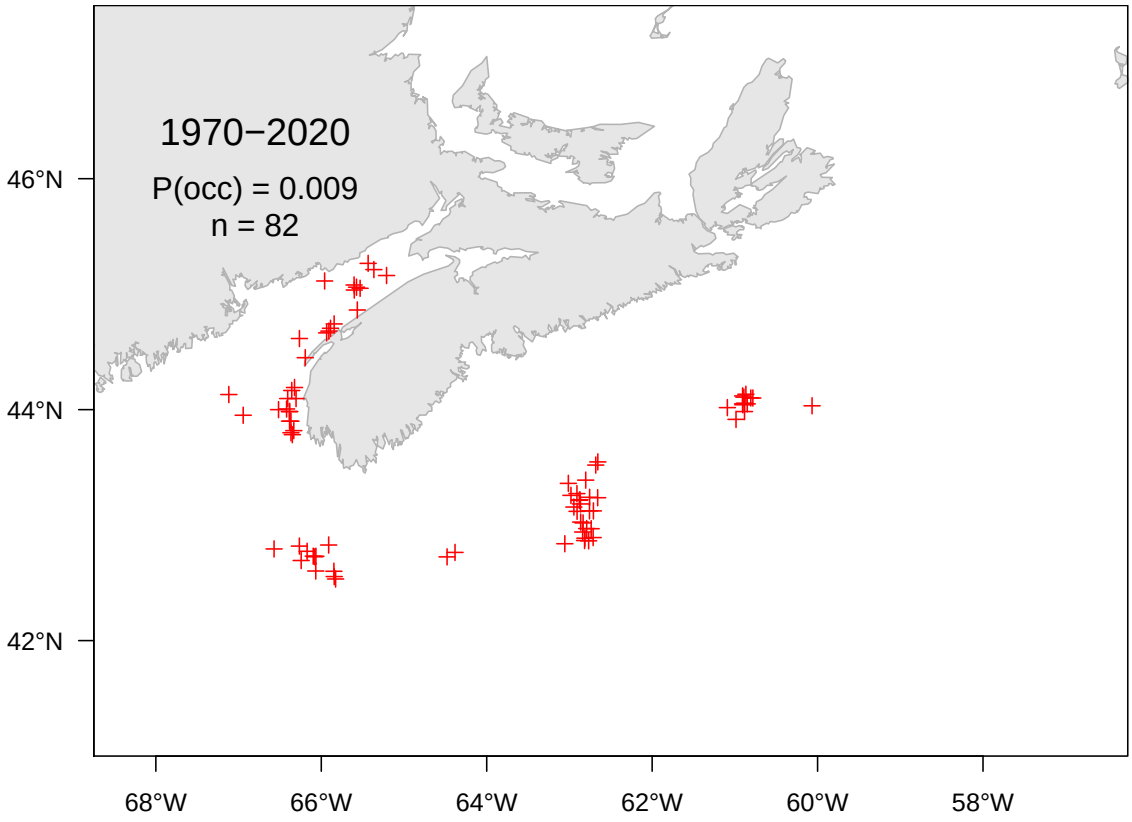


Figure 7.79A. Catch distribution for Cunner.

7.80 Wolf eelpout (Lycode à tête longue) - species code 603 (category LR)

Scientific name: Lycenchelys verrillii

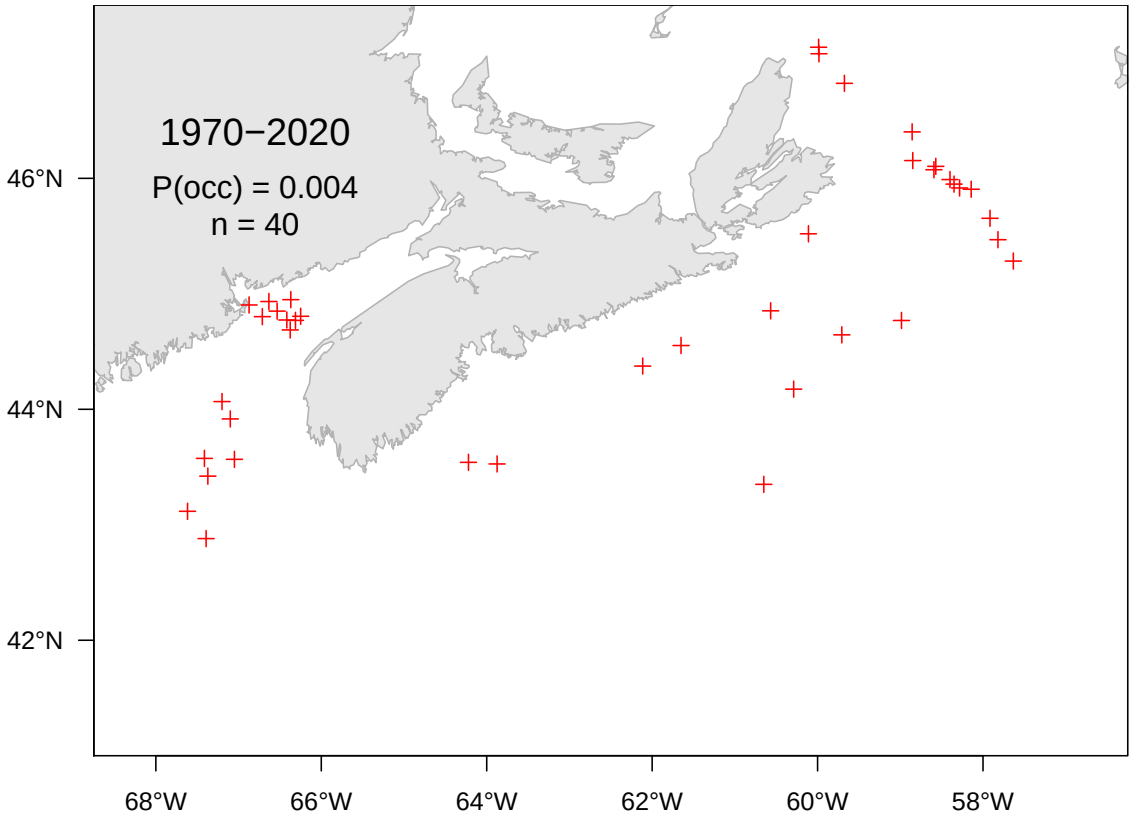


Figure 7.80A. Catch distribution for Wolf eelpout.

7.81 Newfoundland eelpout (Lycode du Labrador) - species code 619 (category LR)

Scientific name: Lycodes terraenovae

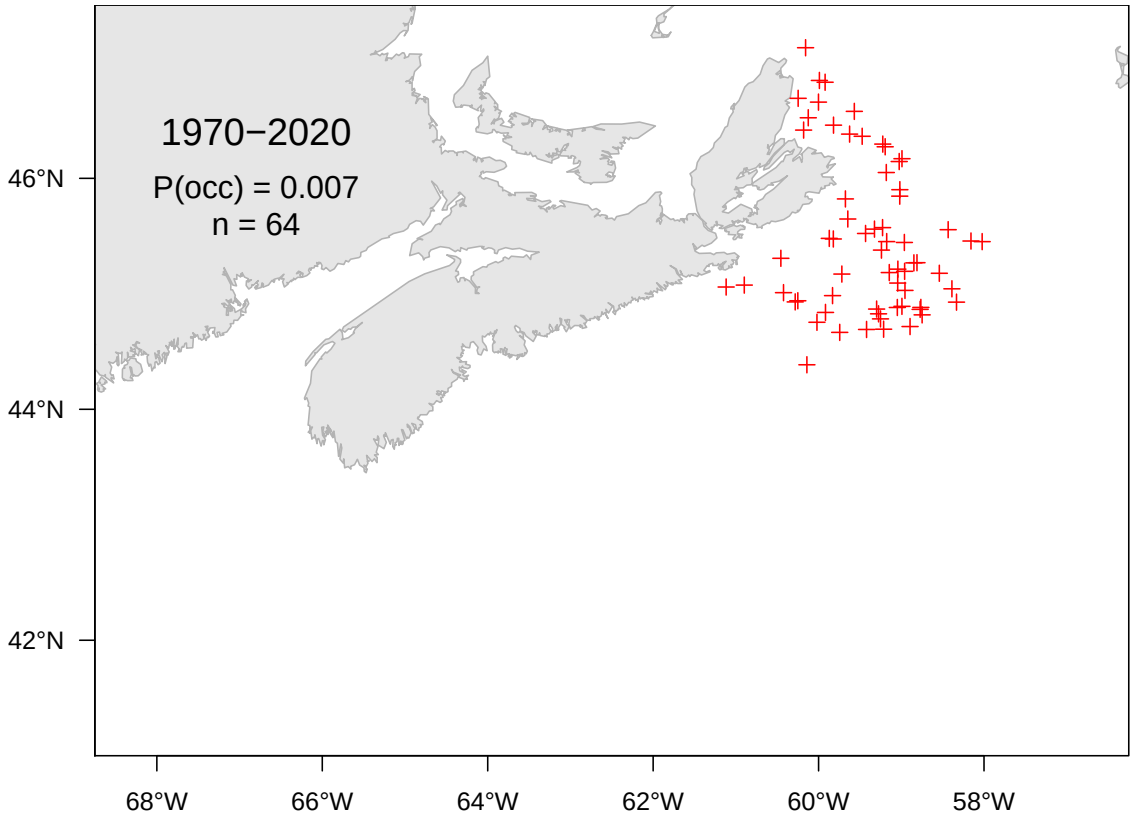


Figure 7.81A. Catch distribution for Newfoundland eelpout.

7.82 Newfoundland eelpout (Lycode du Labrador) - species code 620 (category LR)

Scientific name: Lycodes lavalaei

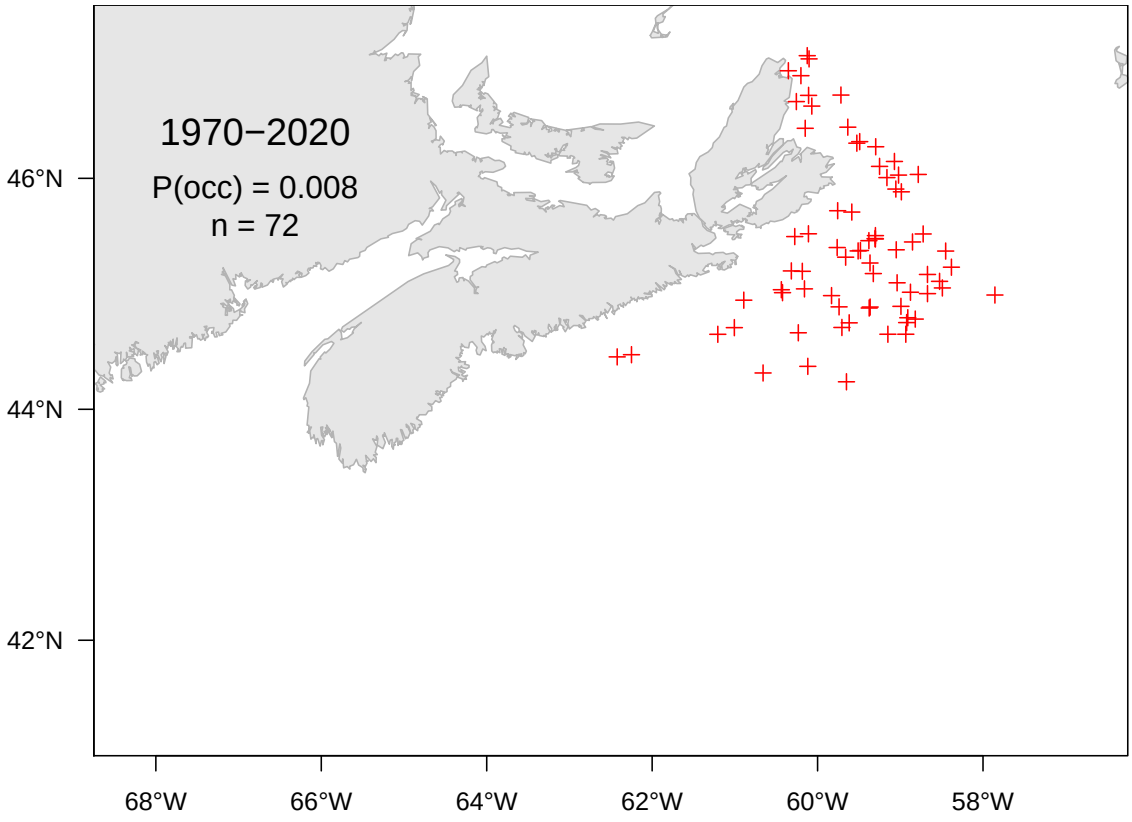


Figure 7.82A. Catch distribution for Newfoundland eelpout.

7.83 Rock gunnel (Sigouine de roche) - species code 621 (category LR)

Scientific name: Pholis gunnellus

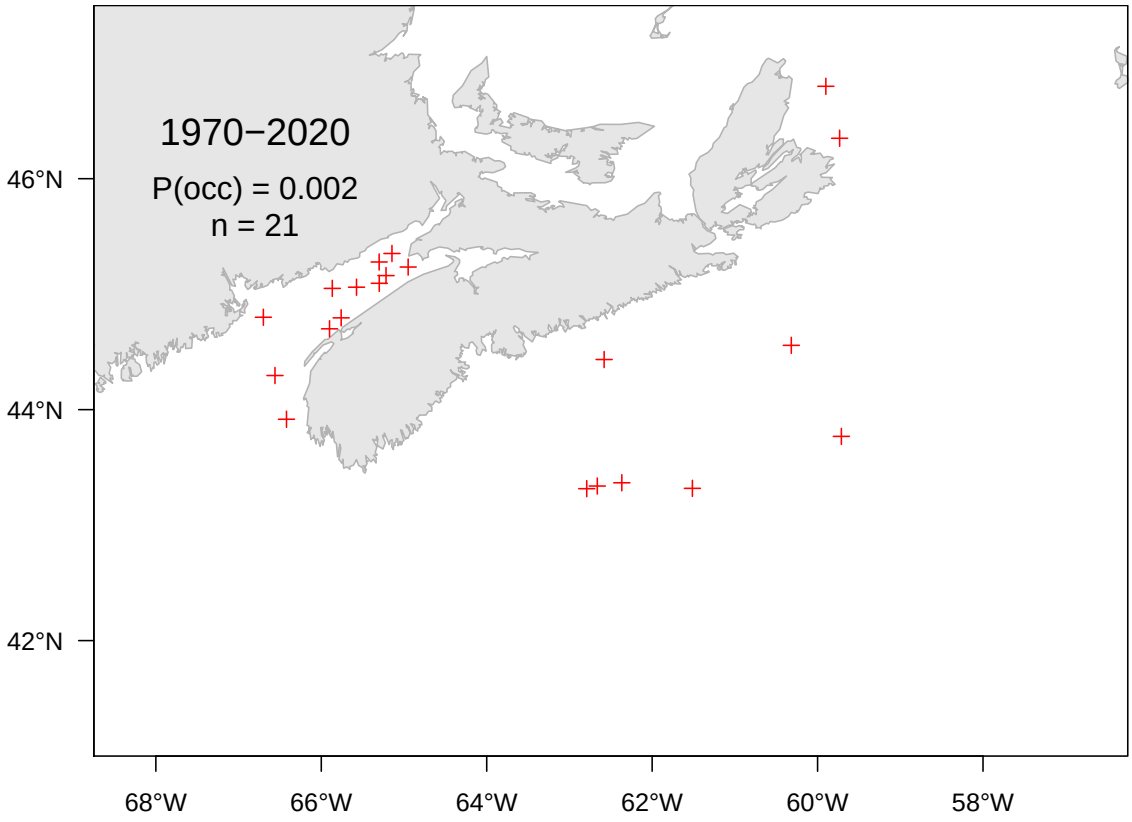


Figure 7.83A. Catch distribution for Rock gunnel.

7.84 Radiated shanny (Ulvaire deux-lignes) - species code 625 (category LR)

Scientific name: Ulvaria subbifurcata

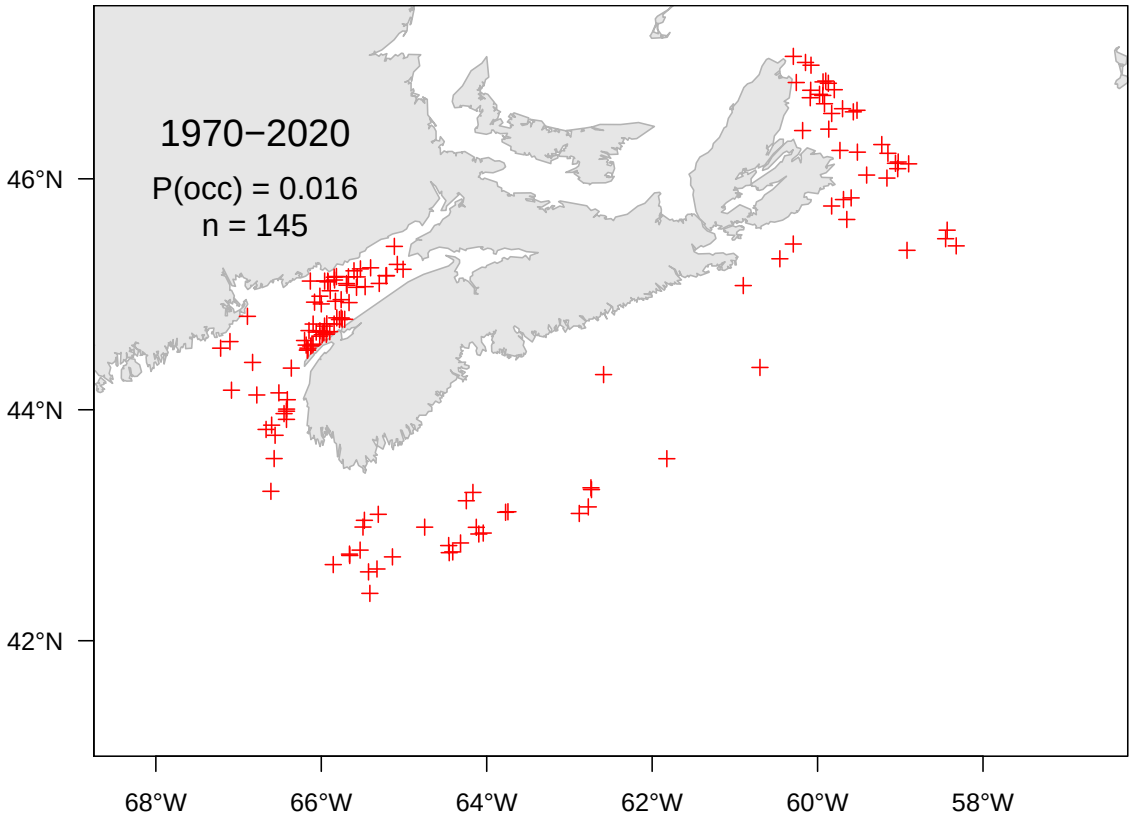


Figure 7.84A. Catch distribution for Radiated shanny.

7.85 Fourline snakeblenny (Quatre-lignes atlantique) - species code 626 (category LR)

Scientific name: Eumesogrammus praecisus

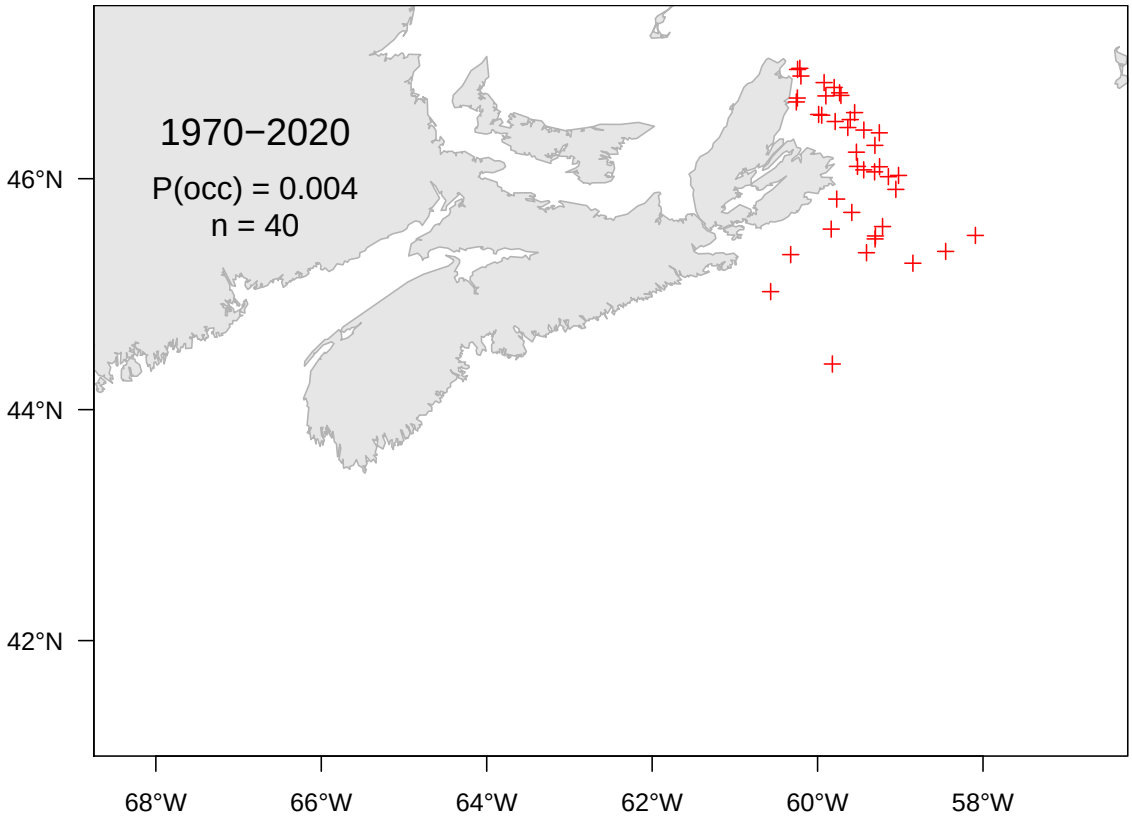


Figure 7.85A. Catch distribution for Fourline snakeblenny.

7.86 Wrymouth (Terrassier tacheté) - species code 630 (category LR)

Scientific name: Cryptacanthodes maculatus

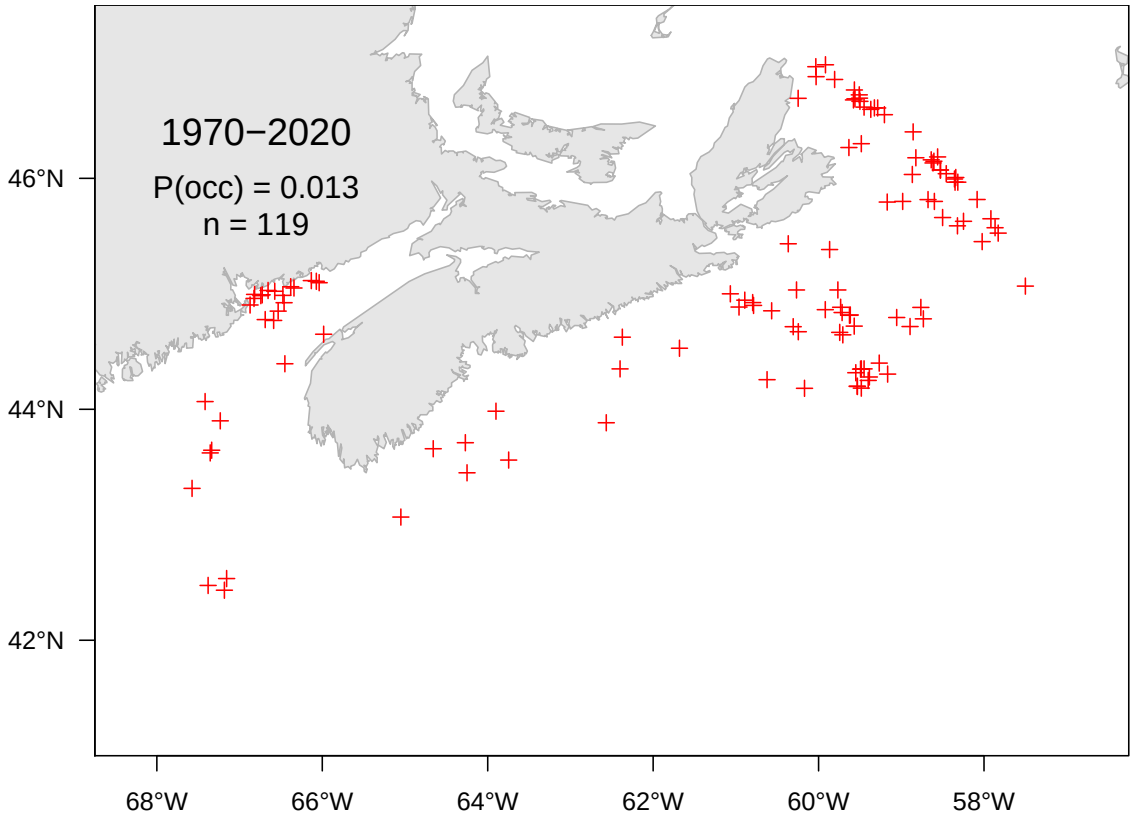


Figure 7.86A. Catch distribution for Wrymouth.

7.87 Spotfin dragonet (Dragonnet tacheté) - species code 637 (category LR)

Scientific name: Foetorepus agassizii

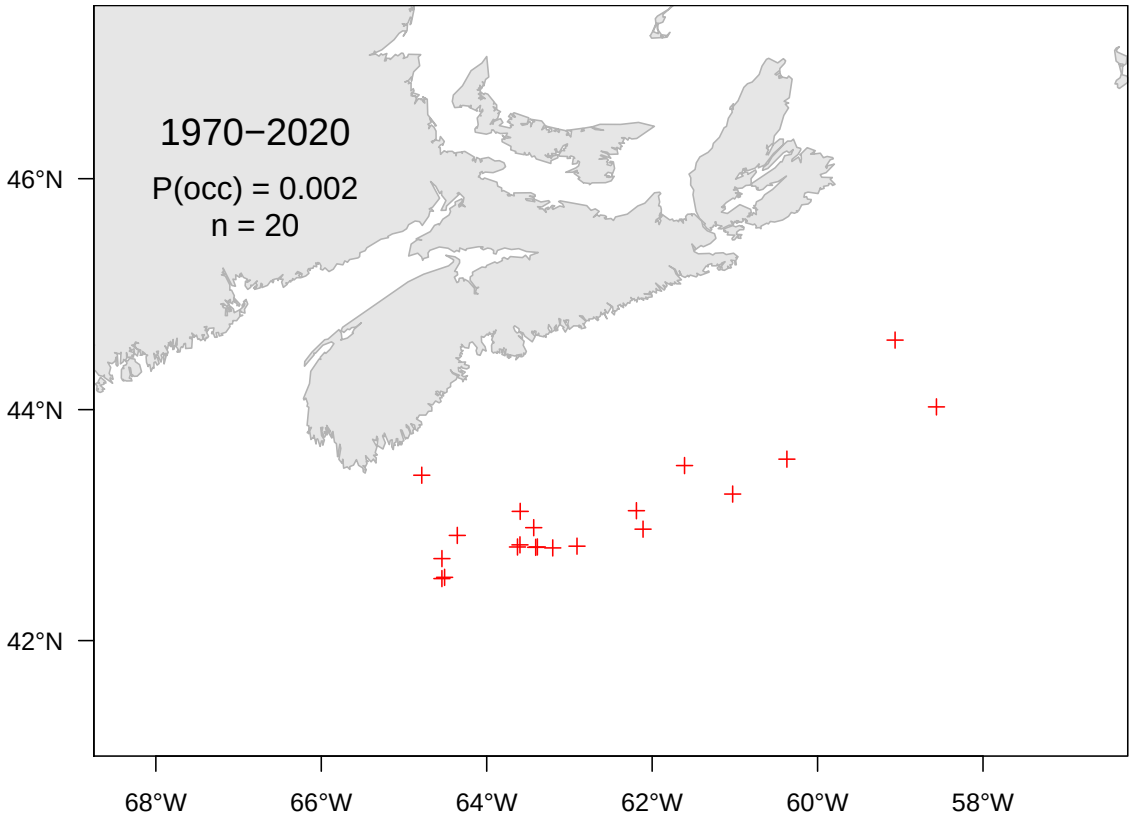


Figure 7.87A. Catch distribution for Spotfin dragonet.

7.88 Arctic eelpout (Lycode arctique) - species code 641 (category LR)

Scientific name: Lycodes reticulatus

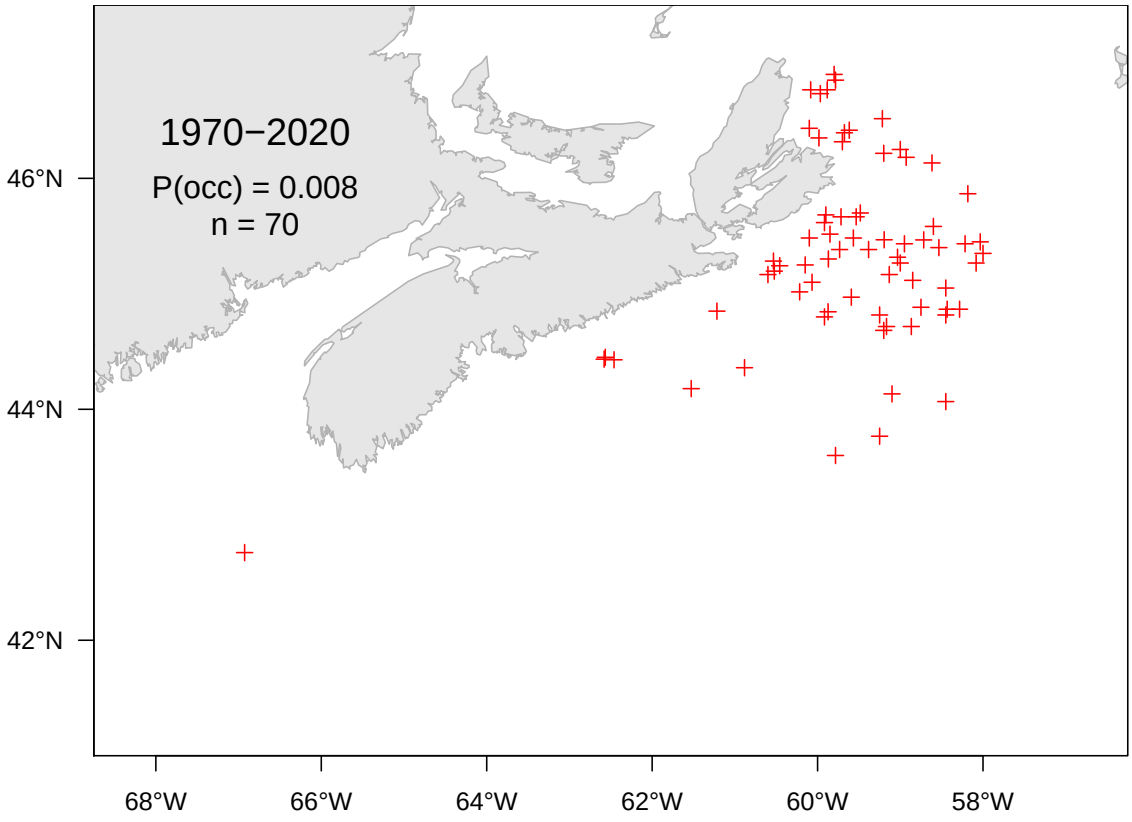


Figure 7.88A. Catch distribution for Arctic eelpout.

7.89 Atlantic soft pout (Molasse atlantique) - species code 646 (category LR)

Scientific name: Melanostigma atlanticum

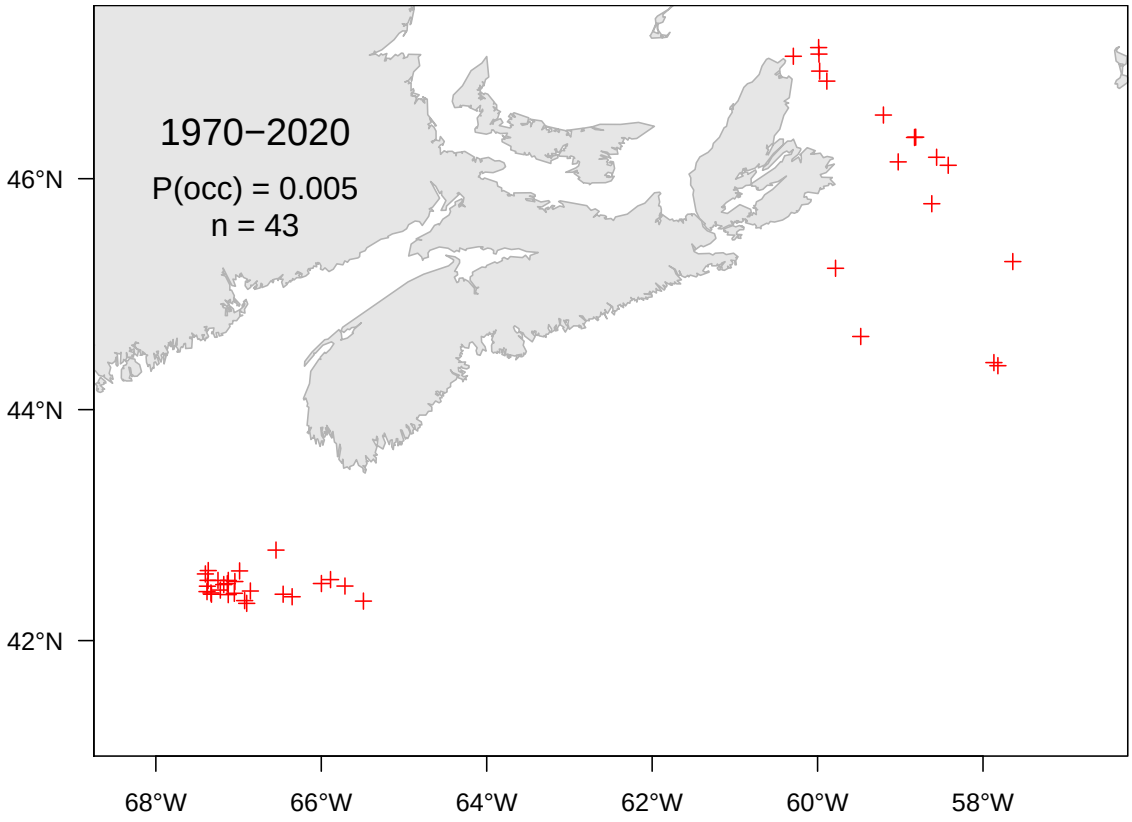


Figure 7.89A. Catch distribution for Atlantic soft pout.

7.90 Rainbow smelt (Éperlan arc-en-ciel) - species code 63 (category LR)

Scientific name: Osmerus mordax

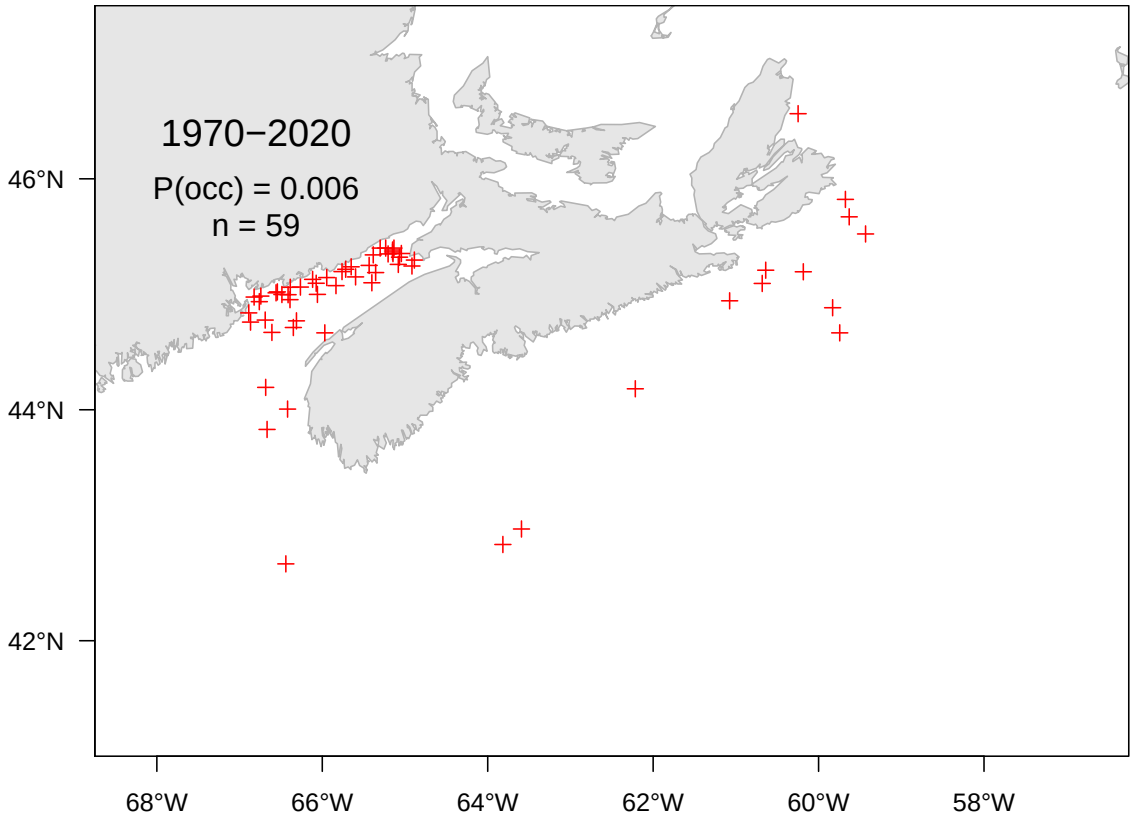


Figure 7.90A. Catch distribution for Rainbow smelt.

7.91 Longnose greeneye (Oeil-vert à long nez) - species code 149 (category LR)

Scientific name: Parasudis truculenta

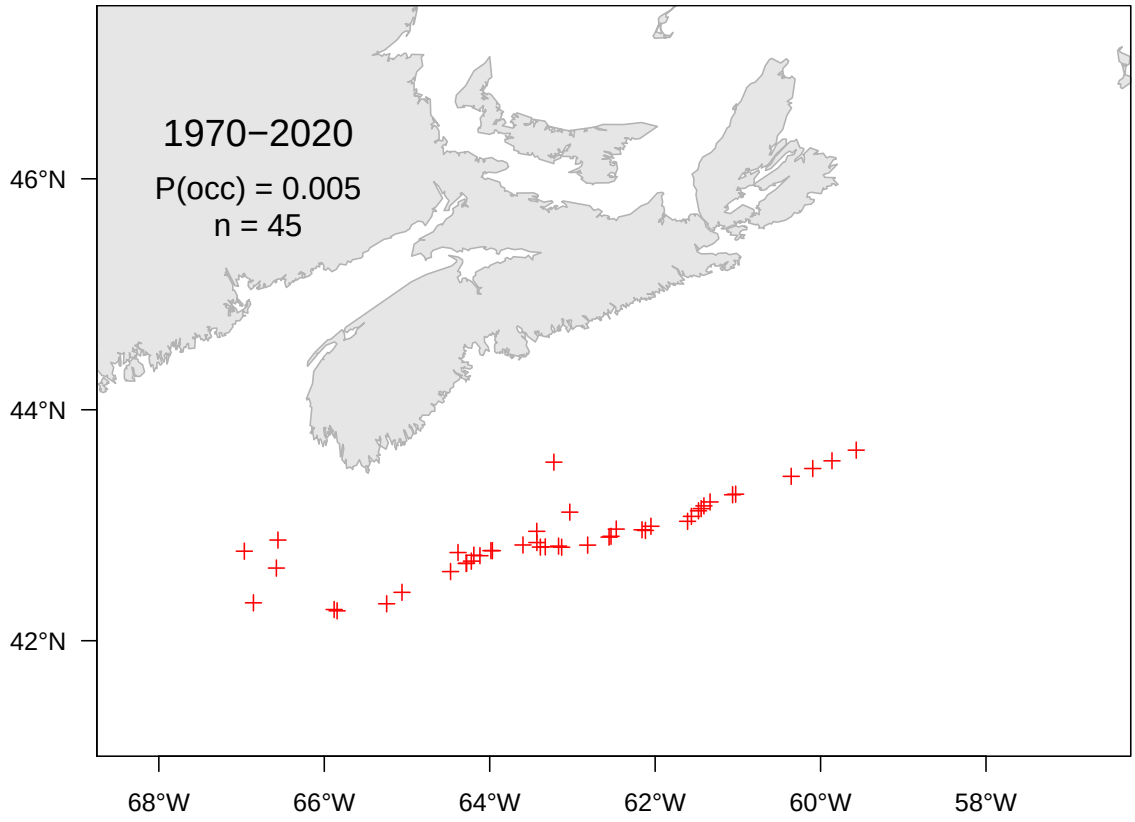


Figure 7.91A. Catch distribution for Longnose greeneye.

7.92 Shortnose greeneye (Éperlan du large) - species code 156 (category LR)

Scientific name: Chlorophthalmus agassizi

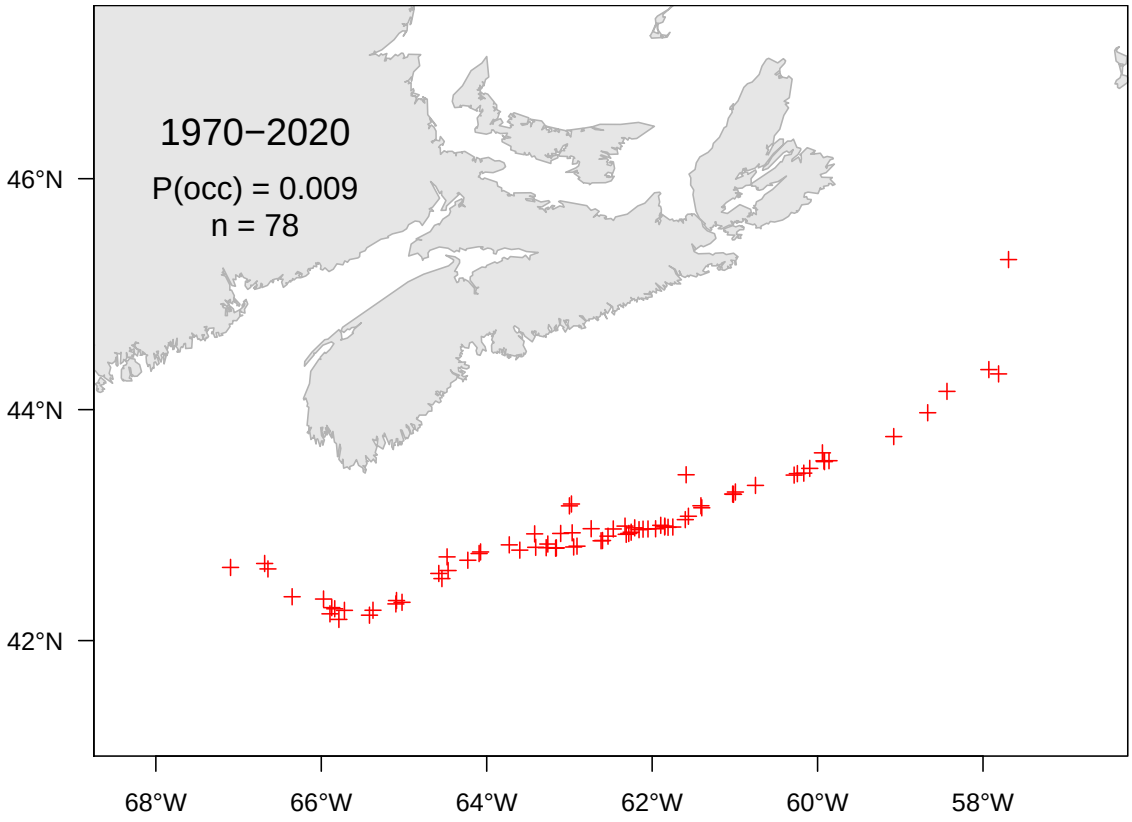


Figure 7.92A. Catch distribution for Shortnose greeneye.

7.93 White barracudina (Lussion blanc) - species code 712 (category LR)

Scientific name: Arctozenus risso

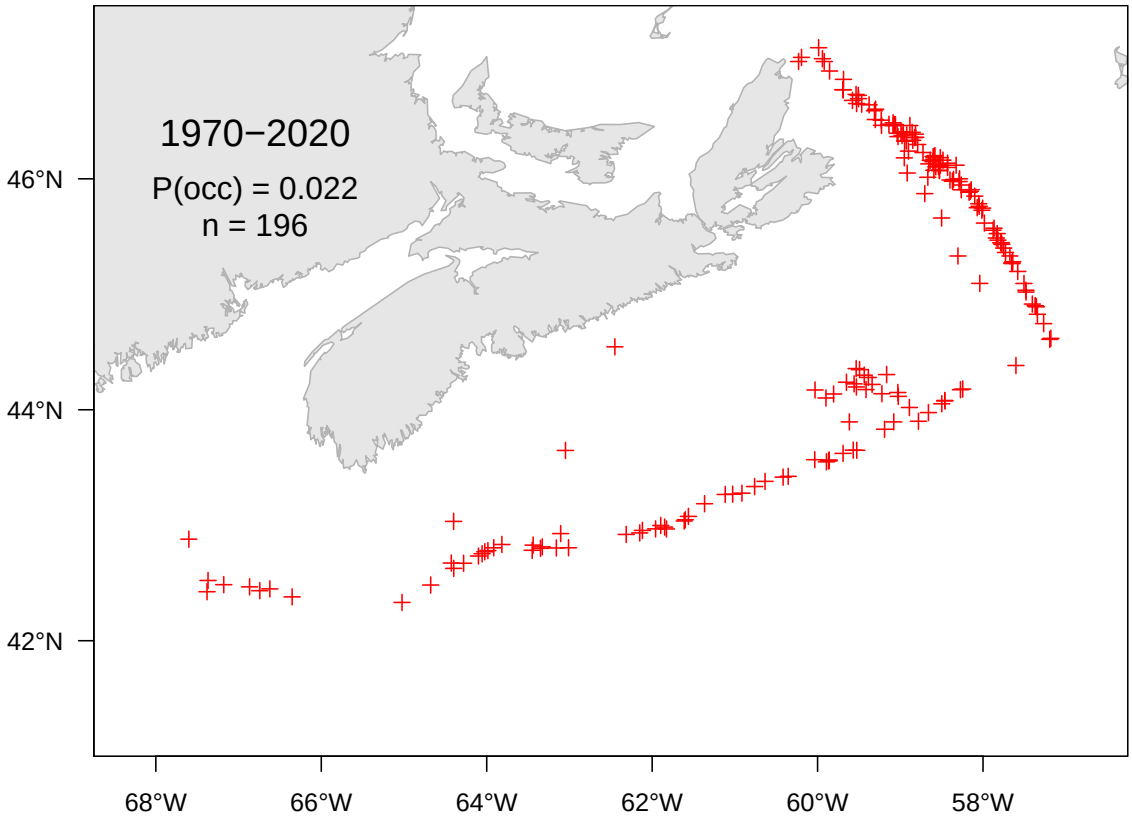


Figure 7.93A. Catch distribution for White barracudina.

7.94 Lanternfishes (Poissons-lanternes) - species code 150 (category LR)

Scientific name: Myctophidae

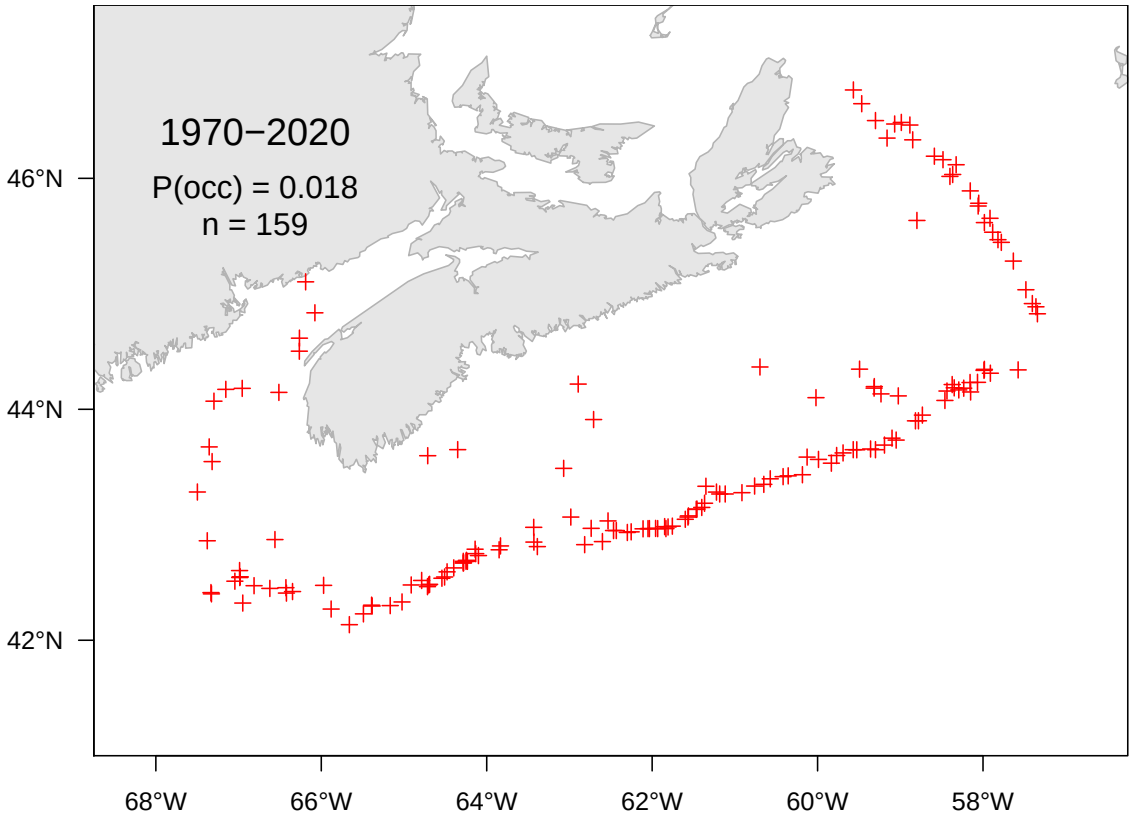


Figure 7.94A. Catch distribution for Lanternfishes.

7.95 Silvery lightfish (Brossé améthyste) - species code 158 (category LR)

Scientific name: Maurolicus muelleri

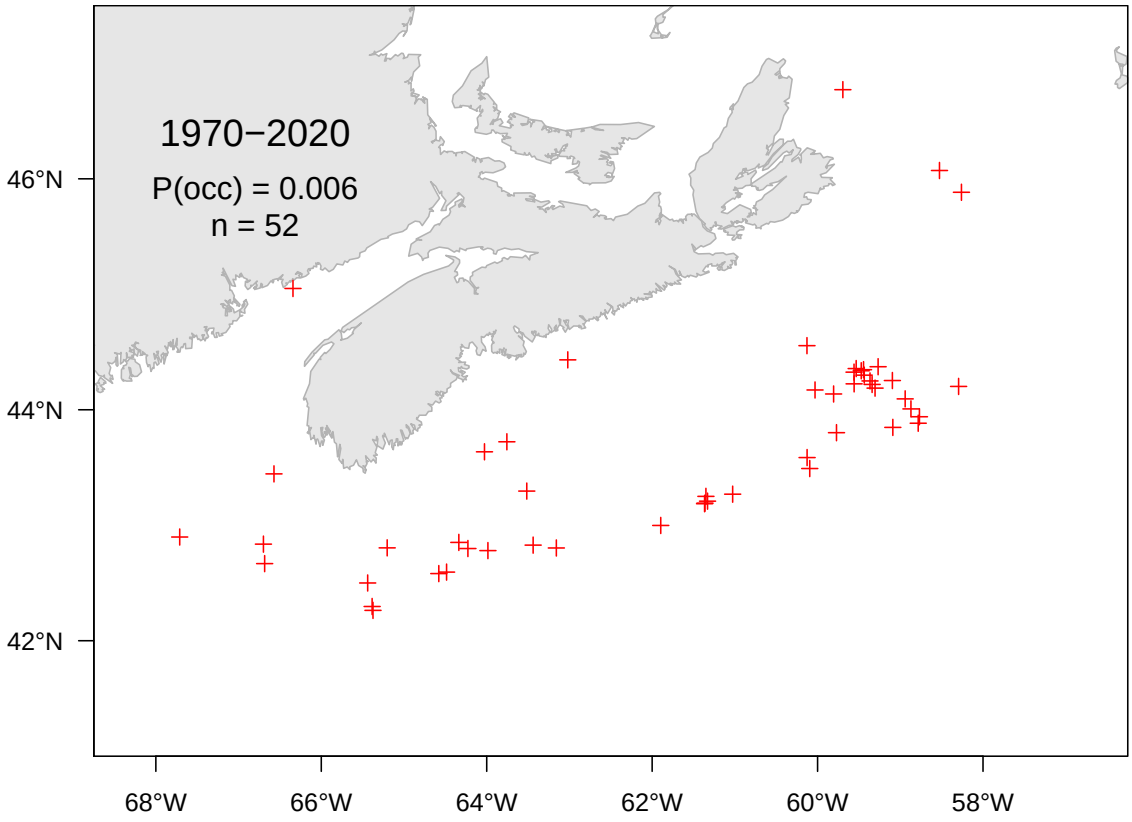


Figure 7.95A. Catch distribution for Silvery lightfish.

7.96 Boa dragonfish (Dragon-boa) - species code 159 (category LR)

Scientific name: Stomias boa

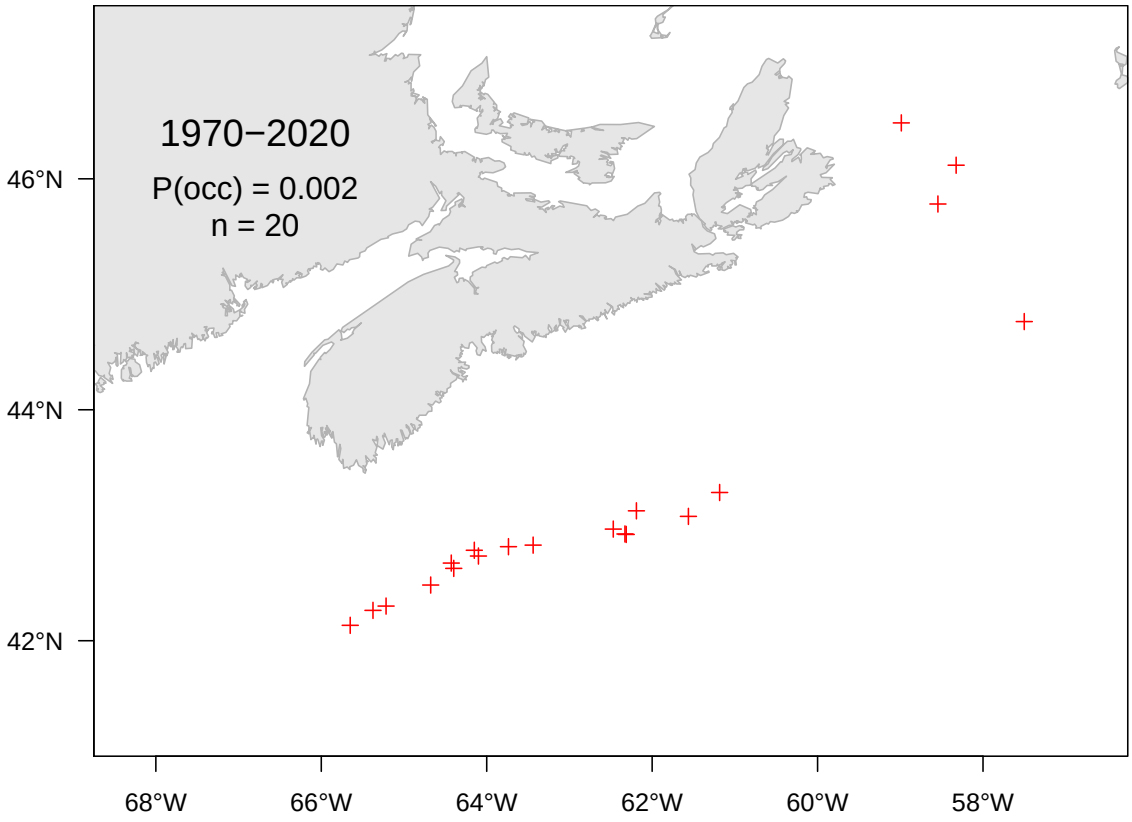


Figure 7.96A. Catch distribution for Boa dragonfish.

7.97 Hatchetfishes (Haches d'argent) - species code 741 (category LR)

Scientific name: Sternoptychidae

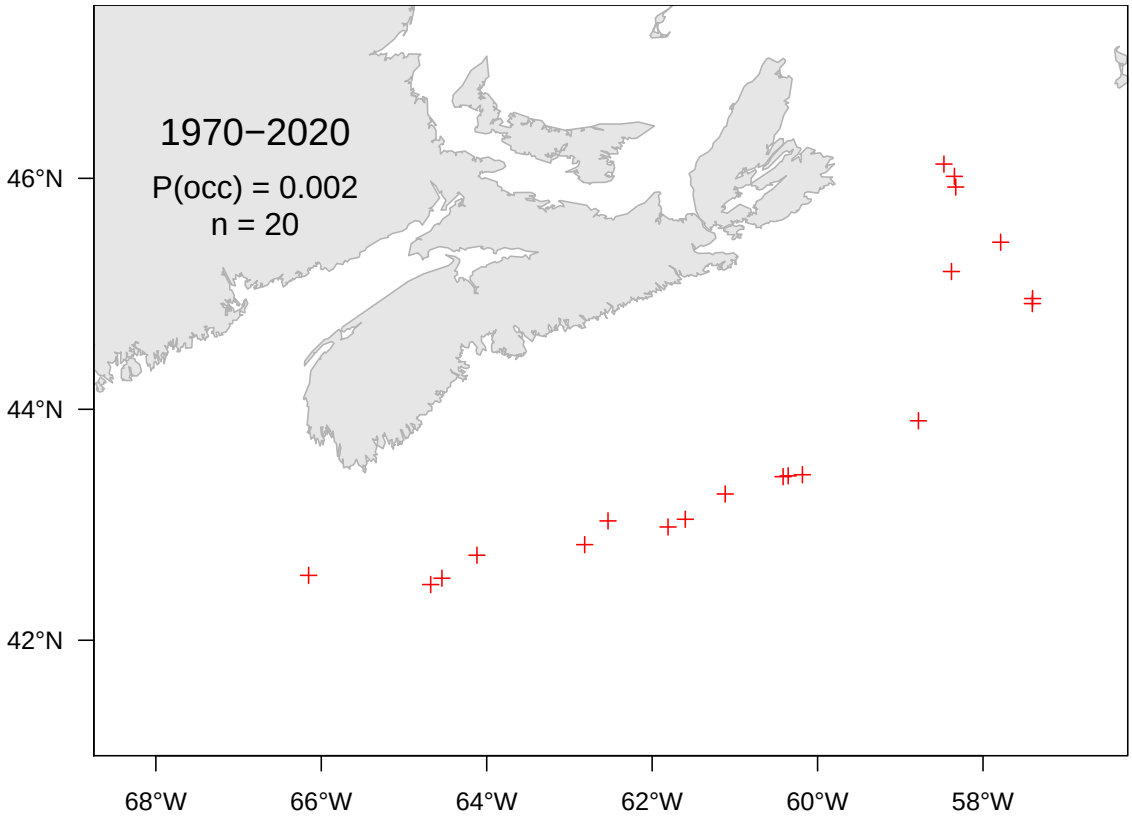


Figure 7.97A. Catch distribution for Hatchetfishes.

7.98 Atlantic batfish (Malthe atlantique) - species code 742 (category LR)

Scientific name: Dibranchus atlanticus

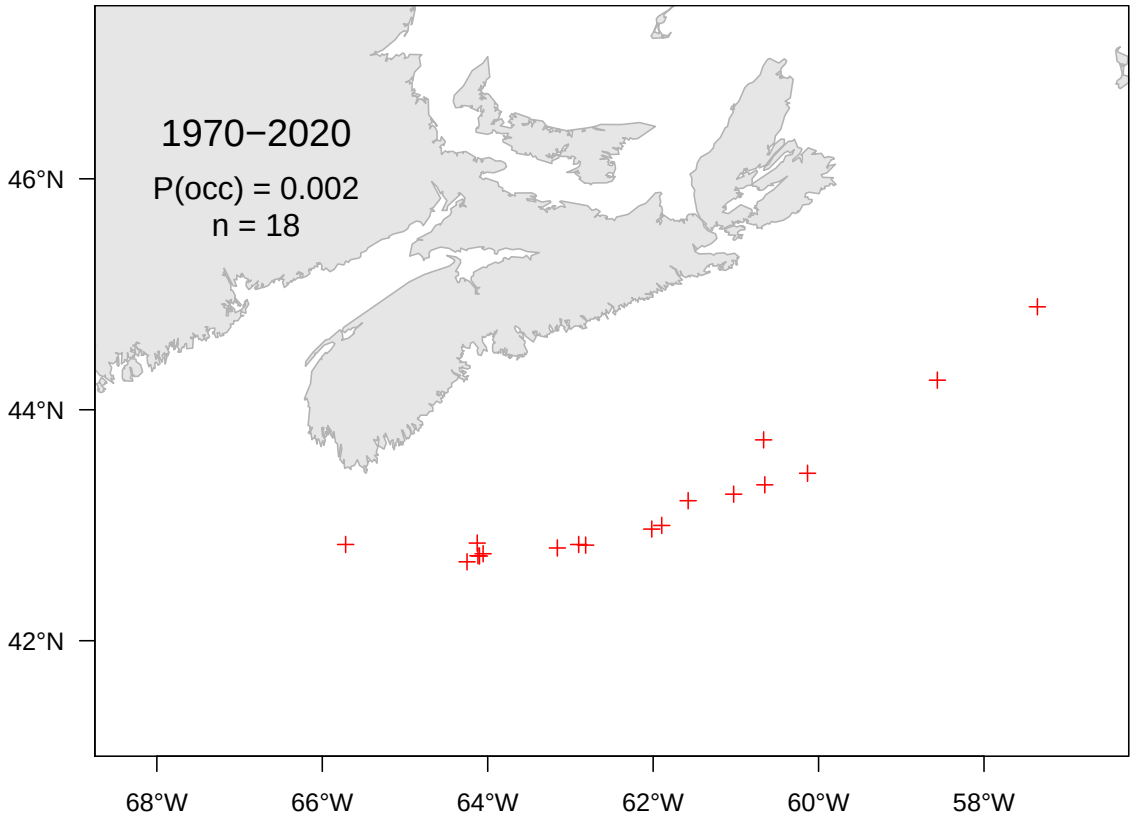


Figure 7.98A. Catch distribution for Atlantic batfish.

7.99 Slender snipe eel (Avocette ruban) - species code 604 (category LR)

Scientific name: Nemichthys scolopaceus

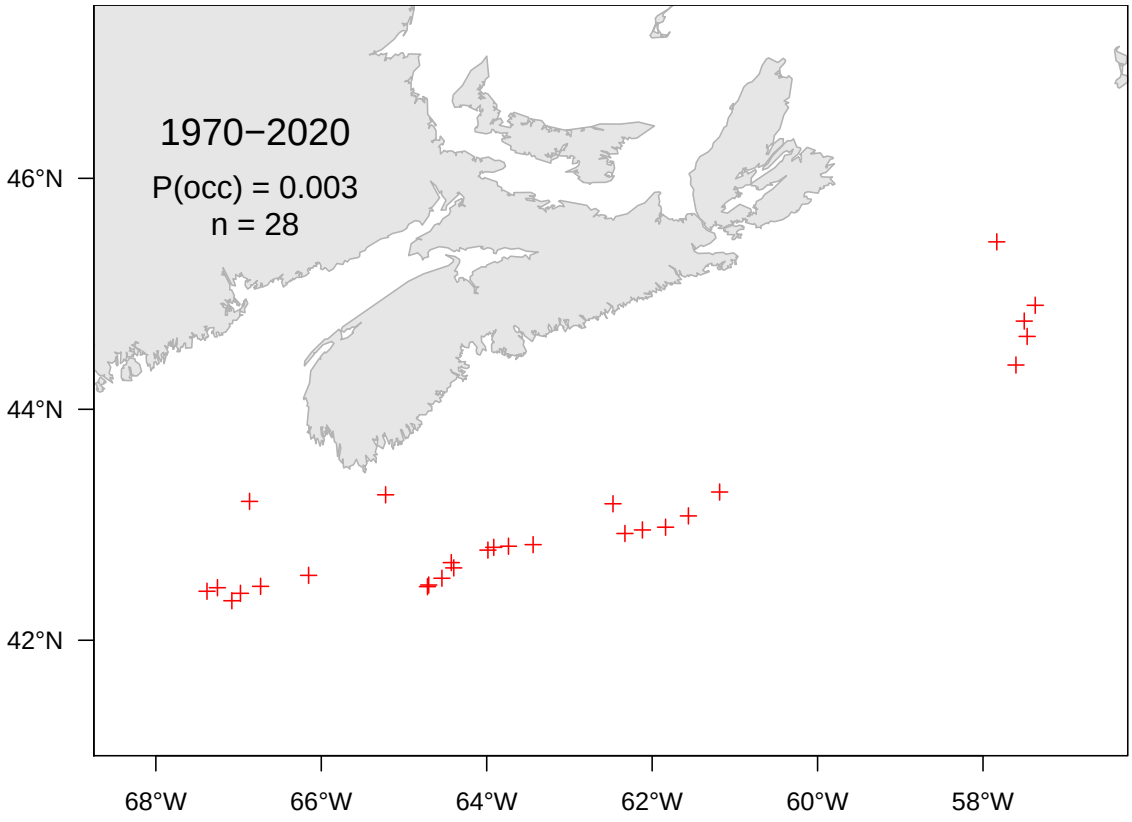


Figure 7.99A. Catch distribution for Slender snipe eel.

7.100 Silvery John dory (Saint Pierre argenté) - species code 704 (category LR)

Scientific name: Zenopsis conchifer

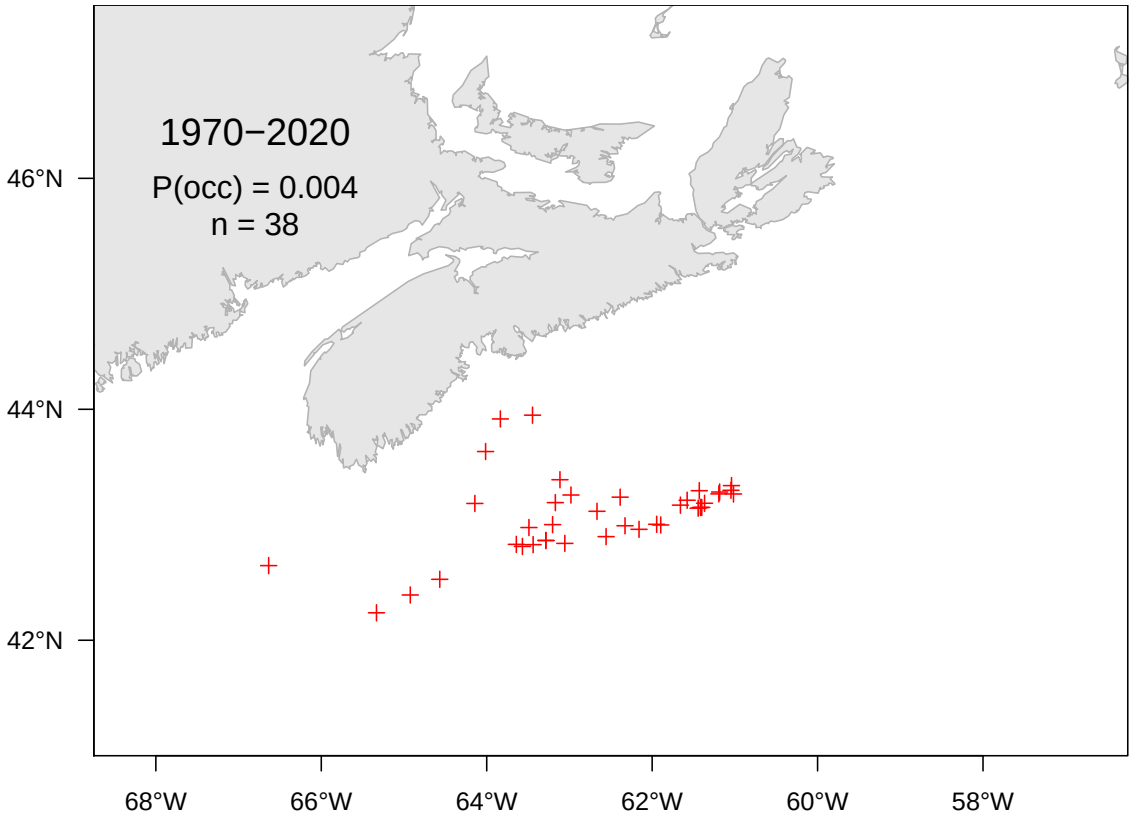


Figure 7.100A. Catch distribution for Silvery John dory.

7.101 Atlantic saury (Balaou atlantique) - species code 720 (category LR)

Scientific name: Scomberesox saurus

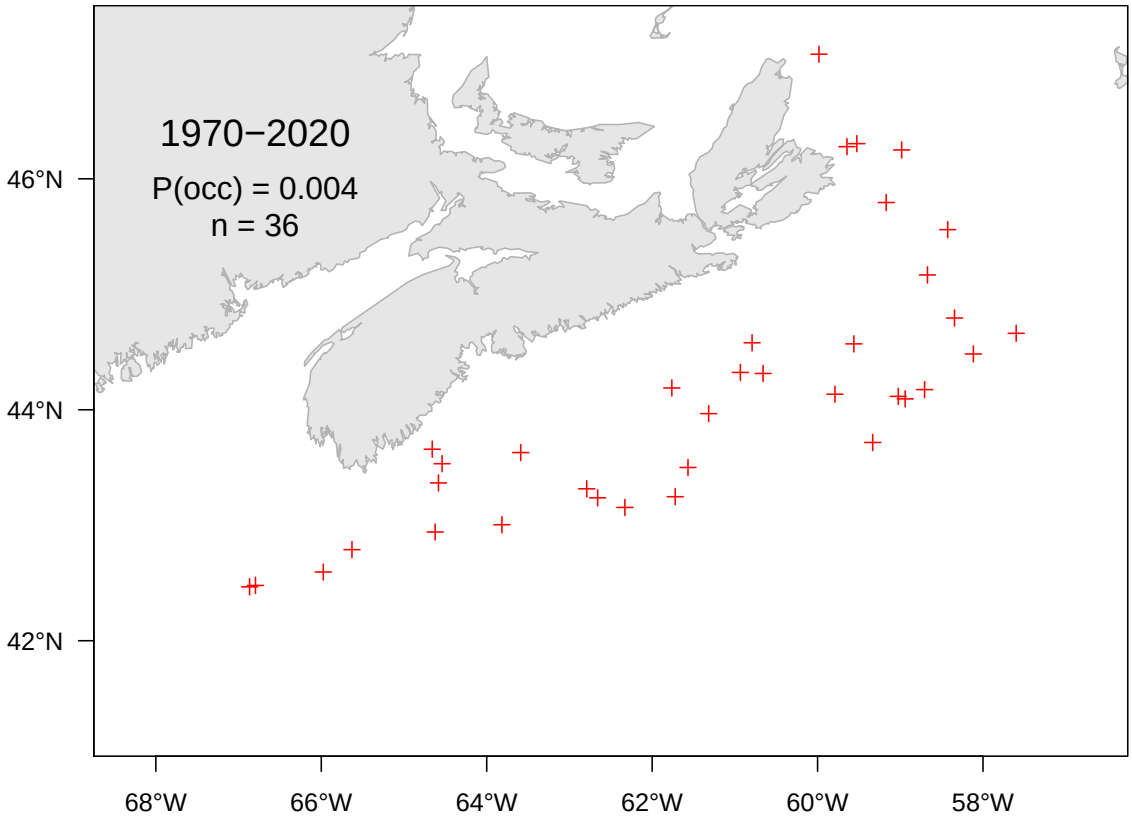


Figure 7.101A. Catch distribution for Atlantic saury.

7.102 Black dogfish (Aiguillat noir) - species code 221 (category LR)

Scientific name: Centroscyllium fabricii

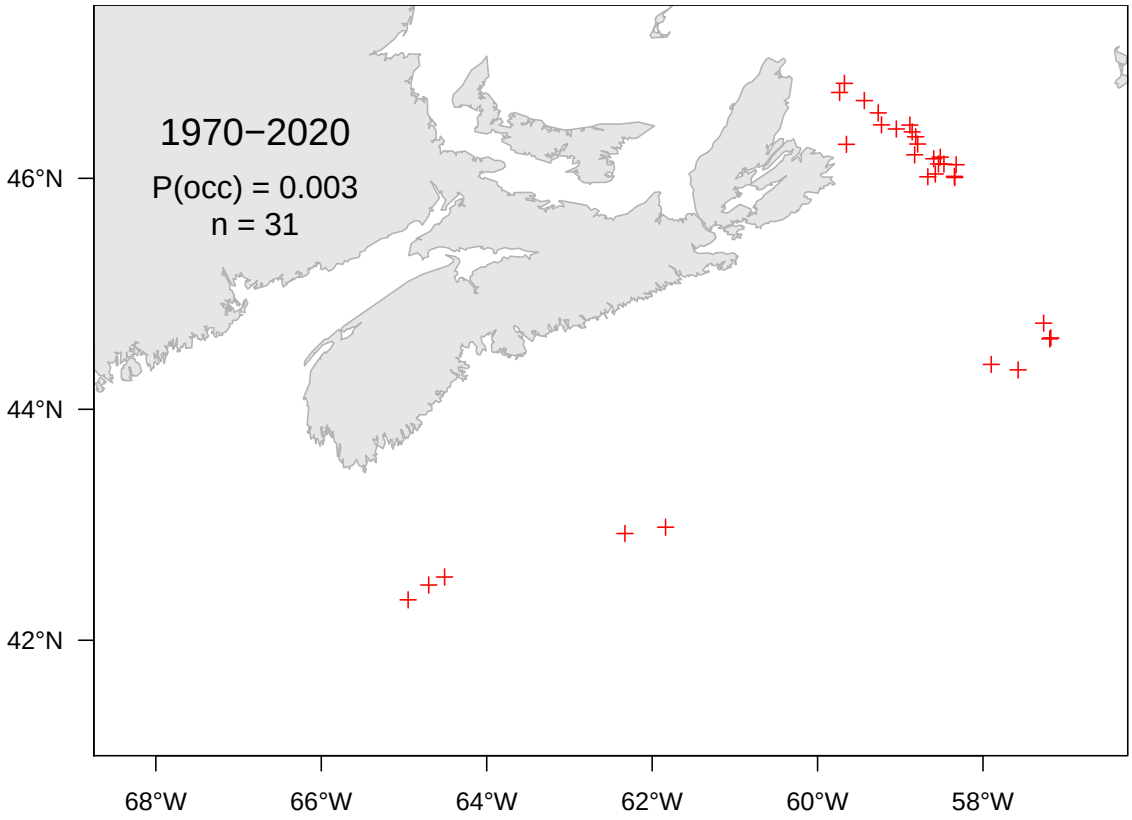


Figure 7.102A. Catch distribution for Black dogfish.

7.103 Longfin inshore squid (Calmar totam) - species code 4512 (category LR)

Scientific name: Doryteuthis pealeii

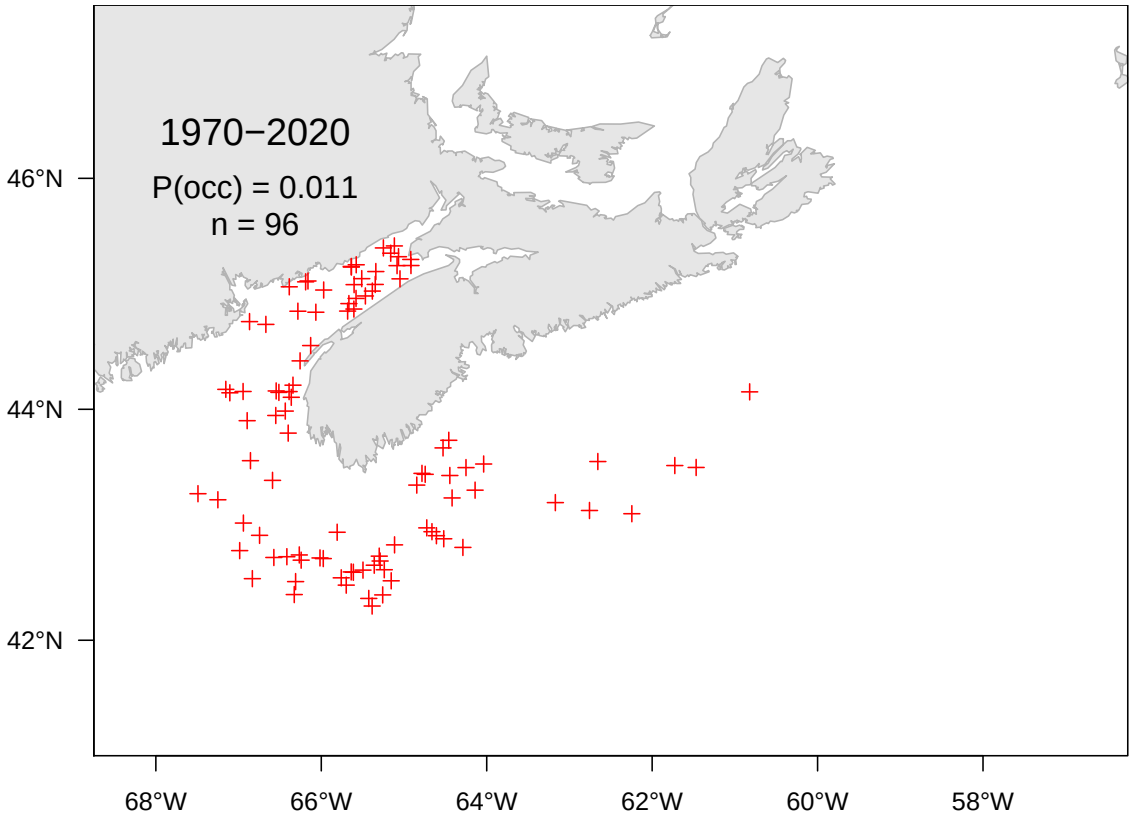


Figure 7.103A. Catch distribution for Longfin inshore squid.

7.104 Red deepsea crab (Crabe rouge) - species code 2532 (category SR)

Scientific name: Chaceon quinquedens

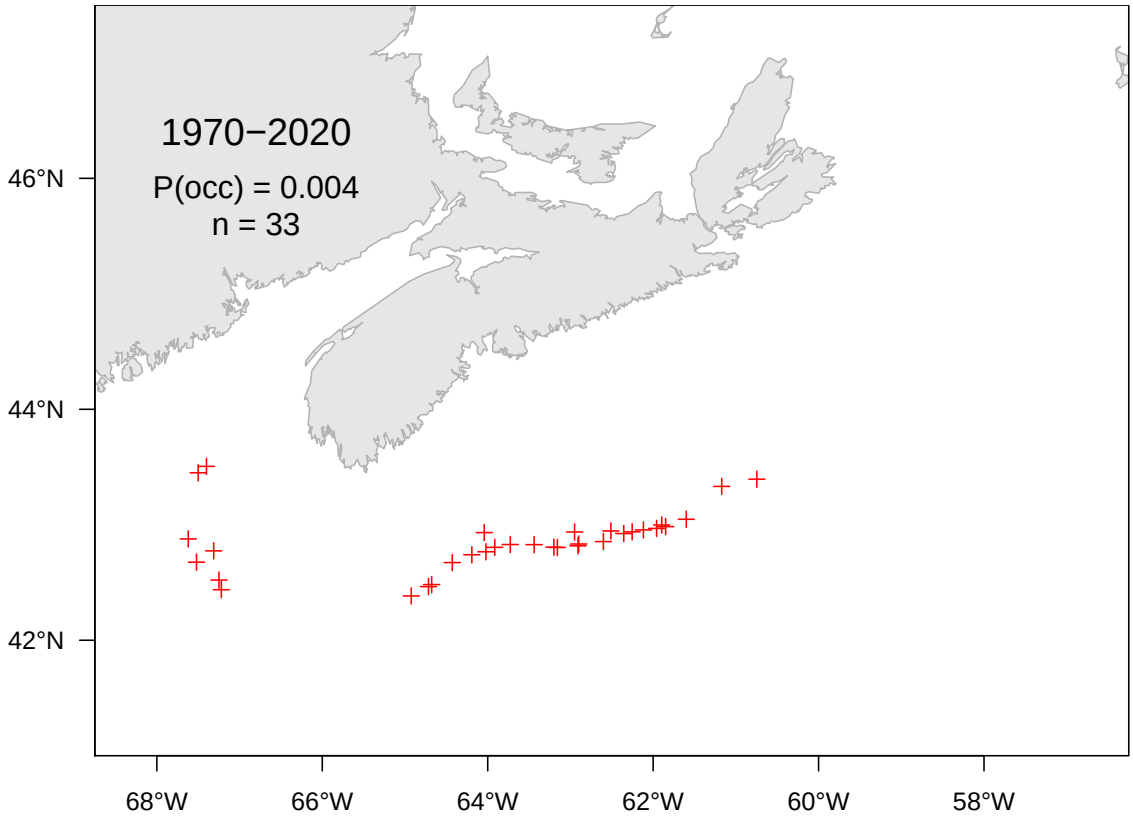


Figure 7.104A. Catch distribution for Red deepsea crab.

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